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OIL STOCK SHARE WORTH $25 IN 1912 NOW UP TO $37,200

Senate Learns Indiana Standard's Capital Jumped From $500,000 in 1889 to $250,000,000 Now

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Figures and facts of staggering magnitude on the growth and activities of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana were presented to the Senate sub-committee today by Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the board of directors.

The growth of the Indiana Company from its origin in 1889 as one of the original Standard Oil companies, having a capitalization of $500,000, to its present position as one of the two most powerful companies of the Standard group, with a capitalization of $250,000,000 and net earnings of approximately $30,000,000 a year was sketched in detail by Mr. Stewart.

It is the intention of the committee to inquire deeply into the affairs of the Indiana Standard Oil Company, which, through its control of the Burton Refining Process, and of such important fields as the Salt Creek field of Wyoming, holds virtually a key position in the industry, to find out, if possible, just what part was played by the company in the alleged manipulation of oil prices in the 1920-22 period, and what methods of competition it has adopted against the independents.

Prominent Subsidiaries

The subsidiary companies of the Indiana Standard as named by Mr. Stewart are the Dixie Oil Company, a former independent producing company whose stock was taken over in 1919, and the Chicago and Montana Oil and Gas Company, an exploration company through which the Indiana Standard has acquired leases on 30,000 acres of oil fields in the South Dakota field. Mr. Stewart also told the committee that his company owes 99½ per cent of the stock of the Midwest Refining Company, which is believed to hold a controlling position in the Wyoming fields. He insisted that this company is not under Standard control, however, and so cannot be classed as a subsidiary.

"Well, there's nothing to hinder your controlling it," interrupted Senator La Follette, committee chairman.

The Indiana Standard Company also owns a half interest in the Sinclair Pipe Line Company and in the Sinclair Crude Oil Refining Company, and has its representatives in the respective boards of directors, Mr. Stewart said.

The phenomenal growth of the company, evidenced by its financial operations, was brought out by questions asked by Gilbert E. Roe, attorney for the committee, on capitalization, stock, and capital dividends and net earnings since the organization of the company.

Extraordinary Stock Advance

The most startling facts brought out by the inquiry were admissions by Mr. Stewart that the holder of one $25 share at the reorganization of the company in 1912 would now have stock valued at $37,200, and that the capitalization of the company at the end of 1922 stood at $250,000,000. The value of the stock at present is about $62 a share, he told the committee. A simple calculation reveals that the present value of the stock on the market is over $625,000,000.

The enormous increases in capital stock which have featured the history of the Indiana Standard were read into the record as follows:

Original capitalization, in 1889, $500,000.

Increased in 1892 to $1,000,000; in 1912 to $30,000,000, a stock dividend of 2900 per cent being declared; in 1917, to $100,000,000, with a stock dividend of 150 per cent; in 1921, to $140,000,000, and on Dec. 28, 1922, to $250,000,000. Not all of the stock authorized in the last increase has been issued; total stock issued on Dec. 31, 1922, was given as $220,181,638.

Prince Edward Island Prohibits Liquor Import

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 23

THE Province of Prince Edward Island, already dry, has voted to prohibit the importation of liquor for export.

The Province of Prince Edward Island was the solitary Province which was dry for many years before the Federal Prohibition Act was passed during war time. As was pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor four years ago, the island has prospered exceedingly as the result of its long-existant policy of abstemiousness. Her jails have been for the most part empty and there has been an absence of petty crime.

DRY CHIEFS MOVE FOR CO-OPERATION AT CANADIAN LINE

Commission From Northwest States to Visit Provinces in Steps to Halt Smuggling

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 23 (Special)—In an effort to stop the smuggling of liquor and narcotics into the United States from Canada, a prohibition commission from the states of Washington and Oregon and the Territory of Alaska is to visit British Columbia and Alberta and co-ordinate the local and governmental law-enforcing agencies of the two countries. This announcement was made by Roy A. Haynes, United States Prohibition Commissioner, who is completing this week in San Francisco and Los Angeles an extended inspection of the Pacific Coast. Col. L. H. Nutt, chief of the narcotic division of the Prohibition Bureau, and Capt. H. W. Orcutt, chief counsel, accompany the commissioner.

This action is considered imperative, Mr. Haynes told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, because smuggling on the Canadian border has grown to such proportions as to constitute the most serious menace to law enforcement both of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the Harrison Narcotic Act. Dr. R. O. Mathews, special assistant to Commissioner Haynes, heads the anti-smuggling commission. Its other members are John B. Marshall, Prohibition Director of Alaska; Joseph A. Lineville, and Roy C. Lyle, prohibition directors of Oregon and Washington, respectively.

Commission Selected at Salem

The commission was selected at the western conference of United States district attorneys and sheriffs of the northwest and Canada at Salem, Ore., where, upon invitation, Commissioner Haynes addressed a joint session of the Legislature.

Decision to urge appointment of Miss Mabel Walker Willebrandt, now Assistant United States Attorney-General, to be the third federal judge in the San Francisco district, was the outstanding result of Commissioner Haynes' conference here today with John T. Williams, United States district attorney of San Francisco. Harry F. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General has been asked to recommend her appointment to President Harding. Miss Willebrandt is an ardent prohibitionist and her services are expected to add an element of strength to law enforcement in this city.

Commissioner Haynes said an old internal revenue law which had never been used nor repealed was to be invoked against the moonshiner. Heretofore the agent raided and confiscated the stills as evidence. This law however gives full authority to the officer to make a lien on the property and assess it. A bill is before Congress sponsored by John Ernst of Kentucky to place responsibility for all assessments and collections for fines in the hands of the Prohibition Bureau in Washington. This is considered important because of $7,000,-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

From photograph © Underwood & Underwood, New York

Warren S. Stone

Head of Engineers' Brotherhood Who Becomes Director of Big New York Bank

LABOR AND CAPITAL JOIN THEIR FORCES IN NEW YORK BANK

Engineers Place Warren S. Stone and Mr. Prenter on Board of Empire Trust Company

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—News that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, with its 90,000 members, the "aristocrats of Labor," have gone into the banking business on Broadway, "right around the corner from Wall Street," came as somewhat of a surprise in New York financial circles today, although it had been known for months that officials of the powerful Labor organization were surveying the field with this end in view.

The selection of the Empire Trust Company, an institution with $60,000,000 resources, in which Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is now a director, was made only after this long and searching inquiry. The Brotherhood, in purchasing what Leroy Baldwin, president of the Empire Trust Company, called a "very large interest," at the same time brought about the election to the bank directorate of William B. Prenter, secretary-treasurer of the Labor organization, who for more than 40 years has been its financial adviser.

Associated with the two union labor leaders, in addition to Mr. Baldwin, are Charles M Schawb of the Bethlehem, Pa., Steel Company; T. Coleman Du Pont, another captain of industry; August Heckscher, capitalist; Charles

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

JANUARY 23, 1923

General

Few Germans on Strike.......... 1
French Uneasiness Increases.......... 1
Rum-Drug Smuggling From Canada... 1
France to Offer Lausanne New Pact... 1
Labor in New York Bank.......... 1
Franco-German Intervention Looked For 1
Senate Investigates Indiana Standard.. 1
Law Makers Block Governor Davis' Program 1
Smugglers Face Border Blockade...... 3
Meeting to Help Austria Delayed....... 5
Chatanooga Community Chest.......... 5
Egyptian Student Interest in Politics.. 7
Rhodesia in Need of More Finances.... 7
Appeal for Unity in Tzechoslovakia.... 7
Optimism Voiced by Lord Inchcape.... 8
Swiss Socialists Oppose Amalgamation 8
England's Boxer Indemnities Plan..... 8
Peace Sought in Silk Industry.......... 9
Homes of Manitoba Farmers Visited.... 9
Experts Advocate Study of Horology... 9
Quebec Elections for February.........15

Financial

Resumption of Buying in Stock Market.12
Stock Market Quotations..........12
Readjustment of New England Oil.......13
Scottish Woolen Industry Shows Fair Operations 13
British Merchant Tonnage Buildings Gains 13
Middle West's Money Situation Easy....13
Wholesale Shoe Buying Increases......14
John M. Campbell—Portrait..........14
How Banks Help Solve Business Men's Problems 14
Dutch Producers of Linseed Cakes Want Production 14

Sporting

Track Outlok at Pennsylvania..........10
Western Conference Basketball..........10
Perry Wins Junior Title..........10
Chess 11
Golf Major Sport at Northwestern......11
Wrestling at Oklahoma..........11

Features

The Page of the Seven Arts.......... 6
Snapdragons 8
Letters to the Editor 11
Washington Observations 16
The Theatrical Page 18
The Home Forum 19
Nothing Too Good to Be True
The Editorial Page 20

MR. HOOVER CALLS COAL DISTRIBUTION INTO CANADA FAIR

Declares United States Receives Much More Than Full Value in Electrical Power

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—"Canada will continue to receive her fair share of American anthracite," declared F. R. Wadleigh, United States Fuel Distributor, in replying today to charges of John Jacob Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, that Canada was being favored with fuel, while Americans were doing without.

Mr. Wadleigh said he had made an investigation of the exports to Canada situation and found that less coal than usual was going up there and he said prices in Canada were higher than here, whereas Mr. Rogers had information that American coal was selling lower in Canada than in the United States; and Mr. Wadleigh also found that the Canadians were using substitutes for anthracite on a large scale.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, pointed out that the United States was receiving from Canada more electrical power than this country is offsetting with coal, and he saw no room for dissatisfaction over the policy of the Fuel Administration to give Canada a fair proportion of the available supply of anthracite.

When the fuel shortage developed in the United States as a result of the strike of miners, Canada was allotted 50 per cent of her usual receipts, as compared with 60 per cent allotted to American consumers. But Mr. Wadleigh said that Canada has not received her quota.

Coal Coming From Canada

On the other hand, coal is being imported by the United States from Canada. During December and the first week of January, Mr. Wadleigh said that 12 cargoes of coal had been received at Portland, Me., and Boston, Mass., from Nova Scotia. These cargoes averaged 5000 tons each, or a total of 60,000 tons. In addition coal has been coming down from British Columbia to western states of America. He said:

I found from the delivery receipts of Canadian dealers that coal was selling there at from $15.50 to $20 and up per net ton of 2000 pounds. Coal is selling at $16.50 a gross ton of 2240 pounds in Washington; $16 to $16.50 in New York, and $18.70 in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Due allowance must be given for the difference in tons dealt in. Therefore, $15 net ton in Canada would be $16.80 here.

Cannot Cut Off Canada

Records of the Fuel Distributor's office show that total exports of anthracite during the first 11 months of 1921, were 3,872,723 tons, as compared with 1,983,429 in the comparative period of 1922. Practically all of the coal exported goes to Canada. Canada received scarcely any American coal during the strike here, but there was a rush of coal there during October and November, to stave off serious conditions this winter.

"I have asked the Canadians to use substitutes for anthracite," said Mr. Wadleigh, "and our policy has been naturally to favor our own people, but we cannot cut off Canada from her usual supply. We receive too many things in return to resort to that practice. It would not be fair."

INVITATION TO DUKE OF YORK

TORONTO, Jan. 23—Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition today awaited a reply to an invitation recently extended to the Duke of York, second son of King George, to come to Canada and formally open this year's exhibition.

FRENCH UNEASINESS IS INCREASING OVER RUHR OCCUPATION

Republic Desires Conversations With Germany—Preparing to Play Last Card

By Special Cable

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Jan. 23—Incidents last night in Paris cannot be altogether dissociated from the Ruhr occupation, which has exalted the spirts of the extremists on both sides. A woman anarchist named Berthon sought out Leon Daudet, the Royalist leader, who has been particularly prominent in his advocacy of vigorous methods. Failing to find him, she fired on Marius Plateau, chief of the Camelots du Roy, in the offices of L'Action Française, the Royalist newspaper, with fatal results. This was but the beginning. The Camelots du Roy collected and demonstrated along the boulevards. They entered three radical newspaper offices and wrecked them. Most of machines belonging to L'Œuvre were completely destroyed. The paper Populaire can appear today only as a single sheet. The offices of Ere Nouvelle, the official organ of the Radical Party were smashed up.

Then there was an attempt to demolish the offices and machinery of Humanité, the organ of the Communists. But the Communists apparently expected this attack and had collected their own forces. The Royalists went away; crying "Vive le Roi" they paraded the boulevards.

Police Make Few Arrests

Few of them were arrested by the police, and this morning it is being asked why more strenuous efforts were not made to restrain these French Fascismo. It is probable that these incidents will end there without any particular political consequences, but they demonstrate the temper of a section of the public is rising and excitement breaking out.

Both the Royalists and Communists are, of course, extremists, and the general temper of France cannot thus be judged. Nevertheless in ordinary circles there is growing uneasiness at the increasing commitments of France in the Ruhr Valley. No progress can be claimed by either side. If the strike of workers is not at present as serious as was anticipated, the menace always remains, and certainly there is great discontent among the workers at the arrest of the mine owners and other leading officials.

Without a general strike what is certain is a considerable diminution in the output of the Ruhr. The French profess continued optimism, but even in official quarters it is acknowledged that some of the steps taken by the opposition had not been foreseen.

Real Aim of France

What now seems the real aim of France is to induce the Germans to enter into conversations as early as possible. In present conditions it is probable that no negotiations can be begun, and therefore it is being suggested that a moratorium plan should not be brought forward just yet.

It is all ready and in some respects advantageous to Germany, in that it gives it a two years' moratorium provided it will pay 2,500,000,000 gold marks which it can raise from its industrialists, besides further sums for the stabilization of the mark. It is realized that this plan is the last card to be played. If Germany does not come to terms on it, the peaceful solution of the Ruhr deadlock seems hopeless.

France cannot accept the intervention either of the League or of any other nation. It can, however, without loss of dignity, admit Germany to make observations when the reparations plan is discussed by the Reparations Commission. There is a growing feeling that this will furnish an opportunity for a general understanding which will lead to the withdrawal of French troops from the Ruhr.

Waiting on Germany

In the present state of mind, however, the Germans do not seem inclined to negotiate. They are just holding tight and refusing everything. Therefore it is argued, it would be better to postpone the discussions in

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Italy and Rumania Make Important Treaty

By Special Cable

Rome, Jan. 23

IT is reported that an important agreement has been concluded between the Rumanian and Italian governments whereby the latter is bound to defend Rumania against Russian aggression, while Rumania is to maintain the strictest neutrality in the event of a conflict between Italy and Jugoslavia.

Benito Mussolini, the Premier, expressed his satisfaction at the Little Entente's policy to the Rumanian Foreign Minister, who has been in Rome lately. Signor Mussolini stated that he had refused to receive the Hungarian Fascisti leader, Herr Füdrich, as he did not approve of Hungary's policy, which he believed threatened the peace of Central Europe.

UNOFFICIAL BERLIN LOOKING TO ITALY FOR INTERVENTION

More Hopeful Feeling in German Capital—Franco-Belgian Discrimination

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 23—The news from the Ruhr district is to the effect that a more conciliatory attitude is observable there on the part of both the French and the German workers. The result was a better atmosphere in all quarters of Berlin. It could not be described as optimistic; hopefulness would perhaps be the better word for it. While as a matter of fact there is nothing one could put one's finger on as evidence that there is ground for this feeling, it is observable in the streets and in foreign circles here that there is an indefinable something which has caused many observers to view the situation through glasses not so dark as those through whch they viewed central European affairs even a day or two ago.

In unofficial German and foreign circles, listening ears are waiting some word that a third power has moved to end the Franco-German crisis, and this morning their ears are strained towards Rome. Nonpartisan reports from the Ruhr indicate that the attitude of the workers there is not as unbending as that of the German Government, nor is it as uncompromisingly hostile as that of the Nationalists, who are several hundred miles from the "front."

No General Strike at Present

These reports indicate that while the German workers in Essen, or its vicinity, unqualifiedly condemn the Franco-Belgian occupation and refuse "to work under the shadow of guns, or at the point of the bayonet," they do not under present circumstances intend to declare a general strike.

Some mines at least are working after a fashion and transportation is not seriously interfered with. In view of the strong propaganda carried on to cause them to adopt most drastic measures of economic resistance, the fact that they have not responded to the extent of paralyzing the Ruhr industry would seem to indicate that they are not so nationalist as many of their countrymen further east and south. This does not mean that the Ruhr crisis has ended; that all the clouds have cleared away in that region.

In this kaleidoscopic situation which modern Germany presents, the whole aspect of things can change in an hour or two. There is no judging what may or may not happen tomorrow.

Silver Lining Visible

But it does mean that the clouds are no darker, if as dark as they were at the end of the week, for today there are some here who profess to discern a silver lining at the back of them.

It is gratifying to report this, if only because for a fortnight past, responsible men would speak only in words of gloom.

Hostility to the French and Belgians is still marked in many public places. Even the members of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

GERMANS FAIL TO CARRY OUT THEIR BIG STRIKE THREAT

Only 7 of 280 Mines Actually Affected—Both Sides Make Concessions in Ruhr

By Special Cable

ESSEN, Jan. 23—The situation in the Ruhr district yesterday, for the first time since the commencement of the occupation, encourages one to hope for a straightening out of affairs here in the near future. Yesterday passed practically without any new aggressive move from either of the two parties. On the contrary, the French took several reconciling steps, while the German miners abstained from making good their threat of a general strike.

It is quite certain that the situation in the Ruhr district would be much less tense if the German Government would not interfere. If the French had to deal with the Ruhr population alone—including the directors of big concerns—both parties probably long ago would have reached a working agreement. The miner here is especially sensible and much too careful to risk a big strike. He knows perfectly well that such a strike would for a long time paralyze, if not completely destroy, his source of income. He is therefore protesting against the arrest of the directors of the mines.

Willing to Mine Coal

It is not so much patriotism or love for his master, but the knowledge that these men are necessary for a normal continuance of the work which has caused him to demand their release. The miners here know perfectly well that Germany is morally obliged to help in the reconstruction of the devastated regions of France and they are willing to mine reparaton coal, but not under French bayonets. It is often said here that if the French had come in without troops matters would have been much more simple, though many admit they are only doing what the Germans did in Belgium. At any rate, the workmen are not at all inclined to fetch "coal out of the fire" for the Cuno Government.

Until now the German and French officials in the Ruhr have practically only been figures in the dramatic game of chess that is being played between Paris and Berlin, in which Berlin answers each move of the French with a counter move. The French from the beginning agreed to pay for reparation coal deliveries in cash. The German Government immediately forbid the mine owners, through the federal coal commissioner, to commence these deliveries. The French then began to divert coal trains running toward unoccupied Germany, whereupon Berlin immediately gave an order that no railway official should shift coal trains under French direction. The French took steps to collect customs in the Rhineland. The German Government followed with an order not to hand revenues out to them. This list of orders and counter orders could be continued at will.

Orders and Counter-Orders

These orders from the Cuno Government give the directors and officials in the Ruhr district the best and in fact the only excuse to resist the French. The French give out new orders, the Germans wait for a counteracting order from Berlin—which in most cases follows the next day—then say: "We are very sorry, but we cannot carry out your orders. Being loyal German citizens we must obey our Government." But one may trust the working miners to know exactly how far they can carry this resistance and when to halt. One thing is certain, namely, that the population of the Ruhr district is more sensible and much less excited than the Government in Berlin.

If they had been left to themselves they would have re-established peaceful conditions long ago, as can be seen from the agreement reached yesterday by German railway officials at Dortmund with the French forces who occupied the station, on the following six points:

1. No French guards are to be posted in a signal box.
2. French sentinels are only to be permitted to enter the station to guard the unloading of food trains.
3. The fixing of bayonets on rifles is forbidden.
4. No transports of troops may be unloaded in the station.
5. No coal trains en route to unoccupied Germany are to be sent back.
6. No further arrests are to be made of high station officials.

After the French promised to fulfill these conditions work in the station was resumed immediately. This shows that an understanding can be reached between the French and the Germans if outside officials do not interfere and incite the population here to resistance.

The brighter outlook yesterday caused by this lenient attitude of the French was even increased by the peaceful attitude of the miners. Everybody believed they would strike yesterday, but only 7 of 280 mines actually did strike and even they, with one exception, only partially. The total number of striking miners averaged 10,000, while the total number of Ruhr miners is 550,000. Of these seven mines, six recommenced work in the afternoon.

Managers Released

It seems as if the French and Germans are both making concessions, the Germans by not carrying their resistance to the point originally expected and the French by yielding to the German demands. Thus they released yesterday Herr Ahrens and Herr Boute, managers of the two

KANSAS LEGISLATURE BLOCKS PROGRAM OF GOVERNOR DAVIS

Veterans Bonus Measure Only Bill to Pass—All Others Rejected as Fast as They Appear Before Committees

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 23 (Special)—The first part of the legislative session in Kansas would indicate that Gov. J. M. Davis was not going to have much success in putting into effect the many proposals, including abolition of the Industrial Court, submitted in his message to the Legislature.

His recommendations have been coming into the Legislature in the form of bills every day, and about as fast as they appear they are blocked by the committees.

The first of the administration bills to get in was one to prohibit corporations declaring stock dividends. The House Committee on Judiciary reported the bill back with the recommendation that it be not passed.

The next one provided that corporations should be prohibited owning any stock in other corporations. The same committee returned this bill with the recommendation that it be not passed.

The third of the Governor's proposals was to make effective the recall section of the Kansas Constitution. Kansas has had authority to recall derelict public officials, but there has been no way to do it as the Legislature never enacted legislative machinery to permit. The bill never reached the floor.

Another recommendation was that all municipal subdivisions of the State should be prohibited issuing any bonds except upon the vote of the people. This bill also was turned down.

The Governor has one bill now before a committee. It is a prohibition against bankers and bank employees acting as agents for speculative securities or life insurance or furnishing any information to those who may be seeking to sell securities or insurance regarding the financial condition of any of the customers of a bank.

The Governor proposed the abolishment of the Industrial Court. No bill to do this has been introduced. There are two bills before committees now that would consolidate the Industrial Court and the Public Utilities Commission.

The only measure which the Governor has recommended that has become a reality is the bonus for the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the World War. This was ratified by the people at the last election and the Governor urged prompt action by the Legislature. The bill has been passed by both houses and signed by the Governor.

FRANCE TO OFFER LAUSANNE NEW PEACE TREATY PROJECT

M. Bompard Returns From Paris With Two Important Proposals—Greek Refugees Submit Protest

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 23—The increasing tension, as the time of trial approaches at the Near Eastern Conference, has caused a few sudden and significant manifestations. The French position is now considered altered and weakened. M. Barrère, who has been such a source of strength and confidence, is leaving Lausanne for Italy, it being explained that "his health" requires such a change. He will be succeeded by M. Bompard, who has just returned from Paris with new and as yet not fully disclosed instructions, including a general project for a treaty as a whole and a special project embracing financial and economic clauses exclusively.

Guarded comment in British circles was to the effect that the French attitude, while nominally unchanged was in fact showing "signs of weakening."

In the subcommission hearing yesterday on the graves of allied soldiers at Gallipoli the Turks reverted to their arbitrary and irritating manner in dealing with this delicate subject. At one time they let it be understood that they had no objection to allowing the allied governments to own these plots, provided they remained in Turkish territory, the question of sovereignty therefore not entering into the case. Yesterday obstruction appeared to be their motto. They refused to consider the question of granting avenues of approach to these tracts, which are in different localities, and suggested that all the graves be collected in one place.

"This is purely a question of sentiment with us," said one of the British experts after the meeting, "but one on which our people feel very deeply. The action of the Turks today will cause a flame of indignation to sweep through the British Empire, which will cost them dearly in the end."

The International Philarmenian League has sent a long letter to the conference reviewing the predicament of the Armenians and demanding, in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

state mines, whom they had arrested on Friday because both men refused to deliver coke to France. Herr Ahrens was asked once more whether he would recommence the reparation coke delivery, whereupon he again replied in the negative. The French then released him on bail of 100,000 marks.

It is quite evident that the passive resistance of the Germans is causing the French much unexpected trouble. They could suppress open rebellion with their armed force, but even a whole regiment cannot force a man to work if he does not want to.

Very much depends upon the sentences in the trial of six directors, which was postponed to Wednesday morning. The accused were treated pretty roughly the first day, but the treatment improved on the second. They are now in solitary confinement. A hard sentence would cause great embitterment in the Ruhr district.

Post officials decided to refuse to make any telephone connection for the French yesterday. The Hotel Kaiserhof, which is their headquarters at present, was entirely cut off. Only journalists were allowed to use the telephone there. This is one of the tricks previously predicted.

Railway officials at a meeting in Elberfeld yesterday, decided that no French should be permitted to enter any signal box throughout the Ruhr district, otherwise the station in question would enter into a strike. Without control of the signal houses the French cannot run the trains.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Arena: Skating carnival for benefit of Radcliffe College Endowment Fund, 8.

Bank Officers' Association of Boston: Meeting and entertainment, Boston City Club, 7:30.

Business Women's Club: Two addresses by club members—Mrs. Olive Shepherd, "Investment Principles"; Miss Lois Lilley Howe, "Three Weeks in Old Spain," 144 Bowdoin Street, 7:30.

West Roxbury Citizens Association: Monthly meeting with address by Judge Frederick P. Cabot of Bosotn Juvenile Court, Robert Gould Shaw School, 8.

Southern Club of Boston: Annual banquet in honor of Robert E. Lee anniversary; address by Henry Louis Smith, president of Washington and Lee University, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Newton Amateur Opera Association: Presentation of "The Mascot," Players Hall, West Newton, 8:15.

Lowell Institute: First lecture in the series "The Social and Economic Development of the Roman Empire," by Prof. Michael I. Rostovtzeff, University of Wisconsin, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Bigelow School Alumni Association: Organization meeting and reunion, Elks Club, Somerset Street, 8.

Harvard University: Dowse Institute lecture on "Julius Cæsar," by Prof. George L. Kittredge, Sanders Theater; Cambridge Y. M. C. A.: Illustrated talk on China by Z. Z. Li of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 8.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Free lecture by Miss Bertha Conde, senior student secretary of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., on "The Spiritual Way of Peace for This Generation," Tremont Temple, 7:15.

Metropolitan Boston Council of Girl Scouts: Public meeting, with address by Frank P. Sibley, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Harvard University: Lecture by Dr. Yuen R. Chao on "Chinese Music," Music Building, Cambridge, 8.

Reciprocity Club of America, Boston Section: Monthly meeting with address by Daniel S. Hickey, "Scientific Salesmanship," Westminster, 6:30.

Boston Tercentennial Association: Meeting, 198 Dartmouth Street, 8.

South Shore Country Club: First annual dinner, Boston City Club, 6:30.

The Durant, Inc.: Annual banquet, meeting and election, Symphony Hall, 7.

Massachusetts Colonial Association: Annual Pilgrim and Colonial party, Chauncy Hall, 585 Boylston Street, 8.

Roxbury Civic League: Debate on city councilor representation, High School of Practical Arts, Greenville Street, 8.

Southern Shoe Salesmen's Association: Dinner, Copley Square Hotel, 6:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Bunch and Judy," 8:15.
Copley—"The Truth About Blayds," 8:15.
Hollis—"Lightnin'," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Park—"Robin Hood" (Film), 2:15, 8:15.
Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.
Selwyn—"The Guilty One," 8:15.
St. James—"The Bad Man," 8:15.
Tremont—"Molly Darling," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Bat," 8:15.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Tosca," 8.

Tonight's Radio Features

WGI (Medford Hillside)—6:45, business report by Roger Babson; 8:30, world market survey prepared by United States Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; concert by Tufts' College Glee and Mandolin clubs.

WNAC (Boston)—7, bedtime story by Mrs. William Stewart; 7:10, Shepard Colonial Orchestra; 7:25, concert by Celtic Quartet—Ethel M. Crichbaum, soprano; Vera F. Keane, contralto; John Murphy, bass; Robert H. Bryden, tenor; Mrs. Robert H. Bryden, accompanist.

WGY (Schenectady)—6, produce and stock market reports; news bulletins; 7:45, concert by Metropolitan Orchestra; whistling selection by Charles Desmond; "Our Friend the Forest" by United States Department of Agricultur.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—7, New York Stock Exchange report; 7:15, "Fashions," by Harriet Webster of Joseph Horne Company, Pittsburgh; 7:30, bedtime story; 7:45, "Intelligent Attention Paid to the Women Citizens by the Board of Public Education" by Irene McDermott, supervisor of domestic economy of Pittsburgh Public Schools; "Co-operation" by a graduate of Evening Cooking Class of Pittsburgh; 8, reading "The Woman in the Home" by Elinor Barton; 8:30, concert by pupils of Chester Humphreys of Charleroi, Pa.

WJZ (Newark)—7, stories of travel; "From the Deep of the Sea," reading by Capt. Charles Smith, author; 7:30, "World War Anecdotes" by Major C. K. Weston, East Orange, N. J.; 8, concert by Vera Thamm, soprano; 8:30, "Foods and Recipes" by Miss Anne Lewis Pierce, director of New York Tribune Institute; "Broadcasting Broadway" by Bertha Brainard; 9:30, dance music by Vincent Lopez Orchestra.

KYW (Chicago)—8-9, musical program by Mariona Rakauska, Lithuanian soprano; Sallie Menkes, accompanist; George F Gordon, baritone; Helen Linn, pianist; Wolverine Syncopators, Vann Lynn, director.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, address by Mrs. Lucinda Prince, head of the Prince School of Store Service and Education, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Boston League of Women Voters: Luncheon with address by Mrs. Mary H. Moran, recently returned from five years' relief work in Europe, Hotel Victoria, 12:30.

Boston Masonic Club: Luncheon, 448 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Bay State Automobile Association: Luncheon, address by Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County, Lenox, 12:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: "Guest Day," 40 Beacon Street.

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UNOFFICIAL BERLIN LOOKING TO ITALY FOR INTERVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

French and Belgian diplomatic missions here were told bluntly that they would not be served when they went to luncheon at some of the big restaurants yesterday. It was only after trying at two or three places that they were able to get luncheon. At Leipsig, the French consul experienced the same difficulty. Hotel managers, on the other hand, have modified their ruling not to permit French or Belgians to remain in their places.

As the order now stands, the bars are raised against only those nationals of France and Belgian who were not in a Berlin hotel when the rule became effective. If the discrimination continues, energetic protests will be made by France and Belgium, and if these are without effect, retaliatory measures may be expected, it is stated.

General Strike to Be Met With Isolation of Ruhr; French General's Statement

DUSSELDORF, Jan. 23 (By The Associated Press)—French general headquarters believed that conviction and imprisonment of the coal magnates who are under arrest might mean the calling of a general strike throughout the Ruhr. Workers in the Thyssen plants at Essen and Mülheim, who recently declared that they would strike if their employer was not released, held up their action until the results of the trial should become known, and it was thought that the general temper among the working population of the valley might find expression in a strike if the industrialists received a jail sentence.

French Ready for Strike

The French are ready to reply to a general strike, with the complete isolation of the Ruhr and the Rhineland from the rest of Germany. The control commission, it was said, will bend every effort toward getting coal out of the basin and shipping it to France, where it is already needed, leaving the Germans to operate the railroads and feed the miners and the population.

"If Berlin wants the Ruhr to starve, it's her own business," one official at French headquarters told the newspaper correspondents last evening. "If anyone starves in the Ruhr it will not be the French. The Germans have chosen their battlefield; we will fight them to the finish."

General Denvignes expressed the opinion that the Ruhr Valley was the scene of the last battle of the war. "If we win this," he said, "we shall have peace for 50 or 100 years. If we lose, all our sacrifices of men and money during the war will have gone for naught."

Communists Seek French Protection

The Communists and the organized Nationalist syndicates are finding little in common, and around Bochum the former are gradually turning to the French. They have twice asked French protection against the Nationalists in the face of incipient riots at Gelsenkirchen.

The French have seized approximately 200,000 tons of coal in the Ruhr and declare that an extension of the miners' strike would not prevent one-fourth of the basin's normal output from going to France.

The majority of the Ruhr coal miners were still at work at noon today despite appeals from their union headquarters at Muenster and Elberfeld that they lay down their tools.

The newspaper Nachrichten, of this city, has been suspended indefinitely by the occupying authorities "for publishing articles threatening the security of the French troops of occupation."

Operators' Trial Postponed

MAYENCE, Jan. 23 (By The Associated Press)—The trial of Fritz Thyssen and the five other industrial magnates arrested in the Ruhr, set for today, has been postponed until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is understood that Dr. Frederick Grimm, attorney for the men accused of refusing to obey the orders of the French, has pleaded lack of jurisdiction and incompetence of the French Court.

Dr. Grimm is reported to have asked that the case be referred to the permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

Thousands Go on Strike

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (By The Associated Press)—Since this morning 65,000 employees of the Stinnes Works and 100,000 of the Thyssen Works in the Ruhr region have been on strike, according to information obtained by Reuter's this afternoon.

The German Government has instructed its diplomatic representatives at Paris, London, and Brussels to protest the recent decrees of the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission regarding the distribution of coal and the confiscation of the coal tax and customs duties.

The note declares that the distribution decree is designed solely to extend to the Rhineland the competence and activities of the new inter-allied commission at Essen, while the other decrees seek to divert German revenues from legitimate creditors to allied powers, which are outside the jurisdiction of the Rhineland commission. The note adds that through its decrees the commission places itself at the disposal of the French and Belgian military authorities.

French Arrest Collector

COLOGNE, Jan. 23 (By The Associated Press)—Although the deportation order issued against Herr von Lazenauer, Chief Collector of Customs at Cologne and president of the local finance office, was withdrawn yesterday (a London dispatch Monday night said that this was at the instance of the British authorities), the French arrested him at midnight and conveyed him to Bonn.

In accordance with the customary formality British officers were present at the arrest. Herr von Lazenauer asked the British if they assented to the action, and they replied they were acting in accordance with orders.

Preparing for Isolation

DORTMUND, Jan. 23 (By The Associated Press)—French troops have been installed as guards over all exits from the Ruhr valley by railroad or canal. They are ready, it is announced, to achieve complete isolation of the Ruhr within 12 hours in the event of a general strike or rioting.

FRANCE TO OFFER LAUSANNE PARLEY NEW PEACE TREATY

(Continued from Page 1)

view of the abandonment of the project for an Armenian home, that they be accorded special international protection either by the League of Nations or an inter-allied commission, including representatives of America, which, dating from the signature of peace, should exercise full supervision of the interests and concerns of Armenian refugees wherever they are.

A protest to the conference concerning the compulsory exchange of populations has been received from a large meeting in Athens of Greek refugees from Asia Minor. Indications multiply either that the conference will break up, which seems unlikely, or else that it will only succeed in evolving a patched-up inconclusive peace which, like its predecessor of Versailles, will not bring peace, but its opposite. If such a result should eventuate it would constitute cumulative, and perhaps conclusive, evidence that peace is something the peace-loving democracies of both hemispheres need to learn how to make.

Figures Show Soviet Russia Has 1,500,000 Men in Arms

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The American Government is in possession of general information in regard to the Russian mobilization, including the general movement of troops toward the Turkish zone, but its full extent is not known.

An army of 76,000 rifle strength has been in the Caucasus for more than a year. A short time ago the Soviet Government had 145,000 men, of whom 86,000 were combatants on the Polish border. There were 203,000, of whom 22,000 were combatants on the Rumanian frontier. These combatant units, according to reliable official intelligence, have been greatly depleted to reinforce the Russian army in the Caucasus.

Recent dispatches from Moscow place the strength of the Russian Army at 800,000, but this does not accord with figures in the possession of American officials which they have every reason to believe are reliable. According to these figures the rifle strength of the Soviet Army alone is 800,000 and with the auxiliary units the Government has 1,500,000 men under arms.

The effective combatants, including support ready for aid to Turkey, are fairly well equipped and have the advantage of the machine guns and light artillery taken from the various armies that sought to drive out the Bolsheviki when they were defeated.

Replacements from other military districts have taken the place of the troops sent from the Rumanian and Polish areas but they are by no means as efficient or well equipped as those that have been shifted in carrying out the plans of Georgi Tchitcherin in strengthening the hands of Mustapha Kemal Pasha at Lausanne.

The present disposition of Russian troops, in the opinion of officials here, would to a considerable extent preclude action with Germany against France but the embarrassments created at the conference are assisting Germany in resisting French demands.

It is regarded here as probable that Russia will conclude a treaty with Turkey at Lausanne as it did with Germany at Rapallo. It may even go so far as to provide for a combination of the armies of the two countries to prevent the settlement of Turkish questions along the lines desired by the Allies and the United States.

Nations' League May Settle Vexed Question of Mosul

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 23—The vexed question of Mosul, there is reason to expect, may be settled by the League of Nations as a result of the discussions in the first commission this morning. Ismet Pasha advanced the Turkish demands in a long speech rehearsing the usual arguments.

Lord Curzon, replying, said that as the territory was covered by the League mandate and as Great Britain had been asked to continue its guardianship he could not, on his own responsibility, consider the proposal for its transfer to Turkey. He offered to submit the question to the League and abide by the decision.

M. Bompard and Marquess di Garroni concurred in the offer and in expressing the hope that Ismet's answer, which is to be given late today, will be favorable.

Amnesty to Prisoners

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Jan. 23—Amnesties have been granted to persons held for political offenses.

Refugees from Asia Minor held a mass meeting here. It was a unique sight to see great crowds with black banners demanding return to their native soil.

The Government is fighting epidemics strenuously with the aid of Americans. Funds are urgently required.

Machinery Depots to Open

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 23—With the stipulation that only Turks shall be employed in them, the Turkish Government has given its sanction to a proposal by an American syndicate to establish depots for the sale of agricultural machinery on the installment plan and of repair shops for machinery.

LABOR AND CAPITAL JOIN THEIR FORCES IN NEW YORK BANK

(Continued from Page 1)

H. Zehinder, manufacturer, and Minor C. Keith, head of the United Fruit Company and owner of Central American railways.

The Empire Trust Company of 120 Broadway is one of the independent banking institutions of the metropolis. It was organized 22 years ago and at present has a capital and surplus in excess of $4,000,000 while its total resources are 15 times that amount.

So far as is known this is the first time that an American Labor organization has entered the New York banking field, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers having first demonstrated its financial acumen some 26 months ago in Cleveland, O., by opening a bank there which quickly outgrew its original quarters.

Other Moves Contemplated

Indeed, Mr. Stone and his union Labor colleagues now have ten co-operative banks in operation with six or more in process of organization. In addition one is to be opened immediately in Spokane and one in New York, two branches in Cleveland of the parent institution, thus increasing its resources from $635,000 to $19,000,000 in a little more than two years.

The idea of financial enterprising by American union Labor is said to have sprung from the success previously achieved by the brotherhood in opening up co-operative coal mines in West Virginia, a mail-order drygoods business and other ventures of this kind.

It is said that the American movement received its impetus from the Rochdale Co-operative Stores, Inc., of England, which have been in successful operation for more than half a century.

Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and other union leaders here, declined to discuss with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor a statement made by President Baldwin of the Empire Trust Company that "the arrangement will greatly narrow, if not completely close the gap of mutual distrust. Banking and Labor, each equally powerful in its respective field, linked together financially will henceforth travel the broad highway of mutual confidence."

Labor's "Mission"

The "invasion" of Wall Street by American Labor is the view held by others. Its significance, however, is simply that by the deal many millions will be added to the deposits of the Empire Trust Company, and the brotherhood, which for years has been noted for its strength and conservatism, will be able more advantageously to handle its large investments and banking interests.

Mr. Baldwin declared that in all of the negotiations held with Mr. Stone and his colleagues "we have found them to be keen, capable, forward-looking business men. They think straight, talk straight and act straight.

"Our relations have been most pleasant. We will work together in close harmony under the present management and organization of the trust company, which will remain intact."

The new arrangement went into effect yesterday.

Labor's Financial Program Furthered by New York Move

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23 (Special)—That the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had obtained a substantial interest in the Empire Trust Company of New York occasioned little surprise in financial circles in Cleveland, as it has been known for some time that the brotherhood was seeking to establish in New York another of its chain of co-operative national banks.

The first Labor co-operative national bank in the country was opened here by the brotherhood on Nov. 1, 1920, under the name of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank, with a capitalization of $500,000. Since then the capitalization of this bank has been increased to $15,000,000, and there are now several other such banks and more planned.

Cleveland Branches

Two branches have been established in Cleveland by the brotherhood bank, one in the down-town section and one in the Nottingham district on the outskirts of the city, near the New York Central yard shops.

In addition, the brotherhood owns the control or is interested in four other co-operative labor banks—the People's Sate Bank of Hammond, Ind.; the San Bernardino National Bank at San Bernardino, Cal., with branches at Barstow and Needles; the Brotherhood Co-operative National Bank of Minneapolis; and the Federated Bank and Trust Company of Birmingham, Ala.

Just recently the Brotherhood Investment Company was incorporated for $10,000,000 as a financial auxiliary to the co-operative banks. Officers and members of the brotherhood bank are also independently interested as officers, directors and stockholders in coal mining property, a mail order department store and a dozen other business enterprises.

Capital Joins Labor

In the deal whereby the brotherhood enters the New York banking field with its co-operative plan, Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the brotherhood, and William B. Prenter, grand secretary and treasurer, will have places on the New York bank's board of directors. Allied with them in this enterprise will be Charles M. Schwab, F. Coleman du Pont, Minor G. Keith, and August Heckshier, notables in the financial world.

While the co-operative banks in which the brotherhood either is interested financially or controls will not have any direct stock in the Empire Trust Company, the latter will be a part and parcel of the brotherhood co-operative banking enterprise, marking the most interesting combination of Capital and Labor in the history of American finance.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS TO GO TO MONTREAL

About 100 members of Boston Commandery, Knights Templars, leave in special Pullman cars attached to the Boston & Maine 8:30 train for Montreal tomorrow night to be gone until Sunday afternoon. Frederick H. Briggs, Commander, will be in charge of the mid-winter outing of the Commandery. Howard M. Fletcher has been delegated by Commander Briggs to take charge of the details for the itinerary.

The Commandery is to reach Montreal on Thursday morning over the Canadian Pacific Railway. Thursday is to be spent at Montreal where the carnival is in progress. Friday and Saturday are to be spent in Quebec at the Château Frontenac. The return trip for Boston begins late Saturday night.

SWISS AGAINST MEDIATION IN RUHR

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 23 (By The Associated Press)—The Swiss Federal Council, after discussing the possibility of asking the Council of the League of Nations to attempt to mediate between France and Germany, decided today that such action would be inopportune at present.

The council reserved the right to reconsider this decision if circumstances later seemed to justify the step proposed.

JAPAN'S POLICY DEFENDED

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (By The Associated Press)—At the opening of the Diet for business today the Foreign Minister, Viscount Uchida, addressing both houses, vigorously defended the Government's foreign policy, which has been criticized severely on the ground that Japan showed weakness in dealing with other powers.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow late tonight or Wednesday; rising temperature Wednesday; moderate easterly winds, increasing Wednesday.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by snow in early morning or on Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; increasing easterly winds.

Northern New England: Fair and cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by snow; moderate northwest, shifting to fresh east winds.

Weather Outlook

There have been local snows within the last 24 hours in the Atlantic states north of Virginia. In New York and in the New England states the weather will be fair Tuesday and become cloudy and somewhat warmer Wednesday, with probably rain or snow over the south portion. The temperature has fallen considerably since Sunday night in the Atlantic states.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	12	Kansas City	20
Atlantic City	24	Memphis	32
Boston	14	Montreal	2
Buffalo	20	Nantucket	18
Chicago	24	Philadelphia	24
Calgary	14	New Orleans	50
Charleston	44	Pittsburgh	20
Denver	32	New York	20
Des Moines	18	Portland, Me.	6
Eastport	4	Portland, Ore.	42
Galveston	40	San Francisco	48
Hatteras	40	St. Louis	28
Helena	28	St. Paul	16
Jacksonville	56	Washington	24

THE DURANT INC. MEMBERS CAST BALLOTS FOR OFFICERS

Proposal to Erect Permanent Home for Organization Is Chief Topic at Annual Meeting

Results of the voting for new officers of The Durant, Inc., conducted in Symphony Hall today will be announced tonight at the annual dinner and meeting to be held in the same hall. It is expected also that the proposal to erect a permanent home for the organization on a Huntington Avenue site nearly opposite the Boston Opera House will be discussed by the members tonight. The Durant has nearly 10,000 members, all of them women, and interest was keen in the balloting today, the polls being opened officially from 7:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

There is pending in court a bill in equity brought by 17 members against the present officials of The Durant, seeking to prevent construction of the proposed building on the Huntington avenue site.

The president of The Durant, Blanche A. Denig, has issued the following "Durant Facts."

Non-Profit Corporation

The Durant is a legally charitable, non-profit corporation, its chief purpose being to increase the efficiency of women by creating a sound mind in a sound body. It is not and never was intended to be a hotel or a club or a commercial enterprise of any description. Because proper living facilities make for health, these are included in its plan.

On July 10, 1922, after considering 14 different sites, the Board of Governors by unanimous vote voted to buy the Huntington Avenue land, opposite the Opera House. At this meeting the three members of the board who signed the bill in equity were present.

On Nov. 24, 1922, the members having had submitted to them the 14 different sites considered by the board, voted to buy this same parcel of land as being the parcel nearest to Copley Square, available and suitable for the charitable purposes of The Durant. Over 1000 members voted in favor of this purchase, while 147 voted against it, among the latter being the principal plaintiffs in the bill in equity. The price at which this land is to be purchased is about $1.43 per square foot.

Believed Cost Excessive

Certain of the members who voted against the purchase of the Huntington Avenue land at the special meeting, brought a bill in equity against the corporation, and its president and secretary, to prevent the corporation from going forward with its charter purposes, in accordance with this vote, one ground being that this cost was excessive. Whereas, in April, 1920, the real estate office in which the principal plaintiff in the bill in equity is employed, suggested to the organization committee of The Durant, Inc., that they might be able to acquire for it a parcel of land on Huntington Avenue just beyond Massachusetts Avenue at about $10 per square foot. Also, land in this immediate vicinity has within the past few months sold for $8 to $9 per square foot.

On Jan. 20, 1923, the board of governors voted to execute a mortgage on the Huntington Avenue land called for by the terms of purchase authorized by the vote of the members on Nov. 24, 1922.

The articles appearing in the Boston newspapers and many of the statements appearing in the circular letter recently sent to various business houses and some of the members are based upon false premises, and for that reason are unreliable and misleading.

For example, the statement is made that the present plan of building calls for the expenditure of approximately $7,500,000; whereas, the present plan of construction (to include all of the departments called for in the charter and by-laws) involves an expenditure of less than $3,000,000. Again, they state that the present financial plan shows a substantial income from the restaurant and cafeteria, whereas no such income is included in this financial plan.

These facts were stated to the members by counsel at the special meeting on Nov. 24, 1922, and can be proven by the corporation's architect and its certified public accountant.

Statement Necessary

As to the claim that the project is not feasible and the financial set-up is "faulty," the fact is that this project and the present financial plan were approved by reputable financial men before the special meeting. This fact is also capable of proof.

As to the suggested referendum, the by-laws provide that the members shall vote in person. Therefore, no other form of voting is possible. The suggestion as to arbitration is also contrary to the corporation's by-laws.

Counsel for the corporation and the officers and members of the board who have been attempting to carry out the charter purposes of The Durant have until now declined to give any interview to the newspapers because they felt that this type of publicity was most injurious to the organization, but the many untrue and misleading statements appearing in the newspapers again in the past few days as also the circular letter above referred to have rendered the foregoing statement necessary.

A large majority of the membership are more enthusiastic than ever and determined to carry the project through in accordance with the charter and by-laws. They are only waiting the termination of the bill in equity (brought by 17 out of a membership of nearly 10,000) to push vigorously to completion the real purposes of The Durant.

(Signed) BLANCHE A. DENIG,
President of The Durant, Incorporated.

The official slate is as follows: For secretary, Miss Marion F. Clark and Miss Lillian F. Thain, the present incumbent; treasurer, Miss Maud Frances Elliott, the present treasurer, and Miss Dorothy M. Hobson; assistant secretary, Mrs. Helen W. Champlin and Mrs. Walter G. Newell; board of governors, six to be elected, Miss Bessie Louise Barnes, Mrs. William M. Butler, Miss Lotta A. Clark, Mrs. James Tucker Cutler, Miss Alfretta P. McClure, Mrs. Bayard T. Read, Mrs. John Wesly Sanborn, Mrs. Albert Schofield, Mrs. Charles A. Stover, Miss Miriam A. Tobey and Miss Annie C. Woodward.

BRITISH APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR MEMORIAL TO WALTER H. PAGE

LONDON, Jan. 23 (By The Associated Press)—An appeal for funds for a permanent memorial to the late Dr. Walter Hines Page, former American Ambassador to Great Britain, will be issued within a few days over the signatures of the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law; the Earl of Balfour, Herbert H. Asquith, David Lloyd George, and Lord Grey—the five British Ministers with whom the Ambassador was brought into closest contact.

The appeal results from the activities of the committee appointed recently after St. Loe Strachey had proposed in the Spectator, of which he is editor, a memorial in Westminster Abbey to Mr. Page, and Sydney Brooks, writing in the Landmark, devoted to the interests of the English-speaking peoples, had declared it was not creditable to Great Britain that the splendid services Mr. Page had rendered during the war, through the five years of his ambassadorship, should remain uncommemorated.

SCHOOL BIBLE USE DEBATED

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence)—A bill making it compulsory that the Bible be read without comment and that short devotional exercises be held in all class and assembly rooms in Texas schools, is to be introduced in the Legislature here, according to Will H. Evans of Bonham, president of the "Bible in Public Schools Association." Churches are taking different sides on the measure.

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MR. BORAH CALLS FRENCH INVASION WORLD OFFENSE

Senator's Public Statement Voices Denunciation of "Policy of Silence" Now Pursued

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Among the "irreconcilables" at the Capitol, whose resentment against the "policy of silence" pursued by the Administration is apt to break out at any hour in open debate in the Senate, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, has attacked the State Department, charging Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, with vacillation and ineffectiveness in dealing with the present crisis. The least this Government could do, Senator Borah declared in a public statement, was to make a protest against the French invasion of the Ruhr.

This protest, Senator Borah said, "should have been made before France entered the Ruhr district, without authority under the Versailles Treaty and in defiance of international order and peace."

Huge Losses Predicted

Mr. Borah attacked the French policy as "ruthless militarism," and an "offense against humanity," which would result not only in misery throughout Europe, but also "with incalculable loss to our own people." And yet, he contended, this Government has refrained from declaring its attitude and position.

The first duty of a nation, he said, is to protect its life when assailed, "and its highest honor and glory in victory is to be just to a fallen foe. It is this rule which distinguished the savage from the civilized nation."

A supplementary statement of the Government's relations with the Reparations Commission and the number of employees on its staff in the pay of the United States, will be sent to the Senate by Secretary Hughes through Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Text of Borah Statement

Mr. Borah's public statement is as follows:

This is a situation in which the United States cannot with honor remain silent.

It was American principles announced by President Wilson upon which the armistice was signed and it was upon these principles that Germany laid down her arms.

It was our soldiers that made possible the defeat and disarming of Germany.

According to these announcements and principles we declared officially and many times that with the German people, as a people, we had no quarrel but a feeling of sympathy and friendship. In other words, we furnished the soldiers, the principles upon which the armistice was based which resulted in disarming and rendering Germany helpless, and we also made definite and certain pledges as to the treatment of Germany. After all that takes place and at a time when Germany has been disarmed, and rendered powerless, her territory is invaded, military rule is established, all of which will bring in its wake indescribable suffering and untold misery to the German people, as a people, and in addition to that, great financial and economic loss to our own people.

Even before the invasion took place this Government had been advised by its own representatives that great suffering must obtain in Germany throughout the winter and that thousands of women and children must die of starvation. The action of France accentuated that condition.

In other words we see the German people turned over to the most destructive and ruthless method of militarism, of arbitrary power, and we do not so much even as record our protest. Certainly we cannot be silent under such circumstances. We should, when we saw this thing coming—and it has been perfectly apparent for months that it was coming—have called a conference and sought through honorable and peaceful methods to avoid this crisis—to adjust the economic problems involved—which would have also given us an opportunity to make clear and positive our views upon such a policy as now obtains. But this we declined to do.

Policy of Inaction

We did not even, as a matter of fact, suggest to France in a way that France felt bound to take notice, any plan whatever. We remained silent and inactive and without a policy or a program when the interest of humanity and the most vital economic interests of our own people called for us to make a pronounced and unmistakable effort to bring the powers concerned into a conference for adjustment of the questions involved.

But certainly it ought not to be permitted for the world to look upon us as conniving at this program by our silence. It is wholly different from a case in which we had had no part in the war or in the conflict. We should declare our attitude, our position, and make our protest—this is the very least we can do and we should do very much more.

The action of France is in my judgment without authority under the Versailles Treaty. It is a defiance of international order and peace. It is an offense against humanity. What she is doing will not bring compensation but it will bring supreme suffering, not only to the Germans but to the people throughout Europe and incalculable loss to our own people.

TWO-PLATOON SYSTEM UNDER DISCUSSION

How much additional installation of the two-platoon system in the fire department will cost the taxpayers of Boston is to be estimated by Rupert S. Carven, city auditor, and Theodore A. Glynn, commissioner of the fire department, who are to report to the Boston City Council. Next Monday the council plans to vote finally upon the question.

Arthur D. Hill opposed the plan on the basis that it will cost the taxpayers about $600,000 more the first year and $750,000 annually subsequently. He said this money would have to be raised by extra taxation or that some of the present activities of the city must be reduced to bear the load. Thomas D. Lavelle said that he could not agree with Mr. Hill and his conclusions. He said that the two-platoon system would not cost more than $200,000 additional.

Mayor Curley's veto of the order changing the name of Maverick Square, East Boston, to Grady Square was read, so the name stands as it has been since East Boston was formally laid out and accepted.

DRY CHIEFS MOVE FOR CO-OPERATION AT CANADIAN LINE

(Continued from Page 1)

000 in fines imposed last year the Revenue Department collected but $1,000,000 through negligence of revenue collectors. With property assessable and the Federal Prohibition Bureau collecting the fines, law enforcement approaches a step nearer efficiency.

Pacific Coast Enforcement

Asked as to general impressions concerning prohibition on the Pacific coast, Commissioner Haynes said he noted two developments; first increasing stress laid on observance of law rather than on the word enforcement, which connotes a different viewpoint; second, a specious and malicious type of bootleg propaganda is being disseminated purporting to show that prohibition has given impetus to narcotic using.

Commissioner Haynes said some people who assume that drug addiction is on the increase attribute it to prohibition. "Such an argument is, in my judgment, groundless, and is sinister," declared Commissioner Haynes. "To me there could be no propaganda in the interest of the whiskey element half as effective as this. If the people interested in the annulment of the prohibition law could impress the erroneous idea upon the intelligent public of the United States that as a direct result of this law drug addiction was on a large increase, it would seriously interfere with enforcement of the prohibition law. Drug addiction has been here in full swing for several years only we have not known it."

Commissioner Haynes has been asked to address a joint session of the Legislature at Austin, Texas, in his swing around the circle.

Texas Blockade Will Halt Mexican Rum and Drug Traffic

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 17—Establishment of a border blockade, which will be impassable to the most cunning narcotic smugglers and daring rum runners, operating through Mexico, will be the subject of a discussion here, Jan. 26, at a conference, to be attended by Col. L. G. Nutt, chief of the national narcotic forces, Roy A. Haynes, National Prohibition Commissioner, and all local and southwestern narcotic and prohibition law enforcement officers, including United States customs and immigration officials.

According to plans under advisement, which it is expected to recommend at the conference, a detail of secret service men would be placed in Mexico to trace liquor and narcotic shipments from their source and provide this information, together with descriptions of suspected purchasers, to United States customs and immigration officers stationed on the border.

This plan has the strong indorsement of Capt. Charles Stevens, working under direction of Roy Campbell, collector of customs, as supervisor of the 31 mounted customs inspectors along the Texas-Mexican border.

Mexico Is Clearing House

According to information in the possession of the customs officials here, narcotics are being brought in immense quantities from countries of western Europe to Mexican ports. According to Captain Stevens, Monterey, Mexico, is the chief distributing center, the narcotics being moved from there to points on the border, where they are smuggled into the United States.

Passage by Congress of a bill authorizing small rewards, not to exceed $100, to be given for information resulting in seizure of liquor or narcotics, is a plan advocated by Edward Cotulla, deputy collector of customs, which he believes should be an effective step toward halting the illicit traffic, and which it is understood he will detail at the conference.

Would Stop Automobiles

F. W. Berkshire, immigration inspector, in charge of the San Antonio district headquarters, is advocating a plan of a "second line of defense," in the breaking up of the rum and narcotic traffic. He would direct attention to all automobiles at that point on the Texas side of the border where the roads have a tendency to converge, and cites the co-operation existing between the Southern California Automobile Club and the California immigration officers.

At its own expense the California Club obtained a temporary sign with the inscription: "United States Officers. Stop!" According to Mr. Berkshire, whenever an immigration inspector desires to halt a motorist on the highway at night, he can flash the sign, relieving the driver of any apprehension of bandits. Mr. Berkshire says about 50 miles of highway are worked in this manner between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Millions of dollars were spent to break up the smuggling of Chinese into the United States from Mexico in 1907 and in the succeeding few years, and money will have to be spent freely, the law enforcement officers here declared, to exterminate the illicit narcotic and liquor traffic.

RADIO TO AID CONSERVATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Use of radio to urge the purchase of coal substitutes upon the people of the State is recommended by Howard E. Pfeiffer, executive secretary of the Brooklyn District Fuel Administrator's office. "The only way the present situation can be relieved, particularly in Brooklyn, is by agitating for the use of substitutes," he said. "We cannot get away from the fact that the shortage must be met with other fuel than anthracite."

COTTON GINNING FIGUES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Cotton ginning prior to Jan. 16 amounted to 9,652,-601 running bales, counting 167,399 round bales as half bales and including 30,967 bales of American-Eyptian and 5065 bales of Sea Island, it was announced today.

MRS. ALLER'S CASE UNDER ADVISEMENT

Judge Anderson Receives Citations—Early Decision Is Expected

Judge George W. Anderson of the United States District Court at Boston today has under advisement the case brought by Mrs. Catherine Aller of Phoenix, Ariz., against the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, in an attempt to prevent removal of her practitioner's card from The Christian Science Journal. The question to be determined is whether the case is plainly one of ecclesiastical jurisdiction or a proper subject for action by a civil court.

Memoranda were handed Judge Anderson this morning by John L. Bates, former Governor of Massachusetts and counsel for the trustees and directors, and Edward F. McClennen, Mrs. Aller's attorney, citing cases to support their arguments, and a decision is expected within the next few days.

Church Issue

The hearing of Mr. Bates' and Mr. McClennen's arguments on this point consumed Judge Anderson's entire day in court yesterday. Mr. Bates took several hours in the morning urging upon the court the proposition that the case was not a fit one for action by a civil court—that the rights of Mrs. Aller which were involved grew entirely out of her membership in The Mother Church and the branch church in Phoenix under the Manual of The Mother Church, and that the interpretation of the Manual in the government of the Church was solely the right of The Board of Directors.

In the afternoon Mr. McClennen presented his reasons for considering the case one which was entirely fit for action by a civil court and did not involve ecclesiastical points which only an ecclesiastical body could determine. He contended that it was a civil case because of an advertising contract between Mrs. Aller and the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mr. Bates read a list of interrogatories which Mr. McClennen had submitted to his client, including such questions as, "What is Christian Science?" in order to prove that ecclesiastical questions formed a large part of the case. There were over 300 questions in this first list. Mr. Bates pointed out the danger of making the court the de facto head of the church by allowing it to pass upon the eligibility of practitioners to a place in the Journal.

The Board's Letter

It was also brought out in the afternoon sitting of the court that Mrs. Aller had not been denied forever the privilege of a card in the Journal, as it had been made to appear in the morning. A letter written to her by The Board of Directors on July 12, the day after her telegram had been received too late to prevent the removal of her card, was read in part as follows:

Your telegram of July 10 was stamped by the Boston office of the Western Union Telegraph Company as having been received on July 10 at 5:12 p. m., but it was not delivered until the next day, and at 12:30 o'clock on July 10, the day before your request for a postponement was received, this Board had voted to remove your card from The Journal, this decision having been made pursuant to Section 9 of Article XXV of the Manual. Nevertheless, if you wish to present evidence that you are eligible for a card in the Journal, you may do so at any time in connection with an application for such a card.

If and when you are a sincere follower of Mary Baker Eddy, earnestly desiring to carry on the work of Christian Science according to her plan, evidence that such is the case would be gladly received by this Board. Since you have spoken of further evidence, extensive comment now on the evidence already furnished by your letters might be inappropriate or untimely. For the present, therefore, this Board only makes the comment that your recent letters, considered as instances of conduct and as specimens of thought, are not creditable to you as an avowed Christian Scientist.

EFFICIENT NAVY CALLED NECESSITY

Capt. Luke McNamee, director of the United States Naval Intelligence at Washington, and Joseph W. Powell, former president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, were guests of honor at the January luncheon given by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today. Captain McNamee declared it to be of prime importance that the navy be kept up to the peak of efficiency. He would like to see the 5-5-3 ratio for navies established by the arms conference extended to every branch of naval activity. He gave particular attention to the peace-time work of the navy in maintaining law and order, and especially for the protection of commerce. He warned against false propaganda against the army and navy, much of which, he said, had a sinister foreign source. He believed that the navy should be supplemented by a merchant marine and by adequate bases from which to operate.

PICKLERS GO ON STRIKE

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 23—More than 100 men employed in the pickling department of the foundry of the Saco-Lowell shops went out on strike yesterday as a protest against the plan to pay men according to their experience and value, instead of by a flat rate. The Saco-Lowell officials informed the men that they could have their jobs back if they would return under a sliding scale of wages. Thus far there has been little inconvenience occasioned by the strike, according to a statement from the shops.

CANDY LUNCHEON SODA
8:30 A. M.—11:30 P. M.
Catherine Gannon
AFTERNOON TEA
Delicious Cream Chicken and Waffles
MASS. AVENUE AT BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON

Ballet Dance Steps One Link Missing in "Opera by Radio"

Shepard Audience Thoroughly Enjoys "Aida," However —More Attention Than Eyewitnesses

By radio is the way to hear opera. Ask the man who owns one, and who last night heard "Aïda" as broadcast from the Boston Opera House. It was the first time opera had been so heard in bleak Boston and the hinterland, and a good time was had by all.

The advantages of opera by wireless are obvious, if negative. Opera is classified as a form of music, and certain it is that any dramatic effect it may have is best conveyed by the score, rather than by the performers. It is true that in theory the performers act as well as sing, but to the average layman the acting is considerably harder to endure than the singing.

Over the radio your enjoyment is not impaired by the facial distress of the singers, nor by the distracting fact that those beautiful love notes are proceeding from the mouth of a large, middle-aged man in funny clothes. Of course, you still hear the gasp that always follows the final high note of an aria, but you need that to explain the applause.

All the Action One Desires

Yes, you get all the feeling of dramatic and theatrical action you need from the music itself. No amount of semaphoring could intensify the contemptuous hostility in Miss Van Gordon's voice in the second act, when as Amneris she explained to the Aïda of Mme. Muzio just where she was likely to finish in the Rhadames handicap. Nor could any number of "supers" make more impressive the triumphal march at Memphis. Imagination, even if vague, is so much ahead of the scenic artist; and in this instance imagination was reinforced by the Shepard Stores' announcer, whose descriptive words glowed through his matter-of-fact voice. Yes, the broadcasting was done by the Shepard station.

Then there's the matter of the ballet. One young woman in last night's radio audience lamented that while she was having a superlative time listening to the opera, she wasn't seeing the ballets. She didn't get much sympathy. There are people who profess to like a ballet. As they are usually persons of great importance, few dare question their judgment. But probably most people would prefer to get on with the show; and now comes the radio and lets you hear the pretty dance music undisturbed by prancings and pirouettings. Or if you don't care for dance music you can always read a book.

Evening Dress Not Needed

Speaking of the audience brings up another point. Although it was asserted at the beginning of this erudite critique that opera is classified as music, as though there were no doubt about it, nevertheless newspaper editors seem never to have satisfied themselves whether the opera comes under the head of music news or social events. They devote about equal space to the opinions of the music critic and to the description of the gowns in the boxes. Since newspapers are said to reflect public opinion, it is natural to find that the public labors under the same uncertainty. Another problem solved by radio—you may dress as you like, and nobody cares; the only evening clothes at Shepard's Colonial Room last night were those of the attendants.

The radio audience enjoyed the opera. There was no doubt about that. One young man with his hair parted in the middle patently wished he were listening to baseball scores. One or two ladies fussed with their powder-puffs. But mostly the listeners were far more attentive than the average audience of an opera house. If the "loud speaker" at intervals sounded like a radiator in early morning, at least the man behind you didn't try to substitute for a caption writer. And to the multitude who were listening at home, draped in favorite dressing gowns and ensconced in favorite armchairs, the performance must have been the final word in comfortable pursuit of culture,—if the baby was quiet. Indeed, telephone messages of wonder and admiration trickled in during the evening.

Five Transmitters Used

As has been intimated, the music was not unfromly delightful. There were moments when the volume of song became dimmed, and the orchestral harmonies obscured. This, perhaps, was when the operatives at the Opera House were switching from one microphone to another; for there were five of these transmitters, two at the footlights, one at each side of the stage, and one in the auditorium, and it was necessary to shift from one to another according to the changing position of the singers.

Yet in spite of this, and of the fact that the sounds had to be transmitted by telephone wire to the sending station, there were passages of real beauty. Of all the cast, Miss Van Gordon's voice sounded to best advantage over the radio. Often its tones were almost as clear and ringing as if one sat before her. The orchestra, too, fared well, and it was evident that the conducting was excellent.

The most thrilling part of the performance was the applause of the audience at the opera house. When first it sounded, at the close of "Celeste Aïda," the smaller audience at Shepard's was puzzled. What had happened? Were all the Valkyries riding to Valhalla across the radio waves? The came illumination, and watches were pulled out as at a political convention.

In the awed words of an appreciative guest, "This certainly is a wonderful age."

FRENCH UNEASINESS IS INCREASING OVER RUHR OCCUPATION

(Continued from Page 1)

the commission until such a moment as Germany appears ready to talk. Such a postponement could do no harm, since already the moratorium debates which should have taken place before Jan. 15 have been delayed. Germany is promised a reply to its moratorium request by Jan. 31. But after waiting so long, it can wait a little longer. It would seem that France, in holding back its plan for a fortnight has already realized that it should be kept as final proposals on which to base negotiations, which will bring a difficult situation to a close. In the plan is a suggestion that the state should make a levy of 25 per cent on all forms of German wealth, giving in return state bonds with a fixed rate of interest.

Monopolies to Be Established

The state, on the other hand, would obtain a quarter of the profits of all the enterprises in virtue of this holding. Monopolies, such as tobacco, matches, and alcohol, should be established and then let out for exploitation.

Concessionnaires should pay a capital sum and a revenue to the state. Railroads and other industrial services should also be conceded on good terms to the state. All this would make for the restoration of state finances.

France also claims that she should have guarantees and pledges; that is to say, there should be a coal mission at Essen, not involving any military occupation; a committee of supervision in the timber forests, while some lien should be given on customs receipts and other taxation. Whatever may be thought of, the greatest need of the moment is a new conversation.

British Not to Interfere

LONDON, Jan. 23 (By the Associated Press)—The British Government has instructed its military representatives on the Rhine not to interfere with the arrests and expulsions of German officials being carried out by the French. At the same time the British are instructed not to cooperate with the French in such operations or allow themselves to become involved in any incidents of this nature.

The instructions are very broad. They place the British authorities on the Rhine in the position of working out the details for themselves and adapting themselves to each new situation.

France's Next Step

PARIS, Jan. 23 (By The Associated Press)—The complete isolation of the Ruhr Valley, the absolute severance of its communications with the rest of Germany, was announced in government circles today as the next step in the French struggle against German resistance, if that resistance continues.

Spring Styles in
New Dimity Blouses
$2.00 $3.50 $5.00
New 1923 Spring models, including the new tailored styles with youthful round collars of French gingham with scalloped border of white. Blouses which invite the immediate attention of all women who appreciate first choice in the newest things of daintiness and fine workmanship.

B. SIEGEL Co
"Where Fashion Reigns"
CORNER WOODWARD & STATE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
No connection with any other store.

LIQUOR DINNER COSTS $500 FINE

Mr. Tomasello Figured in Recent Road Builders' Dinner

Extreme penalty of the law, or a fine of $500, was imposed on Joseph A. Tomasello, treasurer of the New England Road Builders' Association, by Judge James M. Morton Jr., in the United States District Court yesterday when charges of transporting 35 quarts of intoxicating liquor illegally were made against him by Robert O. Harris, United States District Attorney, as a result of the annual dinner of the road builders at the Hotel Somerset on Dec. 14, last where whisky was placed on the guest tables in imitation nursing bottles. Judge Morton characterized the act as "a barefaced violation of the prohibition law, and a contemptuous disregard for law." He inquired of Mr. Harris the extreme penalty and imposed it when told that a fine of $500 could be placed.

Mr. Harris acted yesterday after a long conference with William A. Hayes 2d, United States Commissioner, before whom Mr. Tomasello, Frederick Hoitt of Swampscott, and Walter H. Lee of Dorchester, other officials of the Road Builders' Association had been arraigned, charged with violations of the prohibition law in serving liquor at the dinner at the Hotel Somerset.

John A. Sullivan, counsel for Mr. Tomasello, when the latter had been arraigned before Judge Morton and had pleaded nolo contendere, asked the court to be lenient and to accept Mr. Tomasello's refusal to defend himself. Mr. Sullivan sought to make light of the nursing bottle affair, characterizing it as "a joke," "a prank." He said that the Road Builders' Association was composed of men of high type and asked the court to take this into account as well as the fact that Mr. Tomasello was a business man of unquestionable reputation.

Mr. Harris said that he regarded the nursing bottle affair as "a silly thing and a flagrant violation of the law," and he indicated that he hesitated to accept any plea of non-contention. He said that he wanted the court to impose a sentence which would show the country that violations of the law do not go unpunished here.

A decision in regard to the charges against Mr. Hoitt and Mr. Lee will be made later.

NEW HIGHWAY ADVOCATED

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 23 (Special)—The Lewiston Chamber of Commerce has decided to give strong backing to plans for a state-aid highway which will connect the farming communities of Webster, in which is the village of Sabatis with its woolen mill and its rubber heel factory, of Wales and of Litchfield, with the twin cities of Lewiston and Auburn. This would be constructed under the so-called 'three towns act," and the Lewiston initial appropriation would be $4392, while the three towns each would appropriate $533. This would mean more farm produce shipped in here fresh by motor vehicles; more neighborliness and patronage of city attractions.

STEWART-WARNER'S YEAR

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—For the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation's net profits, after all charges and taxes, were $5,311,585, equivalent to $11.08 a share on 479,385 shares of no-par stock.

LEAD PRICE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The American Smelting & Refining Company has advanced its price of lead $5 a ton to 7.75 cents a pound, New York.

DR. GRANT'S REPLY IS BEING PREPARED

New York Rector Asks Bishop Manning to "Suffer a Few Days to Pass"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, whose alleged apostacy from the doctrines of the Episcopal church have brought him to the verge of a trial for heresy, has written the following letter to the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York:

My dear Bishop Manning:

I received Friday night your personal letter, which you had also sent to the newspapers. Saturday and Sunday were very busy days, with matters that could not be postponed; and today, Monday, I have been away from my desk most of the time.

I shall have to ask you, therefore, to suffer a few days to pass before my formal reply is placed in your hands.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) PERCY S. GRANT.

Not to Resign

According to friends of Dr. Grant, the rector will not resign and his repetition of utterances regarding the divinity of Jesus and the credibility of the Immaculate Conception, in the pulpit of his church last Sunday are taken as conclusive evidence that he has no intention of recanting.

Two elements, conservative and liberal, are said to compose the vestry of Dr. Grant's church.

The church property, it is said, is not owned by the diocese. It is owned by a corporation known as "The Rector, the Wardens and the Vestry of the Church of the Ascension." The disposition of the property would, therefore, finally repose in all probability in the vestry. The liberal element, which has increased in the last two years, it is expected, may endeavor to save the Church of the Ascension for Dr. Grant if he is unfrocked.

Similar Views Held

Fifteen or twenty other ministers of the Episcopal Diocese of New York are said to hold views very similar to those of the New York rector. The great majority of the Episcopal clergy, however, are believed to be conservative and on the side of Bishop Manning. One of these, the Rev. Dr. Gustave Arnold Carstensen of the Church of the Holy Rood, Ft. Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-Ninth Street, said:

If we are going to have a housecleaning we shall have to make a thorough job of it. The bishop has two presbyters who will bring charges against Dr. Grant.

In the past infidelity has discharged big Berthas against the citadel of the Catholic faith without doing any harm and this talk of Dr. Grant will be about as effective as birdshot against Gibraltar.

The whole case is deplorable. Of course we want to avoid a heresy trial if it is possible, but I think it is bound to come.

DEBATING LEAGUE FORMED

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 23—A triangular debating league, including Vermont, Union and St. Lawrence, has recently been formed. These three colleges will meet in debate on March 23, the subject being, "Resolved: That the United States should cancel the Inter-Allied War Debt." Two teams will be formed at Vermont, one of them entertaining the debaters from Union in this city while the other team journeys to Canton, meeting the St. Lawrence team there. On the same evening, another Union and another St. Lawrence team will meet in Schenectady.

IRISH IRREGULARS CAPTURED

DUBLIN, Jan. 22 (By The Associated Press)—The staff of the first Southern division of the irregular military forces, together with all its records for the last six months, have been captured by a column of national troops operating from Macroom, County Cork.

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With Rich Fur Trimmings
Women's Coats
At Special Prices
75.00 to 125.00

Coats of the Richest of Pile Fabrics, in several styles, enriched with huge standing or long shawl collars and cuffs of finest Beaver or Squirrel, 125.00
Choice Rich Pile Fabric Coats, trimmed with either selected Beaver or Squirrel, in various styles, including straight line and wrappy models, 110.00
Beautiful Bolivia Coats, with large luxurious collar and cuffs of Fox, beautiful silk linings, many styles, 85.00
Luxurious Fox, Beaver, Mole, Caracul, Wolf or Squirrel Collars on rich pile Gerona, Veldyne or Bolivia Coats, mostly straight line models, 75.00

Misses' Coats
Trimmed or Untrimmed
57.50 and 75.00

Featuring Ormondale, Lustrosa, Velverett. Straight-line models, tucking on collar and cuffs, side fastening, 57.50
Wrappy Models, featuring the new silhouette with cording on collar and cuffs and sides and bottom of coat. Fastening at the side with ties of self material, 57.50
Straight-line Coat with new set-in sleeve with deep flowing cuffs, with new shirred collar and cable stitching trimming, fastening at side with buckle, 75.00
Wrappy Model, deep set-in sleeve, band of self material at waist line and cuff with rows of stitching. 75.00

CAMPAIGN OPENS FOR 48-HOUR LAW

Amalgamated Textile Workers Join With the United in Seeking Shorter Week

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 23 (Special)—While the Rhode Island Textile Association is urging Gov. William S. Flynn to prevent the enactment of "ill-considered" legislation, the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America is opening a campaign for a 48-hour law with 54 hours' pay to prevail. The Amalgamated the rival of the United Textile Workers, whose international president, Thomas F. McMahon, has condemned the campaign of Rhode Island employers in urging defeat of labor legislation as enhancing southern competition in the textile industry, proposes to press the 48-hour law and to strike unless 54 hours' pay is continued under it.

Action by the Amalgamated was taken at a meeting in the Pawtuxet Valley in observance of the anniversary of the beginning of last year's strike. Speakers at the Amalgamated's meeting made it plain that they anticipate that the 48-hour bill has a majority in the House, and will be forced through the Senate by public sentiment. The further expectation was expressed that the 54-hour per week rate of pay would be made to apply to the 48-hour week.

The communication to Governor Flynn from the Textile Association, including both woolen and cotton manufacturers, was signed by its secretary, E. F. Walker, who asks for the establishment of a fact-finding commission before any action is taken by the Legislature, and calls attention to Mr. McMahon's favoring such a commission. Mr. Walker says of cotton textile conditions in the north and in the south: "We reason to hope at least that present conditions will not continue indefinitely, but we think it is no exaggeration to say that there has at no time been a wider difference between manufacturing costs in the two sections than exists at the present moment."

Commenting on the plea for a fact-finding commission, Russell Palmer, general secretary of the Amalgamated, addressing an assembly of 500 members, declared:

It seems strange that when the strikers wanted the facts brought out at a time when all the powers in the State were attempting to settle the strike, the manufacturers didn't want the facts found out.

The cries of southern competition and poverty of the mills need not concern us because the newspaper pages that are carrying these statements are hardly dry from printing the accounts of stock dividends running up to 400 per cent. At the same time that stock dividends were issued, high payments were made on the old stock. In Fall River and New Bedford $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 were paid in dividends on mill stock and these mills are running on a 48-hour week. If mills in Rhode Island cannot make big profits on 54 hours when mills in Massachusetts are making big dividends on 48 hours there must be some rotten management in Rhode Island.

Mr. Palmer charged that "The Consolidated Textile Corporation paid enough for old machinery for its mills here to have bought new," and that the mills in the scuth instead of buying old machinery are buying new.

Hearings on 48-Hour Bill Begin in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23 (Special)—Now that all fact-finding plans have been disposed of in the New Hampshire House of Representatives, the contest over the hours of labor has settled down to the main issue, whether or not the maximum hours of labor for women and children employed in manufacturing establishments shall be reduced from 54 to 48 hours a week. Hearings on the bill begin at the State House today and will continue indefinitely until all have been given an opportunity to present their views. But it is practically certain now that the Democratic majority of the committee will report the Administration's 48-hour bill favorably.

An effort will be made to line up all the Democrats in the House in favor of the bill and there will also be some Republican support from industrial centers. The majority of about 50 votes by which the fact-finding plan of former Governor Robert P. Bass was defeated last week is believed to be a fair indication of the margin by which the bill will be passed when the time comes.

The New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association and about every individual manufacturer in the State will be represented at the hearings in opposition to the bill. Other organizations that are not in favor of it are the State Grange, Federation of Farm Bureaux and farm organizations in general. The United Textile Workers and the American Federation of Labor are the leaders in support of the measure.

LOWER FRANCHISE TAX TO BE SOUGHT

Maine Railroads Now Pay 5½ Per Cent on Gross Receipts

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 23 (Special)—An effort will be made at this session of the Legislature to have the railroad franchise tax reduced to 4½ per cent. The present tax of 5½ per cent on gross receipts is added to the municipal taxes upon the physical property of the roads, exclusive of the right of way, and has gradually been raised from 3½ per cent, prior to 1901, to the present amount.

The franchise tax upon the railroads of the State was raised to 4 per cent in 1901, to 4½ per cent in 1907, to 5 per cent in 1909 and is 5½ per cent in 1911, where it has since remained.

The proponents of the new bill say that the 5½ per cent tax represents more than double what it did in 1912, the first year that the law went into effect. The revenue derived from the railroad franchise tax in 1912 was $422,000 while at the same rate last year was $936,000, they point out. Much of the gross receipts of the road goes for increased wages and other increased expenses, so that the State is collecting a much larger proportion of the net income of the railroads than formerly, the advocates of the change say.

Those who favor a revision in the tax rate of the railroad franchise tax say that the original plan of this franchise tax was to collect a certain sum of money each year from the railroads rather than to make the tax large enough to injure the business of the roads.

The 4½ per cent rate, they assert, is simply a return to the old rate that prevailed after 1907 until 1909 and that, if it was adopted, on account of higher tariff rates made necessary by increases in wages and other expenses, the State would now collect 75 or 80 per cent more from the railroads than they did following the passage of the law of 1907 under the 4½ per cent rate.

BLUEBERRY OUTPUT WAS 550,000 CASES

CHERRYFIELD, Me., Jan. 23 (Special) Seventeen blueberry canning factories in Washington and Hancock counties had an estimated total output last year of 550,000 cases, representing an income of more than $1,000,000. The blueberry region extends from Township 26 to the coast and from the west branch of the Narraguagus River, eastward to the Machias River. Except for small private holdings of 25 to 50 acres, almost all the land is controlled by the canning companies. These companies let contracts for the picking of the berries. A picker can get three cents a quart from the contractor or six to eight cents for berries gathered on his own land. From $4 to $8 a day can be made by a rapid picker. The picking and canning season begins the second week in August, and continues for about four weeks. The chief factories are located at Addison, Cherryfield, Harrington, Columbia, Columbia Falls, Machias, East Machias, North Sedgwick, Sargentville, Bucksport, Mousapeck, Jonesboro, and Ayer's Junction.

HAVERHILL SHOE MANUFACTURERS ACCEPT NEW PACT

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 23—The membership of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association last night accepted the draft of a new working agreement recommended by their attorneys for control of the shoe industry in this city for two years, from Jan. 1 last. The agreement is based on existing wage and hour schedules, but provides for time and one-half pay for overtime. Provision is made for arbitration of grievances.

The recommendations of a sub-committee and their attorneys were accepted by the manufacturers after a lengthy debate, and the board of trustees was authorized to conclude an agreement with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union as the terms specified. The union has not taken official action as yet on the terms, but will do so at a mass meeting to be held later in the week.

Under the proposed agreement the industry is protected against strikes, lockouts and cessation of work from any other cause from Jan. 1, 1923, to Dec. 31, 1924. The overtime clause provides that time and one-half shall be allowed for extra hours worked five days per week, and also for Saturday morning work. At present the factories are closed Saturdays. It is further provided that all disputes arising during the life of the agreement shall be referred to an arbitration board of three.

JUSTICES ARE ELECTED

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 23—The Legislature in joint assembly yesterday elected Chief Justice Fred M. Butler of the Superior Court an associate justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Willard W. Miles, retired. Frank D. Thompson of Barton was elected to fill the vacancy on the superior bench.

BUILDING IN STATE SHOWS LARGE GAIN

Construction Program Likely to Last Throughout Present Year

Foreshadowing an active building program with the coming of spring and indicating that the trend of prospective construction in Massachusetts continues upward, statistics compiled by the State Department of Labor and 35 cities of the State, show that the Industries from permits to build, in aggregate value of permits in December, 1922, was $7,190,898. This is an increase of $1,242,235, or 20.9 per cent, over December, 1921.

The department makes the observation that the aggregate for "the entire year 1922 for these 35 cities was $140,495,753, showing an increase of $63,830,305, or 83.3 per cent, when compared with the aggregate for the year 1921 ($76,665,448). In each of the 35 cities the values for 1922 exceeded those for 1921 and for Boston alone the increase in 1922 over 1921 was $33,447,885.

"While much of the work for which applications were filed for permits to build during the year has been either begun or completed, there yet remains much promise of an active building program in the spring, as the reports to this office show that new building constitutes about 85 per cent of the total value reported, and very little work other than alterations and repairs can be undertaken until weather conditions permit of outside work."

"Y" FUND COLLECTORS GET SPLENDID START

Encouraging reports of progress in their first day of work were made by the canvassers of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association who met at the Boston City Club at 12:30 o'clock today to tell of their efforts to raise $107,111 to complete the budget for 1923.

This sum represents but one-tenth of the year's expenditures, the remaining nine-teenths being raised by dues, etc. W. Irving Bullard as field marshal of the canvass is assisted by W. E. Adams, aide; T. Grafton Abbott, J. L. Barney, William C. Chick, Lockett G. Coleman, Walton L. Crocker, Albert H. Curtis, William B. Durkee, Richard M. Everett, Arthur S. Johnson, George C. Lee, Henry G. Lord, Ernest Lovering, Harry C. Meserve, Arthur Perry Jr., Sabin P. Sanger and others.

Boston Stage Notes

With Herman Timberg as star, a condensed version of the full evening's revue, "Frolics of 1922," provides the feature of the combination vaudeville and revue entertainment at the Majestic Theater this week. Mr. Timberg again proved his abilities as a comedian, and had a worthy partner in his brother, Sammy, who is a talented musical entertainer. Nat Nazarro presented a turn that was as well liked as anything on the bill. Miss Hattie Darling displayed her proficiency as a violinist, and Harry Paulsen gave a graceful exhibition of fancy skating. Audrey McVey and Gladys Burns more than pleased with their singing.

B. F. Keith's this week offers a wide assortment of entertainments. Beginning with Geege and Qupee in a thrilling roller-skating performance the bill provides singing and dancing acts by Kellam and O'Dare, Billy Sharp and a supporting company, and B. C. Hilliam. It includes Bob Anderson and his intelligent "Polo Pony," Yvette Rugel, a miniature "prima donna," in a group of songs reaching from "jazz" to grand opera, Gladys Clark and Henry Bergman in an amusing sketch entitled "Seminary Mary," George Rockwell and Al Fox, two patter comedians, and Rupert Ingalese, a juggler of no mean caliber, with his flunkeys, in a drawing-room entertainment.

Continuing offerings at Boston theaters include Miss Pauline Frederick in "The Guilty One" at the Selwyn; "Lightnin'" at the Hollis; "Just Married" at the Plymouth; "Molly Darling" at the Tremont; "The Bat" at the Wilbur. The Douglas Fairbanks Robin Hood film continues two weeks more at the Park.

Miss Ruth Draper is to appear in two programs of her character sketches at Jordan Hall on the evenings of Jan. 30 and Feb. 1. These are to be her only Boston appearances this season. She is to leave early in February for her long-deferred tour of the Pacific coast cities.

"It's a Boy" is this week's stock company offering at the Somerville Theater.

Plays in preparation at the Copley Theater include "Irene Wycherley," a comedy by Anthony P. Wharton; "The Romantic Young Lady," a comedy by Granville Barker; "The Eldest Son," a satirical comedy by John Galsworthy; "Prunella," a comedy by Laurence Housman and Granville Barker.

LEGION SETS PLANS FOR STATE MEETING

National Commander to Attend Massachusetts Conference

Vocational training work, legislative activities and methods, means to the increasing of membership and welfare and social endeavor will be among the subjects discussed at the conference of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion to be held on the afternoon of Jan. 30.

The conference will take advantage of the occasion of the visit of Alvin M. Owsley, national commander of the Legion, who will spend three days in Massachusetts, arriving in Boston from Providence on the afternoon of Jan. 29 and leaving Springfield for New York early Feb. 2.

On the thirtieth, Mr. Owsley will be the honor guest at a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza tendered by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth. Between the luncheon and a Legion get-together and banquet in Ford Hall in the evening, the conference will be held to discuss the state and national plans of the Legion. It is expected that the National Commander will contribute his view of the nation-wide condition of the Legion, as well as its legislative projects before Congress.

Speakers representative of the various phases of the Legion's activities are on the program for the afternoon conference, and the fundamental aim of their addresses will be to give a composite view of the aims and responsibilities of the State Department.

Mr. Owsley will be received at City Hall on his arrival in Boston, will visit several posts in the evening and attend the functions on the thirtieth. The following day he will make a flying visit to New Hampshire, returning to go to Springfield, where he will speak in the municipal auditorium.

TAKING OF BRIDGE BY STATE PROPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 23 (Special)—The East Providence delegation in the General Assembly has undertaken the task of securing legislation by which the State would add Washington Bridge, spanning the Seekonk River between East Providence and the city of Providence, to the highway system of Rhode Island. Under the present arrangement the two municipalities are responsible for its upkeep.

The bridge is on the main highway between Providence nad Boston. In addition it is a means of crossing for a traction company and a more modern draw to permit navigation to and from the city of Pawtucket is greatly needed. A survey completed by the engineers of the state board of public roads last year was accompanied by a recommendation for a $3,000,000 bond issue to provide for the construction of a new bridge.

DIVISION SOUGHT FOR DISTRICT COSTS

Apportionment of the expenses of the Metropolitan District Commission among the cities and towns of Massachusetts was urged before the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs yesterday by representatives of the City of Boston, and vigorously opposed by representatives of the cities of Worcester and Springfield.

The proposed bill would make the apportionment apply to expenses for boulevards and parks established and maintained by the commission, exempting water works and sewage departments. All the communities of the State would bear a proportionate burden instead of the communities included in the present metropolitan area.

BIG MILK AGENCY FOR MANCHESTER

City Plans Central Distributing Plant to Lower Prices

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 23 (Special)—Milk producers and representatives of dairy organizations gathered yesterday at Manchester Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of considering the origin of a central milk distributing agency for this section. The plan, if adopted, provides for a central plant in Manchester to be operated by a corporation to be formed for the purpose by the dairy interests supplying the Manchester market. It will be practically a duplication of the plant in Springfield, Mass., which is said to have proved satisfactory.

Its advocates claim that the business of raising and distributing milk can be stabilized and improved by the proposed plan and that among the benefits to be derived will be either an increased price of milk to the farmers or a decreased price to the consumers and possibly both.

Richard Pattee, executive secretary of the New England milk producers' association, and a staff of assistants representing that organization, addressed the producers and explained what has been done in Springfield and other places.

Figures were given on the volume of milk estimated for the Manchester market. It is proposed to have a milk clearing house in Manchester to which producers may send their dairy products and from which the milkmen who supply the consumers may secure milk.

RHODE ISLAND HAS SAVINGS INCREASE

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 23 (Special)—The annual statement of the State Bank Commissioner, George H. Newhall, shows the largest amount of savings deposits in the records of Rhode Island banking institutions and the largest per capita deposit in the State's history. According to Commissioner Newhall the per capita deposit at the end of 1922 was $366.96.

It is explained by the commissioner that savings banks, state banks and trust companies contribute only to his compilation for the year ending Dec. 30, 1922, and that savings deposits in national banks do not come under his jurisdiction.

This, according to banking officials, is consistent with the increase which has been shown throughout the prohibition years, although Rhode Island banking officialdom is not inclined at the present time to contribute to proprohibition argument.

MANY RAIDS MADE BY BANGOR SHERIFF

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 23 (Special)—Following the conference of Sheriff Fernandez and Governor Baxter at Augusta about a week ago, at which the Governor is said to have insisted that Bangor be reduced to a state of minimum dryness, more than 40 raids were made in various parts of the city last week by the sheriff and his deputies. Four home brew establishments in a row were cleaned out by the officials and it is said that the proprietors of illicit liquor places are convinced that the sheriff means business and are closing.

LECTURE COURSE ANNOUNCED

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 23—Eleven lectures are listed on the convocation program of Connecticut College for the second semester. Among the notable speakers who will be heard at these meetings is M. Franck Louis Schoell, who has been visiting professor of French at the University of Chicago for the past three years, and is lecturer under the auspices of the French Ministry of Public Education and Fine Arts. Dean Charles R. Brown of Yale Divinity School, Prof. Frederick A. Saunders of Harvard, Prof. Robert S. Woodworth of Columbia and Prof. William Starr Myers of Princeton are also among those who will be heard.

WAGE INCREASE ANNOUNCED

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Jan. 23—The Woonsocket Rubber Company, footwear division of the United States Rubber Company, today announced increased wages for employees in its local mill and that at Millville, Mass., effective Feb. 1. While the amount of increase was not announced it is understood it will equal the cut made June 6, 1921. The number of employees affected totals 1200 in this city and 700 in Millville. The company also announced a full time schedule.

Chicago Opera in Boston—Theater Openings

Visiting Company Opens Its Season With "Aida"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company opened a two weeks' season here last night at the Boston Opera House with Verdi's "Aïda." The cast:

The King	Cotreuil
Amneris	Van Gordon
Radames	Marshall
Aïda	Muzio
Ramfis	Lazzari
Amonasro	Formichi

Giorgio Polacco conducted.

The manager of the Chicago Civic Opera Company evidently knows his Boston well, to judge by the repertory as announced for its two weeks season here. Your true Bostonian patron of music is a bit wary of the new and untried, not caring to risk his dollars on music which he is not absolutely sure beforehand he will enjoy. Thus there is only one novelty announced for this season, and that is Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sniegourotchka," which is, after all, not a novelty to those who had the good fortune to hear it done by Russian artists a few weeks since; and thus the season was inaugurated in due and ancient form by a performance of "Aïda."

"Aïda," like Handel's "Messiah," is fast becoming so incrusted with tradition that much of its original beauty is hidden. Could it be laid aside for a few years and then restudied as though it were a new work, much of its pristine charm and freshness would doubtless be restored, for no one will deny the greatness of Verdi's genius, nor that it found full and complete expression in this opera.

Last night's performance followed the usual course. There was little if any originality to be observed in either the acting or singing of the several rôles. The acting particularly was conventional in the extreme and there was no apparent attempt made to conceal or gloss over the many incongruities of the book. Each and every singer seemed intent on getting the full vocal value out of his part, and full vocal value was most of the time synonymous with singing in full voice as much as possible. The dramatic values of the book, and as opera books go this one is fairly replete with them, were allowed to go by the board. For example, the great situation in which Aïda recognizes her father in the captured Ethiopian king, a situation which gave Verdi and his librettist infinite trouble and a problem which was solved by infinite pains and patience, as attested by Verdi's published correspondence on the subject, passed almost unnoticed. This whole scene of the returning conqueror should be regulated by a stage manager with imagination, who could contrive to avoid the time-honored grouping of the chorus in two lines at either side of the stage. As usual, the Memphis Brass Band was in attendance during this scene, carefully corraled in a pen on one side of the stage, from which it dispensed music with gusto.

And so throughout the opera one longed for imagination, from singers, from stage management, from all concerned. Charles Marshall was a phlegmatic Radames. The other principals sang acceptably according to their lights. The orchestra and chorus were excellent and the stage settings and costumes, by far the best and most artistic part of the production, were gorgeous. S. M.

CARMEN TO SEEK MORE PAY

Employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway have voted to demand an increase in wages because of rising living costs, when their present wage agreement expires on March 31.

"The Bunch and Judy"

Colonial Theater—"The Bunch and Judy," a musical comedy in two acts, by Jerome Kern, Anne Caldwell and Hugh Ford. First time in Boston. The cast:

Mrs. Shean	Lydia Scott
Kelly	Edward Martin
Messenger	Roger Davis
Hazel Kirkwood	Patrice Clark
Marguerite De Belmont	Lillian White
Augustus De Forrest	Augustus Minton
Foxhall Davidson	T. Wigney Percyval
Lady Janet	Roberta Beatty
Lord Kinlock	Philip Tonge
Call boy	Al Watson Jr.
Otto Steger	Johnny Dooley
Evie Dallas	Ray Dooley
Jack Jessop	Eugene Revere
Judy Jordan	Adele Astaire
Gerald Lane	Fred Astaire
Georgia McNamara	Helyn Eby Rock
Estelle	Ruth White
Robin	George Tawde
Earl of Torwood	T. Wigney Percyval

This entertaining musical comedy which last night began what promises to be an all-too-short stay in Boston at the Colonial, proves finally that principals whose names must always appear in larger type are not essential to a satisfactory play. Certainly not when there are such artists as Adele and Fred Astaire and Miss Ray and Johnny Dooley to draw from.

These four, better known to vaudeville than musical comedy audiences, bring to the play the vaudevillian's spontaneity, and as a variety act must not sag neither do they allow "The Bunch and Judy" to slow down. Provided with a more than usually consecutive theme and opportunities for fun, but rather in spite of, than because of, the music Jerome Kern has provided, the comedy rollicks along to a typically vaudeville finish. Fortunately Mr. Kern at his best is not needed.

Miss Astaire is a charming leading lady. One who has been accustomed to think of her and her brother in the dance is most agreeably surprised by both of them. As Judy Jordan, operetta star who at the end of a long and successful run flits off to Scotland to become the bride of Lord Kinlock, she leaves her "bunch" and Gerald Lane, otherwise Fred Astaire, her dancing partner of the operetta, desolate behind.

Generaled by Otto Steger and Evie Dallas, that is to say, the Dooleys, "the bunch" invades the fastnesses of the Scottish hills. Awed but not daunted by the castle of his lordship, they find Judy yearning for the stage and her old companions. Their visit turns the course and Judy comes back to dance in the last scene in the Cafe Russe with Gerald, and to assure its success.

The lithesome, expressive and delicate grace of the Astaires in the dance has been heralded before. The abilities of both extend even further. The Dooleys prove that their fun can keep going all evening. They co-operate in presenting a slow action motion picture reel that accumulates laughter as it unwinds. Then, again, marooned in a Scottish railway station, they spend about twenty humorous minutes in a vaudeville act.

The remainder of the cast, none of whose names is to conjure with, know how to make a smooth performance. Miss Roberta Beatty, as the sister of the Scottish lord, is possessed of a voice that one wishes had more opportunity than in the single pastoral allotted her. Grace Hayes in the cabaret scene pleases the audience.

Mr. Dillingham is to be complimented on the settings, particularly that of Castle Torwood; and on the costuming, particularly the dresses in the minuet and in the Scottish dance in the castle grounds. The chorus is well selected and, finally, there is no need of the censor's pencil.

"The Truth About Blayds"

In the latest of A. A. Milne's comedies to be seen in Boston, "The Truth About Blayds," there is a strong element of irony in addition to the keen yet gentle humor that made his "Mr. Pim Passes By" and "The Dover Road" so ingratiating. There was irony in "Mr. Pim," to be sure, but it was kept light in key. There is scarcely a hint of gayety in the Milne play that is being presented for the first times in Boston this week at the Copley Theater by Henry Jewett's Repertory Company. Nor indeed could there well be much fun in this study of the serious effect upon the family of a supposed famous poet when the discovery is made that all his fame belonged to a boyhood chum. This chum, a genius, passed away in his youth like Keats, leaving his manuscripts in his friend's charge. Blayds, himself a writer of verse but without poetic talent, published his friend's poems as his own, and for half a century basked in the favor of the culture of England.

Most of all Mr. Milne was absorbed in the tragedy of Blayds' younger daughter, Isobel, who had devoted her life to nursing the great man, giving up prospects of an early marriage with a man who she has not ceased to love all through the years to the time of the play, when she is 38. Miss Jessamine Newcombe acted this rôle with the sensitiveness and intelligence that marks her work regularly with this company.

E. E. Clive made a worthy companion portrait of Blayds' son-in-law, William Conway, who had likewise been devoted to the supposed poet, though not without the inner satisfaction of prospective future fame for himself as Blayds' Boswell. Mr. Clive, for all his gifts as a comedian, let no ray of humor filter into this humorless rôle, but missed no hint of the underlying satire in the character of this self-centered, but not essentially dishonest man. H. Conway Wingfield made a distinct personage of Blayds, bringing out with subtle touches the literary vanity of the fraudulent poet and hinting darkly of the secret that weighed upon his conscience.

Miss Daisy Belmore as the elder daughter of Blayds, always fluttering and futile in her softness, gave promise of further strengthening a company that is already strong on the feminine side. One looks forward to seeing her in the comic rôles with which she has long been associated. Reginald Sheffield and Miss Katherine Standing, as Blayds' grandchildren, and Noel Tearle as a journalist, filled out the picture satisfactorily. A good sized audience followed the play with interest.

"The Bad Man"

The simple but picturesque setting which provides the scene for the three-act play at the St. James Theater this week presents a colorful interior, with generous glimpses of desert lights and shades, fairly remindful of the country in which the stirring events depicted are supposed to have taken place. What seems to have been written as a one-man play, with all the action centering around the versatile and resourceful Pancho Lopez—the bad man—actually affords ample opportunity for the almost casual interpolation of many amusing and distracting lines and incidents. While the irrepressible Pancho, impersonated by Mr. Gilbert, held the center of the stage most of last evening, Mr. Remley as Henry Smith, the irascible uncle of Gilbert Jones, the rancher, rightly claimed and received a fair share of interested attention.

Much credit is unmistakably due Mr. Gilbert for his acceptable effort in acquiring and imparting the convincing dialect of the Mexican outlaw. It is no simple undertaking by a member of a stock company, this stepping aside from conventional rôles to assume so distinctive a part. And Holbrook Blinn has set a hard pace for all who come after him as Pancho Lopez. In poise and gesture, too, Mr. Gilbert gave evidence of close study and a sincere determination to bring to the piece the convincing atmosphere without which it could not have satisfied or pleased.

But as entertaining as such spoken dramas often are, the inclination is to believe that it is in the motion pictures that such color and atmosphere are most faithfully reproduced. The observer can scarcely refrain from contemplating the wealth of detail which seems actually lacking when such a piece is confined within the narrow settings of the stage. In the open, where one is forced to imagine much of the interesting action to have taken place, there would have been opportunity to illuminate and emphasize what cannot now be shown at all.

However, the play is entirely satisfying. The plot is not deep enough to tax the attention of the observer, and the outcome is obvious even to those who have never before seen it enacted. Miss Bushnell, Miss Adams, Mr. Kent, Mr. Richards and Mr. Darney, the principal support, comported themselves excellently, as usual.

CHAMBER MEMBERS TO HEAR DR. STRATTON

Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton, new president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will discuss "The Laboratory and Industry" at the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to be given in the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Thursday afternoon. This will be the first of the winter series of eight luncheons at which the general topic for consideration will be "Allies of Industry."

The other luncheons and speakers will be as follows: Feb. 15, Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, "Science and Industry"; March 1, E. K. Hall, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, "Public Utilities and Industry"; March 22, James O'Shaughnessy, secretary of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, "Advertising and Industry"; March 29, to be announced; April 6, Prof. Henry Turner Bailey, principal of the Cleveland School of Art, "Art and Industry"; (date to be announced), Julius Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, "Fair Play and Industry"; April 26, Charles H. Judd, director of education, University of Chicago, "The Human Mind and Industry."

SCOUT ACTIVITIES OBSERVED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 23 (Special)—An interested observer of Girl and Boy Scout activities here is Miss Marjorie Grindley of Stone, Staffordshire, Eng., who, at home, is guider captain of a company of 35 Girl Guides. Miss Grindley is spending a year in the United States, studying the Scout movement.

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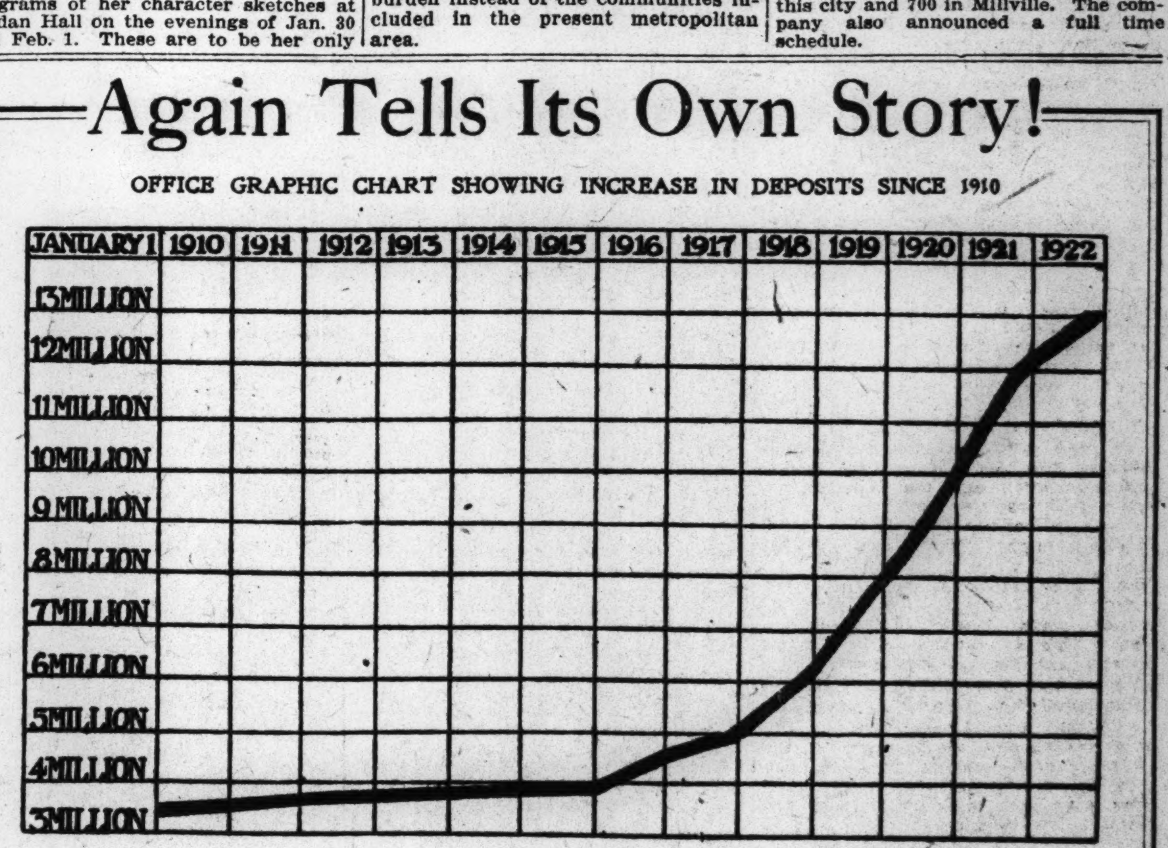

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CHATTANOOGA HAS CHARITY CHEST IDEA

First Drive Free From Coercion but Some Solicitors Exaggerate Movement's Scope

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence) — Most of the charities of Chattanooga are affiliated in a community budget system, and a campaign early in December raised a fund of $200,000 for their support. It is Chattanooga's first experience with a local community chest, although during the World War, the plan was used for funds for war work.

The backers of the project figured on a shrinkage of 10 to 15 per cent, in the total pledged, as a general city-wide drive, for all classes of people was launched to raise the necessary sum. The givers were allowed option of several forms of payment, among these being 25 per cent per quarter; 10 per cent monthly; the total in a lump sum at a designated time; and the total in cash, with the pledge-card.

Employees at the manufacturing plants were canvassed, and quite a few of them listed as "100 per cent." Employers did not force contribution. Committees went through the factories, and solicited the workers

Some Did Not Apply

Quite a few charities were not included in the chest, because of certain rules of inclusion which were made by the finance council. Among those which did not were: Kiwanis Auxiliary Free Milk Fund, because it is a unit of women's subsidiary of the Kiwanis; the Kosmos Cottage, for similar reasons; the Knights of Columbus, because it did not apply; and the Chattanooga Humane Society, which refused membership.

Exaggeration by a Few Solicitors

Chest officials say there is no religious affiliation to any of the charities, save for the Protestant board control of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

The total budget needs of the charities ran to $185,000, and the remainder is to be an emergency fund. W. E. Brock, chairman of the budget, declined to state the distribution of the funds, saying that the board had determined not to do so until the end of the first year of the chest, in December, 1923.

There was some dissatisfaction over the methods used in the solicitation, inasmuch as some unguarded solicitors of funds told givers that "the chest took in all charities," and advised them to turn down appeals from any other drive, but there was no concerted attempt to convey this impression. The charities which did not share seem to have gotten their funds by individual solicitations.

The full list of charities follows: American Legion, American Red Cross, Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Boy Scouts, Children's Refuge (formerly run by the King's Daughters but now independent); Children's Bureau, Florence Crittenton Home, Frances Willard Home (board appointed and controlled by local W. C. T. U.); Little Miss Mag Day Nursery, Old Ladies' Home, Play Ground Association, Pro Re Bona Day Nursery, Salvation Army, Social Service Bureau, Travelers' Aid Society, Vine Street Orphanage, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Young Women's Christian Association, and the Community Council's own expense budget, for its own overhead.

MR. GERARD ADVISES "HANDS OFF" POLICY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—"Until Europe knows that it cannot get prosperity by war and deceit I do not know that there is much that we can do for them," said James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, in an address at the West Side Y. M. C. A. He had been speaking of the secret agreements and nationalistic bickering that has been going on in Europe and Asia Minor since the war.

France would be in a better position at present, he said, if, before entering the Ruhr, it had made some effort to reduce the indemnity, which he said it was impossible for Germany to pay. Mr. Gerard said that he did not think Germany was in any position to attack France. "The danger is," he declared, "that the Communists of Germany will rise and the Red army of Trotzky will say, 'We are coming in to help you.' That might lead to an extension of Communism and that is the danger which France faced when she entered the Ruhr."

WOMEN ON JURIES BILL FILED

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23 (Special) —A bill was introduced in the State Senate today by Senator Arthur F. Ells making women eligible for jury service. This bill will be actively backed by the Connecticut League of Women Voters and a number of other women's organizations.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in London

London, Jan. 23

A FEATURE of the past week has been a series of strenuous encounters between the Corinthians—leading amateur association football team—and Brighton and Hove—a prominent professional side —in the first round for the Football Association Challenge Cup. After a couple of drawn games, the two teams met for the third time yesterday, when Brighton and Hove at last managed to snatch the victory by 1 goal to 0.

It was the Corinthians' first journey in search of the coveted trophy and although the game took place in mid-week, their last efforts to maintain a position in the competition attracted a huge crowd, estimated at over 40,000, to the Stamford Bridge inclosure where the match was played. Judging from the exclamations that greeted the rival sides the general desire was to see the foremost representatives of amateurism pass into the second round. Though they failed to do so, they have the satisfaction of having helped demonstrate just how cup-tie matches should be played. Never before in the history of the cup have there been games so free from intervention on the part of the referee. For this, of course, Brighton and Hove was no less responsible than its amateur rivals.

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A committee is being formed to raise a memorial to the late Dr. Walter H. Page, whose long tenure of the important post of American Ambassador in England is remembered with affection and respect. It has fallen to few Americans to render greater service to humanity than was done by Mr. Page throughout the difficult period of the war, when his cosmopolitan sympathies and far-seeing commonsense enabled him to make the American Embassy in London a center of international good understanding of the utmost value to the maintenance of that solidarity among the Allies which ultimately led to victory. Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith, and Viscount Grey have all expressed their willingness to be associated with the scheme.

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Manchester's ancient claim to set the political fashion to London is so well established that importance attaches to the overwhelming vote which members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have recorded in favor of repeal of that touchstone of conservatism—the Safeguarding of Industries Act. This highly controversial measure was passed by the late Coalition government as a concession to its large Conservative wing, and now that the Conservatives have come into power it might be supposed that its continuance would be assured. The Manchester referendum shows a majority of no less than 1306 votes for repeal compared with 330 for retention. This alters the position materially, and the case for the continuance of the measure when it again comes up in the House of Commons, as it must soon do, is now considerably weakened. The party organizers of the present government will not be slow to recognize this fact for they have long been made to feel uncomfortable on the subject.

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The wail of the brewer is heard in Great Britain because the 42,000,000 people in the land consumed only 18,000,000 barrels of beer last year. In 1913, it appears, they absorbed twice this enormous total. The brewers attribute the reduction partly to high beer taxes and partly to unemployment and low wages. They claim also that the British Government would net more revenue if the duty on beer were lowered. The size of the figures shows how much the temperance reformer still has to do in England. It is something nevertheless that the movement at present is downward.

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Quite a little stir has been raised by the discovery of an enterprising journalist that the Colonel Lawrence, C. B., D. S. O., whose wonderful influence and work with the Arabs during the war became so famous, has been transformed into Aircraftsman Ross of the Royal Air Force. The reason remains his own affair. He was never a talker and he always hated being interviewed. His comrades, who all seem to like him, say that they knew he was not the ordinary recruit from his wonderful stories of the east, while his kit-box was full of books in strange languages. This adventure will add a new chapter to his 30 odd years of experience. A B. A. of Oxford University; assistant in the British Museum's excavation of Carchemish on the Euphrates; second lieutenant, major, lieutenant-colonel, attached to the Hedjaz Expeditionary Force; on General Allenby's staff; on the British Peace Conference delegation; adviser on Arab affairs to the Colonial Office; commander of the Distinguished Service Order; and now a private in the Royal Air Force.

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London seems to be always engaged on a chase to keep up with its ever growing population and this popuplation's demands for more and better transit facilities. It is no real satisfaction to the daily strap-hanging business man and woman, to be told that our tubes and underground railways are havens of rest compared to New York. All that he or she knows is that daily, morning and evening, strap-hanging or packed like sardines in the entrance, is their lot. Thanks to the native stolidity of the Briton, this is borne with the utmost equanimity. Everyone seems to recognize that if it were he who were outside, he would want to squeeze in to get home, and the outsiders are gently but firmly pressed in till the gates can only just be shut, and the "left-out" ones resignedly wait to try again with the next train. However, more and bigger busses, more bus routes, longer and more frequent tube trains, even cheapened fares, these are signs that the powers that be are doing their best to catch up, and one reason why the Londoner bears some discomfort uncomplainingly.

A typically gray London day, you may say. Yes, but there is always a touch of color even on the grayest day. If you enjoy contrasts, join the early ones bound officeward from the Charing Cross or Temple stations one grey and misty morning and you will see looming in the mist before you one riotous splash of color after another. These will presently take form in flower-piled baskets. Mimosa, daffodils, anemones, tulips, each in their season, strike a joyous note, as the flower-seller makes his way, basket poised carefully on head, from Covent Garden Market to his particular pitch in the outlying districts of London. Sometimes the passenger who alights at the Temple station between 8 and 9 in the morning has to thread his way through these baskets piled high with blossoms that even now seem to herald the approaching spring

Reproduced by courtesy of the Carnegie Institute of Washington

The East Wing of the Monjas, Chichen Itza, Said to Be One of the Finest Maya Façades

New York Institution Will Seek Maya Rosetta Stone in Yucatan

THE uncovering of the mysteries which still enwrap much of the remains of the Maya civilization in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico, is the object of the newly formed Archæological Institution of Yucatan. Announcement of the institution's formation, the election of R. A. C. Smith, former Dock Commissioner of New York City, as president, and the acceptance by William Barclay Parsons, of the chairmanship of the executive committee, direct attention to the great work which yet remains to be done in this direction.

Plans are now being laid by the officers of the Archæological Institution of Yucatan for a trip of a large party from New York, to Chichen Itza and Uxmal, two of the principal Maya cities, next February. Methods of research and excavation will then be considered, and it is expected that leading archæologists, who are members of the institution, will make the trip for the purposes of inspection.

From Dr. Marshall H. Saville of the Museum of the American Indian, in New York, and a director of the Archæological Institution of Yucatan, much of unusual interest was learned regarding the proposed work.

Among achievements yet to be recorded in this field are the completion of the remarkable Maya calendar and chronological system, the decipherment of inscriptions containing, it is supposed, the history of this people, and the correlation of chronological data with the corresponding equivalents in the Julian or Gregorian calendars.

A Rosetta Stone Sought

There exists the possibility of finding in one of the Maya cities of Yucatan a Rosetta stone of Mayan archæology. There is strong hope of such a discovery, and hope is ever the archæologist's motivating power. Practically all of the Mayan hieroglyphics thus far deciphered are ideographic, that is, they are picture symbols. About a half dozen phonetic glyphs have been found, however, and the fact that but two-fifths of all the glyphs have been deciphered leaves a large field in which phonetic writing may have had a leading part. Evidences of the presence of a better known brand of glyphs, those of the Nahuan people, are present at Chichen Itza, once a mighty city of the Mayas, and it is possible that bilingual writings, of the unknown Maya, and the known Nahuan, will be uncovered by the institution's delvers.

From what has thus far been found, it is known that the Mayas possessed in many ways an advanced type of civilization when they arrived in Yucatan. They developed the highest aboriginal civilization in the western hemisphere, although the Incas were their superiors in dyeing and weaving, the Chiriqui in metal working, and the Aztecs in military proficiency. The Mayas had their arts and a community method of working, centuries before the Spanish invaders drove them out of their cities and into the bush. Agriculture and trade were pursued. There was an almost ceaseless activity in the building of their cities. Through all ran a religious impulse which permeated the national life, and, finally, through an oppressive priesthood, undoubtedly resulted in the decay which had set in before the Spaniards arrived.

It is unlikely that the present conception of the Mayo calendar and chronology, as recorded, will be changed by contemplated excavations. This system itself has been carefully worked out. But there is a group of glyphs which probably are non-calendric, non-chronological and non-astronomic in character. The native signs for time periods have been deciphered. To the remaining symbols, the archæologists must turn for Maya history. The situation of the searcher at present is somewhat similar to that of a person who might find a tablet marked in English, July 4, 1776, followed by —to him—unintelligible French words describing the Declaration of Independence.

The Maya Renaissance

Because of these facts, the importance of Chichen Itza is great. The Mayas, migrating from Guatemala and Honduras, established themselves, after a brief stay at Bakhalal, at Chichen Itza, about 531 A. D. A century later it was abandoned, but in 965 A. D. it was reoccupied. In the year 1000, with the establishment of a confederacy by Uxmal, Chichen Itza and Mayapan, the three leading cities, the Maya renaissance began. It lasted for 200 years. With each city sharing equally in government, the arts blossomed, and the period has become known as the Age of Architecture, the successor of the Age of Sculpture of the earlier Maya activities. Sculpture became the handmaiden of architecture at Chichen Itza. The decorative treatment of the facades of this period has seldom been surpassed for intricacy and elaborateness of detail. Beauty and dignity combined in this work. Other cities arose throughout Yucatan, but little is known of them as yet.

The palaces and temples of Chichen Itza cover a mile square. For several miles on each side the surrounding country shelters other groups of buildings. Examination of some of these structures brings to mind the many so-called "zoned" buildings which are beginning to be erected in New York City.

Star-Gazing Results

Pre-eminently the Mayas were star-gazers. They must have spent long hours on their hills, observing the heavens on clear nights. Everywhere in Yucatan one discovers their time markers, and their calendric and chronological system is considered worthy of rank as the foremost intellectual achievement of the American Indian.

The archæologist thinks of the Maya cities chiefly in connection with the calendar and chronological system. From this standpoint Chichen Itza commands his immediate attention. In the south the Mayas had used what is spoken of as the initial series system of recording. In the north the later generations evolved a simpler method, known as the record of the katuns, the katun being equivalent to 7200 days. Chichen Itza has been called the key-site to the study of Maya chronology, inasmuch as it is the only place where both methods of chronology can be studied. The katun method has been accurately correlated with Christian chronology.

The Mayas' century contained 52 years, with 13 days added at its end to make up for leap years. Their month had 20 days, the week five days. Using, apparently, simply visual observation, they achieved a highly exact system. Modern knowledge of the Maya calendar came with the discovery in Spain of the manuscript of Bishop Diego de Landa, an early Spanish bishop of Merida, in Yucatan.

Early Research

John L. Stephens, visiting Yucatan in 1839 for the United States Government, first made known the importance of this field, to archæologists. Since, a number of research workers have journeyed to the Mexican peninsula. In 1881 A. P. Maudslay made valuable observations, and in 1888 the Peabody Museum of Harvard University directed excavations at Labna. It is now accepted that Maya archæology has passed the preliminary stages, and that future contributions will result from an intensive study of representative sites.

Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, has advocated Chichen Itza as best fitted for intensive investigation. A good road is being built to the city from Progreso, the new institution reports. Dr. Morley is a member of the organization, and has devoted years to a fruitful study of Mayan hieroglyphic systems.

WARDEN FAVORS "CONVICT FARM"

Pennsylvania Official Declares It Would Give Men New Start

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 22 (By The Associated Press)—The movement to teach convicts to become farmers is indorsed by Robert J. McKenty, warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, who is using his influence to have a farm established for such a purpose near this city. Addressing the Rotary Club on this subject, he said:

What we need is a place in the country, about 250 acres in extent, where we can send some of our men and teach them farming, and, at the same time, give them a chance to build up physically. Thus we could give them a foundation for a new start in life.

Mr. McKenty observed that if an effort now being made to secure an acreage for a convict farm meets with success there are enough skilled men in the penitentiary to construct the necessary buildings. The warden said that if a good strata of rock were set aside for the convicts, he would assure good roads in this section of Pennsylvania. He added:

Most people do not understand the men who are confined within our walls. There is no man so bad that there is no good in him. Our inmates are the most unselfish fellows in the world. In all about 80 per cent of the men who have been let out on parole since the parole law of 1910 have led straight lives and have become assets in their communities. Give them a chance and give us a farm.

PHOENIX JUDGE ASKS FAIR JURY FOR NEGRO

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The right of the Negro to full participation in all the duties and privileges of full citizenship had fresh declaration in Arizona, in a case in the Superior Court against an individual charged with fracture of the state anti-liquor laws. The defendant's counsel objected to the jury, claiming it had been illegally drawn, inasmuch as citizens of African descent had been striken from the jury lists.

The judge dismissed the jury and ordered a new panel for the case, one in which the color line should not be drawn.

PALESTINE ELECTIONS

JERUSALEM, Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner of Palestine, has stated that the arrangements for the elections to the Palestine Legislative Council are now complete and that the elections will commence on Feb. 1.

MEETING TO HELP AUSTRIA DELAYED

Postponement Regretted on Account of Discouraging Effect It May Have on Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 23—The international meeting on the financial restoration of Austria has had to be again postponed, in consequence of the situation in Europe generally. The committee of guarantees appointed under the League of Nations was to have assembled at Paris yesterday and it is still hoped it may be got together at the end of the week, but the delay is to be regretted on account of the possibly discouraging effect it may have upon the Austrian Government, which has been doing extraordinarily well in the direction of setting its disorganized finances in order.

Dr. Siepel Raises Loan

Upon advances and guarantees from the Allies, Dr. Siepel, the Austrian Chancellor, has been able to raise a substantial internal loan and to secure credits from banks which have made it possible for him to carry on the Administration, without further currency inflation.

Meanwhile extensive economies have been effected. The new customs revenue is coming in well, receipts in November and December having amounted to over £300,000. The cost of living has gone down and last summer's unnatural conditions, under which foreigners were able to live in Austria at a fraction of the real expenditure, have disappeared with an approximation of the internal value of the krone to its external value.

Exchange Stabilized

This has followed upon stabilization of the exchange, which has resulted from the restoration of confidence and stoppage of the printing of more currency notes.

Another remarkable feature is that the capital which rushed out of Austria when the exchange was falling is now beginning to return. Exactly how much has come back is difficult to ascertain, but figures are published here which place the amount at several millions sterling. Dr. Siepel now has funds in hand to enable him to carry on to the end of next month, but after that exteral loans will have to be raised to bridge the transition period until the country is once more able to balance its budget. For these loans good security is now forthcoming in the shape of new tobacco and customs receipts.

It is important, however, that the allied promises of support should materialize without more delay as it is clearly to the advantage of the world that no setback should occur in the process whereby Austria is now fast returning to a position of national solvency.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

New York Art News

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Jan. 18

THE proverbial happy family is certainly exemplified in the New York art world. Lions and lambs, together with the unicorns, if they do not lie down together—that graceful act being hardly compatible with the New York traffic regulations,—at least fraternize in the most approved democratic fashion. Time was when the social structure of ancient cities was rent to shreds over differences of artistic opinion, when London and Paris were arenas for the most widespread and embittered feuds between the conservatives and the radicals. Perhaps it is because the golden rule of minding one's own business is more generally in vogue in New York than elsewhere, or because few individuals, except the politicians, can be so misguided as to consider themselves of sufficient importance in this huge community as to sit in judgment. The very scale of the buildings reflects man's willingness to live and let live. Boss rule and skyscrapers are inconsistent. This is to say that whatever may transpire in the candlelight of Greenwich Village scarcely concerns those who prefer the incandescents of the Rialto. The iconoclasts of the art world enjoy a most complete immunity.

Four Modernist Shows

Four strongholds of the modernists have raised the portcullis and broadcast their announcements. The New Gallery has quite a roster of radicals, with Cézanne, Matisse, Derain, Van Gogh, Vlaminck et al. The two landscapes of Cézanne are mild and uneventful works, although in form and general treatment they are true to this painter's manner. They would hardly arouse the skeptics of abbreviated nature; the color is of a sameness and the paint washed on very thin. It is hardly legitimate when the modernists eschew color as well; they might have been try-outs, however, and since elevated. Vlaminck goes in extensively for storm-tossed landscape and is at all times dramatic in gesture. He could design admirable decors for "Macbeth." A little Jauguin is a quaint, colorful version of the "Lost Paradise." Signac, the pointilliste, is seen in a typical marine, but the thought of colored confetti accompanies its memory. Van Gogh seems comparatively unobtrusive in his concept of a youth's head. As to Matisse, that mastodon of modernists, and Modigliani, Derain, Dufy, and Van Dongen, let it suffice to say that they provide strong meat for the conservative. Also it must be stated that a meticulous, normal portrait of a summer squash, seen in an adjoining room, came as a distinct shock to eyes intrigued by these pioneers.

Joseph Stella

Angularity in abstract is apotheosized in the latest work of Joseph Stella now at the galleries of the Société Anonyme. Five huge canvases burst on the view with the sudden splendor of Fourth-of-July set-pieces. Through incessant intersections of darting diagonals, parallels, centrifugal off shoots of vermilion, rays and shafts of varied colors and intensities, appear the themes on which Mr. Stella has erected his prismatic structures. Lower New York with its vertiginous skyscrapers becomes a colossal vision, revealing anew the wonderful triumph of twentieth century architecture to those of us who take it as a matter of course. No description of this or the Brooklyn Bridge or the visions of Broadway by night need be attempted, for words have not the power to portray that which is cast in a completely unknown formula, in which category these paintings fall. They are brilliant in color and very handsome in design; they throb with the life of machinery, they radiate an electrical energy. "New York Interpreted" is the title of this exhibition. It is most certainly worth seeing as an unique achievement in modern art.

Whitney Studio Club

The inhabitants of the "Village" are fortunate in the Whitney Studio Club, where they may foregather when the free-lance exhibitions are on. Most of them will try anything once and if sufficient encouragement leads to amplification they eventually exhibit uptown. A friendly, family spirit of tolerance surrounds their "first, fine, careless" raptures. Three artists are at present showing work which is of uncertain merit. John Dos Passos, the author of "Soldiers Three," has been industrious in other fields, for 50 water colors attest a real enthusiasm and a sportive instinct for the delights and difficulties of this medium. He is perfectly fearless in applying the boldest colors and evading the requirements of drawing. Hence they have a kaleidoscopic charm and a "jazzy" flavor that is quite the order of the day. From Baghdad to Venice to the coast of Maine this double-barrelled artist has sat himself down whenever something exciting turned up to paint and apparently enjoyed the doing of it no end. The most successful water colors are his Eastern ones, where the gamut of color has been run at top speed. Adelaide J. Lawson exhibits strange versions of people and places, which have little to commend them even on the score of eccentricity; there is nothing to be gained by representing Venetian waterways with gondolas like huge floating sausages. Ruben Nakian's animals are sculptured in obedience to a formula which is distinctly his own; elimination of detail and modelling make them architectural in feeling and they would doubtless be very handsome at a distance.

An Indian Painter

Few would suspect that the American Indian in full regalia alighting from a taxi at the door of the Montross Galleries was on his way to preside at an exhibition of his own paintings. F. Overton Colbert, of the Chickasaw tribe, is that man who, via Carlisle and Paris, has become the interpreter of the myths and legends of his race through this medium. He works in the cubistic manner to a great extent and employs bright colors ad libitum. His compositions usually follow an altar-shaped arrangement of cubes with shafts of color playing over it from the four corners of the picture. Each painting has an elaborate Indian tale behind it, full of strange imagery and imagination. "Coming of the Geese from the Second World," "The Origin of the Great Salt Lake," "The Origin of the Shooting Stars," and "The Great Spirit Is All and Just" are some random titles from the 60 or more paintings catalogued. For the student of folk-lore this exhibition is of tremendous interest. To the artist it is an unusual example of the real primitive art of America brought up to date.

RALPH FLINT.

New Exhibitions at the New York Art Center

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The New York School of Fine and Applied Art has a twofold policy in developing the æsthetic side of practical art and in encouraging the study of historic art to determine its underlying elements. The students' exhibition which is now at the Art Center comprises about a hundred sketches of many kinds—architectural, costume, stage designs, interior decoration, and graphic illustration—work done in the school studios in New York and Paris. Rendered drawings of well-known French interiors, adaptations of famous boiseries, color schemes for various interiors illustrate the charm and adaptability of period designs. Individual pieces of furniture are shown in detailed studies; period costume and the dress of today are seriously considered. Some charming designs for posters and commercial advertising, a design of spinning tops in particular, show the students in another field of applied design.

A group of five occupy another gallery with sculpture and painting. Alice G. Locke is particularly successful in her portrayal of rocky ledges and the sea; her style has power and her designs are well knit. Anna E. Frost is a vigorous artist with the pencil and her scenes of New England fishing villages are concise and accurate, with plenty of emphasis and quality of line. Frances White, illustrator of children's books, exhibits paintings of seashore subjects, J. Petria Collin appears in the double rôle of painter and sculptor—her sculpture dealing with children and her canvases with scenes of the Massachusetts coast — and Emilie Fiero with small bronzes of animals.

Still another gallery contains a comprehensive exhibition of modern lithography under the auspices of the American Institute of Graphic Arts. This art has become capable of meeting the severest demands that artists and advertisers can make. Posters and commercial advertising, reproductions of paintings and drawings are all proving the scope and development of lithography. Two designs by Maxfield Parrish reappear with wonderful accuracy of tone and brilliance of color. Examples of the lithographic work of many New York artists are included in this show, notably George Bellows, Vernon Howe Bailey, George Biddle, Boardman Robinson, Birger Sandzén, Maurice Sterne, Pamela Bianco, and Arthur B. Davies.

The members of the Art Alliance are exhibiting sculpture and painting in their galleries at the Center, while yet another room is hung with theatrical designs and compositions by Ingeborg Hassell, a Swedish artist resident in New York. Mrs. Hassell has studied in Stockholm and New York and has now definitely turned her attention to the theater. Sketches for the delightful toy ballet as performed in the current "Greenwich Village Follies," designs for curtains, settings for "Hamlet," plays by Strindberg and various productions show a talent full of brightness and gayety when such is needed, and somberly dramatic at other times. She works in the modern Russian manner with plenty of strong color and is another proof of how the "Chauve Souris" has captured the imagination of New York.

R. F.

"Give and Take"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The Forty-Ninth Street Theater, beginning Jan. 15—Max Marcin, Inc., presents Louis Mann and George Sidney in "Give and Take," a farce comedy by Aaron Hoffman. The cast:

Marion Kruger .... Vivian Tobin
Jack Bauer Jr. .... Robert W. Craig
Albert Kruger .... George Sidney
John Bauer .... Louis Mann
Daniel Drum .... Charles Dow Clark
Thomas Craig .... Douglas Wood

Announcement that Louis Mann and George Sidney would appear in a farce-comedy entitled "Give and Take," by Aaron Hoffman, gave playgoers a clue to the type of performance to be expected. They knew they were in for an evening of abundance at least, an abundance of complications, conflict, misunderstandings and then unravelings. They knew they were going to laugh heartily, and that there will be a few very touching scenes to which they would respond in proper manner. They knew in short, that they were pretty sure to have an all-around evening of theatrical entertainment, that does not pretend to ask for any literary or intellectual consideration whatsoever.

"Give and Take" is not as good as "Partners Again," in which Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr are playing; nevertheless it is good stage nonsense. The theme of Mr. Hoffman's play is even more nearly up-to-date than that of Mr. Montague Glass' play, but it is not as well written, the lines in particular being less clever.

John Bauer owns a fruit-canning factory, the good name of which he has been developing in his honest, old-fashioned way for 30 years. His best friend in the world is his foreman, Albert Kruger, who has been his right-hand man in the business all these years. Kruger has a daughter; Bauer a son.

All has been going well in the factory until the return of this son from college, with acquired ideas regarding the uplift of the laboring classes in factories through "industrial democracy." How the son stirs up the thousand workmen, including the faithful foreman, at his father's factory to revolt against the owner and his old-fashioned system; how the foreman's daughter takes sides with the owner and against her father and the owner's son, with whom she has been in love for years; how the business is nearly wrecked as a result of the new order of things, but finally rescued by a wealthy investor; are some of the things that go to make up a busy evening at the Forty-Ninth Street Theater.

Mr. Mann has a part that is glove-fitting. It allows him wide range of feeling, enabling him to play upon the emotions of his audience to both his and their delight. In spite of his often criticized tendency to overact, Mr. Mann is one of America's most talented character comedians. George Sidney, with an opposite acting method, is an excellent foil for Mr. Mann. A permanent combination of these two men should prove advantageous. Miss Vivian Tobin, as the foreman's daughter and Robert Craig as Bauer's son do well the little that is required of them. Charles Dow Clark is excellent as the banker, who schemes to wreck the factory, as is also Douglas Wood, as the capitalist who rescues it.

F. L. S.

"The Weavers of New Hope," From Painting by Violet Oakley

The Plastic Club, Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa.
Special Correspondence

STRENGTH of handling tempered by tenderness of vision seems the characteristic note in the work of eminent women painters now on view at the Plastic Club. Cecelia Beaux and Mary Cassatt, the pioneers in impressionism and its attendant vivacity of technique among the women artists of America, are masterful in their grasp of textures.

The influence of Whistler and of Sargent may be felt in many of the canvases. "Portrait of a Boy" by Miss Beaux is especially reminiscent in its fondness for the long panel, and for a preponderance of dark unadorned background. When portraiture as a living art in the best work of West, Sully and the Peales began to decline to the level of a posed photograph, it resulted in a muddying of colors, a degradation of the palette from the clear forcefulness of its prime to the general decay of its pigments. While strong in handling, "Portrait of a Boy" harks back to that tradition of posed portraiture. The little figure is less a child and more a model. As a transition between the old and the new, one finds the study of a boy by Lydia Field Emmett, while the portrait of Mrs. A. R. Peabody by Ellen Emmett Rand, though admirable in fundamentals, and with emphasis upon the beauty of draughtsmanship, is nevertheless under the shadow of the dull palette.

Gradually, however, an emphasis upon the painting of textures, through the very force of its localized objective began to perform a definite service to art. With the advent of Whistler and Sargent, artists had become more keenly aware of potential virtuosity in the handling of whites. In "Sita and Sarita," the study of a girl in white with a black cat perched upon her shoulder, the replica of the same canvas by Miss Beaux in the Luxembourg, one feels the mastery of expression which the artist has attained in the rendering of white pigment. Again, in her portrait of Mrs. William Howard Hart, there is a sympathetic blending of flesh and of fabric, in direct contrast, however, with the treatment of the girl in white. The one reveals a crisp quality of tone, a round, smooth, silkiness in the handling of the white pillows with the blue designs; the other is all softness, crushable and delicate.

In the work of these women painters there is, in general, a healthful optimism in the choice of subject matter. Maturity, as depicted by Lillian Westcott Hale, is graciously tender. Infancy, the delight of Jean McLane, is radiant. "Enfant Jouant avec un Chat" by Mary Cassatt possesses the vivacity of impressionism. One can feel the smile on the face of the baby whose head is turned away, and whose little body is alive with interest and cooing delight. Color and texture again assert themselves, but the human element holds them in abeyance.

A study of textures gives place to a study of light in the work of Martha Walter whose recent recognition in Europe has raised her to the plane of international note. Her earlier study, "Baby Wilson," in the dark and uninspired technique of a rapidly passing era, foreshadows the strength of handling displayed both in "Brother and Sister," a study in the interplay of light upon delicate whites and blues, and "Old California," the breezy interpretation of sunlight and shadow upon dark, though vibrant color tones. "Brother and Sister" achieves a happy rotundity through the dexterity of the color masses. The two little Mexicans symbolic of "Old California," are a study in suggested shadows. The purplish blue shadow from a tree somewhere beyond the canvas casts the outline of branches and twigs upon the forms of the children. It communicates itself to the atmosphere of the background, and thus one feels the cool breeze, the crisp clarity of western sunshine.

The water colors by Florence Este, and the portrait and mural study by Violet Oakley both possess a certain feeling for the decorative, but with emphasis upon the impersonal in design. Houses are bent to the artist's desire for eccentric line. They are parts of an arbitrary pattern. The tendency to conventionalize for decorative effect is clearly felt in "The Weavers of New Hope" by Violet Oakley, where portraiture is forced into the hard and flat surface accorded a mural. Perhaps the broad treatment of wall painting tends to reduce all form, personal or otherwise, to terms of design. It is unyielding and at times cold, despite its rich color. An earlier study by Miss Oakley, however, "The Child and Tradition," 1913, is far more sympathetic in line and human in conception.

The lone still-life of the exhibition, "Japonicas" by Anna S. Fisher, is interesting as a decoration, although as an interpretation of japonicas it requires a stretch of the imagination.

D. G.

Little Theater at the University of Colorado

BOULDER, Col., Jan. 12—Under the department of English literature at the University of Colorado, patrons of the drama in Boulder are being introduced to the recent departures and tendencies in dramatic art through the medium of the Little Theater.

Three one-act plays, one every term of school, in addition to numerous readings, are on the program for the year. The theater in which the plays are given seats only 300, so that at present it is necessary to repeat the plays in order to accommodate the audiences. The theater is founded on the belief that the drama should be more intimate and should have a vital place in community life.

In an effort to develop local drama prizes have been offered for the best one-act plays written by persons connected with the university. At least one play by a student writer will be presented during the ensuing quarter along with the regular program.

With practically no purchased properties the Little Theater is modern in almost every respect, making it possible to stage almost anything, from realism to delicate impressionism. Prices are set so as to compete with such popular amusements as the motion picture shows, although no attempt is being made to have the receipts more than pay for the expenses.

"The Cricket on the Hearth" Revived in Pasadena

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 12 (Special Correspondence)—In presenting a version of "The Cricket on the Hearth" by Charles Dickens, recently, the Pasadena Community Players introduced an original figure called "the Storyteller," who represented the author, as it were. He was a quaint, twinkling-eyed old gentleman of London, whose function was practically the same as that of the chorus in Greek drama.

Entering the theater from the rear, the Storyteller came down the center aisle and introduced himself to the audience. Then, he took up his position before a fireplace erected in the orchestra-pit and proceeded to tell the tale as he said that Mr. Dickens had confided it to him, years before. By means of this device much of the charmingly Dickensesque descriptive matter, which would otherwise be lost, was retained, for the benefit of the audience.

Having introduced the story, the curtain goes up and there is a bit of pantomime, interpreting the remarks of the storyteller. Gradually, he dozed off and the action proceeds with the dialogue. At intervals, the storyteller awakens, has his little say and then naps off again. It is all so ingeniously done as to impart an elusive charm that few plays possess, nowadays.

For this novel arrangement of "The Cricket on the Hearth" credit belongs to Gilmor Brown, director of the Pasadena Community Playhouse. There are half-a-dozen different acting versions of the story, but none of them were regarded as quite facile enough to interest average present-day audiences.

Accordingly, Mr. Brown took two printed copies of Dickens' story, a pair of shears, a paste-pot and a notebook. With these, he proceeded to dramatize "The Cricket on the Hearth." The novelist's lines were practically all preserved, for Mr. Brown says, that Dickens really wrote a play, without being aware of it. This resulted in saving practically all the charm of the original work, which is lost to most adaptations, because Dickens cannot be rewritten and remain Dickens.

It has generally been agreed that "The Cricket on the Hearth" was one of the best things that the Pasadenans have done in the five years of their existence. It gave some idea of what may be expected of non-professional performers when they cut radically away from the traditions of the commercial stage. More and more, it appears that this will be the field for community and little theaters to cultivate, in the future.

Maurice Wells's playing of the Storyteller was an excellent characterization. The Caleb Plummer of Herbert Rooksby was another good bit of acting. Others in the cast were Paul Ritter as John Perrybingle, Olive Pape as Dot, Harry Ashe as Tackleton and Leah Marie Minard as Bertha.

New York Stage Notes

For the third week of its limited American engagement at Jolson's Fifty-Ninth Street Theater, under the direction of Morris Gest, the Moscow Art Theater Company has elected to play "The Cherry Orchard," by Anton Tchekoff. The Moscow Art Theater's association with Tchekoff is without question the chapter of its long and distinguished career of a quarter of a century best known in America. During the week of Jan. 29 "The Three Sisters," by Tchekoff, will be acted.

"The Blimp" by Commander Conrad Westervelt of the U. S. Navy will be produced in Stamford on Jan. 26 by John Henry Mears, with Herbert Corthell heading the cast.

Music News and Reviews

Thaddeus Rich Conducts Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 19 (Special Correspondence)—The Philadelphia Orchestra had a guest-conductor, in Stokowski's European absence, from its own well-equipped ranks. Thaddeus Rich was graduated for the occasion from the concertmaster's desk to the dais. His reward came at the close of the Fourth Symphony of Tschaikowsky, when he was presented by his associates with a large beribboned wreath. A still more convincing token of the affection of the players for their colleague was the loyal support they gave him for every moment and every measure of the program. The symphony was in the opening place. Its feature was the Scherzo movement, the "pizzicato ostinato," which is played with the bows laid aside and at racing speed. The orchestra enjoys doing this deft-handed episode—it is one of its happiest effects, and the enthusiasm of a Philadelphia audience never fails in the instant and almost rapturous reaction.

But the slow movement that came before this attractive episode was as good to hear in its different mood, with the limpid voices of oboe, bassoon and flute in mellow and deliberate colloquy. The "canzona" uttered by the first of these instruments became a hymn of reverence and thankfulness. Tschaikowsky's analysis of the work to Mme. von Meck intimates that profoundest melancholy is the soul of this movement, but it is not wholly a threnody.

Charpentier's "Impressions d'Italie," which our audiences like very well and have not had at the hands of the orchestra for five years, sent Romaine Verney behind the scenes with his solo viola, for the "Serénéde" of the first movement, and to the hidden voice the distance lent the enchantment of a viola d'amore. The movement entitled "On Muleback" was a particularly skillful bit of tone-painting, in which it was very easy to realize the mules joggling along the pathway with their incessant bells. In "Napoli" there was a blatant sound and fury as of the animated, coursing, pulsating street life in the brilliantly vivacious Italian city. The cello of Michel Penha came to the fore with eloquence and passion.

In the last place on the program was the "Tannhäuser" overture, with unified and sensitive violins, and a huge volume of tone from the brasses when it came to the "Pilgrim's Chorus." The French horns that had gone awry for an anxious instant in the latter part of the opening movement of the Tschaikowsky symphony had by this time completely recovered their equipoise and their embouchure, and they built their voices with those of the trombones into the ensemble with a clarion assurance.

At the next concerts, Milhaud, the leader of "The Six," whose career was recently sketched in The Christian Science Monitor, will lead the orchestra in a program which holds two of his own compositions, two by others of the group, namely, Poulenc and Auric, and a work by Satie, who, though not a member of the esoteric group, is regarded by them with reverence.

F. L. W.

'The Flonzaleys' in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence) — The Flonzaley Quartet played for the thousand members of the Chamber Music Association. The program held Brahms' Quartet in A minor, Op. 51, No. 2; Frank Bridges' "The Londonderry Air," and Novák's Quartet in G major, Op. 22. Sometimes "The Flonzaleys" by their compelling art are called upon to round off the harsh angles and soften the asperities of strange new music, and they are rarely adroit and persuasive as propagandists of modernism. But there was nothing in the present program that made it necessary for them to "tone down" acrid dissonance and glide over jarring cacophonies like expert skaters, as they have often been heard to do.

Nothing could have been more insinuating than the slow movement of the work of Brahms, with its clear, pure melody, emerging in cameo relief from the first violin, and the other voices interweaving and outpouring, now resolute in the uptake and again deferentially hushed and receding, in a manner quite beyond the reach of the verbal admiration it invited. In the following minuet there was the distinct pattern of a day of gentility and graces—of decorous ceremony, and courtly mutual deferences, the two violins especially finding themselves as on a winding stair together, rising and descending again in lyrical echoes and cadences.

Frank Bridges' Anglo-Hibernian "Londonderry Air" has much of the sturdy melodicity of Percy Grainger's "Molly on the Shore," but the air is wistful and poignant, rather than light-heeled and light-hearted. The viola has much to say in spirited, assertive fashion, and the latter part brings the four instruments together in a cohesive, choral effect that is in structure like a hymn and in its direct appeal of pathos very close to a Negro "spiritual."

The Novák quartet is by a Prague conservatory professor who studied under Dvořák, and has a free, vigorous plastic idiom that is as far removed as possible from dry and sterile academicism. He, too, leans hard upon the viola, and fortunate is any composer to find for his expositor such a viola-player as Louis Bailly. The first movement of the quartet has that vagueness which has been called the essence of true poetry, but it is not the vagueness of mere meandering, with no trend and no ultimate destination. The melodic leads are many—yet not over-numerous so as to produce the effect of restlessness or nervousness; and Ivan d'Archambeau's profound violoncello determined and proclaimed the full value of the basic participation. The last movement in changing from an "andante mesto" to an allegro shifts very subtly and smoothly from a mellifluous cantabile for all the instruments to the gayest and most buoyant of dancing paces.

"The Flonzaleys" show how beautiful it is for brethren to dwell together in unity, and how necessary, if the true string quartet ideal is to be realized. A friend of the writer, a Mæcenas of musicians, who is accustomed to extend hospitality to this remarkable group, gives each man a room where he may fiddle to his heart's content. Of course with the four sounds colliding in mid-air, the house is almost uninhabitable while the artists the thus separately practising. Then they come together for their joint rehearsal, and the finished product is serenely lovely. Those who think a string quartet may spring up from a "spontaneous combustion," an improvisation, are invited to note how "The Flonzaleys," even while they are awheel on their way to keep their concert-schedule, will engage a Pullman stateroom for a crowded, uncomfortable rehearsal. The way that has brought them to their Mt. Everest summit of professional eminence is the only way to take—the way of consecration and application.

F. L. W.

The formation of the Illini Theater Guild at the University of Illinois for the purpose of building a campus theater has been undertaken by leaders in Illini campus dramatics. Members of Mask and Bauble, the students' dramatic society, have inaugurated an active campaign for the project.

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RHODESIA IN NEED OF MORE FINANCES

Sir Francis Newton Goes to England to Obtain Assistance for the Government

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Sir Francis Newton has gone to England with the double object of facilitating the arrangements for financing Rhodesian self-government, and of getting the responsible government constitution into operation as quickly as possible.

The recent Responsible Government Party conference discussed a project for getting Rhodesian interests more definitely before the British public through the British press. There are already strong suggestions for the amendment of the proposed constitution, notably in the direction of preventing Rhodesia's entry into the Union at any time merely as a result of a majority in the Legislature favoring that step. Indeed there is every indication that most of the active politicians are determined that the attitude of individuals toward the Union shall be the dividing line in Rhodesian politics for the immediate future.

A working arrangement has been effected between the Responsible Government Association and the Labor Party. There appears some doubt among members as to whether the agreement effected with Labor constitutes a coalition but it is stated that Labor has agreed not to press for representation in the first ministry nor for immediate labor legislation.

J. G. McDonald, a prominent member of the Rhodesia Union Association, states that it is the intention of the association to contest every seat at the next elections in Rhodesia. Mr. McDonald points out that fully two-fifths of those who recorded their votes in the referendum favored Rhodesia's entry into the Union, and that the Unionists are a growing body. He states that if the "Unionist Party" does not secure a majority at the election their members will at least be a useful opposition.

The Rhodesia Union Association firmly believes that it is entirely in the best interests of Rhodesia to enter the Union at the earliest date possible, not only for financial and economic reasons, but from the patriotic point of view as well.

FORDNEY TARIFF HITS CANADIAN TRADESMEN

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Jan. 18 (Special Correspondence)—The burden imposed by the Fordney tariff on Canadian Great Lakes fishermen was the most important item under discussion at the annual convention of the Lake Erie Fishermen's Association here this week. The tariff places a duty of 1 cent a pound on all Canadian fish entering the United States. The fishermen are finding it increasingly difficult to compete with United States fisheries on this basis, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit markets have hitherto been the best in sight.

As an additional grievance, the imposition of a royalty of $5 on every ton caught over the season's license allowance of 70 tons was cited. The fishing industry along the north shore of Lake Erie has suffered considerably as a result of these two burdens, it was claimed by A. S. Brown, the president of the association. Doubt was expressed as to the possibility of altering the tariff, but all effort will be made to have the provincial royalty cut off.

YEAR 1925 FIXED FOR THE OPENING OF THE NEW DELHI

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10 (Special Correspondence) — One wonders how much likelihood there is of the new Delhi being ready for occupation in 1925. At present the odds seem distinctly against the ideal site selected by Lord Hardinge and Lord Crewe being available for habitation in the near future. Both the expense and the completion of this capital seem relegated to the Greek kalends, although the committee appointed to consider ways and means of speeding up building operations have tentatively hinted at the year 1925.

Not only, however, is there a grave hiatus in the quantity of the buildings, but bitter complaints are now being received as to their quality. Delhi is situated in the midst of a great sun-dried plain; it is very hot and the rainfall is extremely scanty. Of the new houses being erected for the subordinates, one who has to dwell in them remarks, "These buildings are more akin to ovens than to habitations. It is impossible either to keep out the cold in winter or the heat in summer. The houses are built purely for show."

The correspondent concludes, "Imperial Delhi is the limit," as to which the Statesman remarks, "Let us hope that Lord Inchcape and his colleagues will realize that the taxpayers' patience also has its limit."

BANK OF FINLAND

LONDON, Jan. 22—The Bank of Finland had a surplus in 1922 of 10,500,000 Finnish marks, compared with 98,500,000 in 1921. The decrease is attributed to extensive purchases of foreign currency.

DR. EDWARD BENES APPEALS FOR UNITY IN TZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign Minister Also Sees Urgent Need for Settling Problem of Reparations

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 5—Dr. Edward Benes, the Tzechoslovak Foreign Minister, in a message to the Prague newspapers, deals with the internal and external conditions of Tzechoslovakia and with the future prospects of the country.

As regards external affairs, his chief concern was naturally with the future of Germany, Tzechoslovakia's most powerful neighbor. Although Dr. Benes did not say so in so many words, his country undoubtedly regards Germany with considerable suspicion. It was very widely believed that the great German industrial groups were definitely striving to render the independence of Tzechoslovakia as difficult as possible, with the ultimate object of securing the control of the manufacturing districts of Prague and Pilsen, in whcih latter town are situated the Skoda armament works, second only in extent to Essen. The recent sensational drop in the value of the Tzechoslovak crown was attributed to the machinations of these groups, and its recovery to the prompt measures taken by the Government.

Basis of Reconstruction

Dr. Benès laid it down as an axiom that for the purposes of solution of the present problems of Europe, it was absolutely essential to accept the peace treaties "as the final and definite basis of reconstruction." The question of reparations and inter-allied debts was a factor which was bound to retard the attainment of stable conditions in Europe. Upon it hung the vital matter of foreign exchange, the extraordinary condition of which was an insuperable bar to international trade.

In discussing the social side of the European situation, Dr. Benès expressed the view that one of the consequences of the war was the great progress which had been made by the democratic movement throughout the world. This is undoubtedly true, but there are still exceptions to the general rule. Tzechoslovakia, in particular, regards the oligarchy which still reigns in Hungary with considerable suspicion and she has other neighbors where reaction is not yet obliterated.

The Foreign Minister summed up his survey of the external conditions of Tzechoslovakia by the wise remark that for her, as for the remainder of the succession states, there was urgent need for settling the problem of reparations quickly and definitely. It would be necessary to fix once and for all the amount to be paid by Germany and the other states concerned, in order that their financial status might be clear as soon as possible.

In order to understand Dr. Benès' reference to the internal politics of the country, it is necessary to remember that there are three different forces of various magnitudes opposed to the policy of the Government. The first is Communism, which has smoldered in the country ever since the Bolshevist experiment of 1919 in the neighboring Hungary. Communism in Tzechoslovakia exerts no great power, but its existence, and the support it receives from Moscow, influences the more powerful Socialist Party, which is inclined to oppose the gradual introduction of social reform by the Government on the ground that its proposals are not sufficiently drastic.

The second force is Fascismo, which in Tzechoslovakia promises to take the form of opposition to the nationalization of late enemy property, which is part of the Government's policy, and also to encourage the claims of Hungary to portions of the territory of the State.

The third force is the so-called national movement in Slovakia, at the head of which is a remarkable man, Father Hlinka. The advocates of this movement maintain that when Slovakia was detached from Hungary by the Treaty of Trianon and annexed to Bohemia, Moravia, and Ruthenia to form the Republic of Tzechoslovakia, she was promised a greater measure of autonomy than she now possesses. The contention of this party is mainly supported by former Hungarian officials and Magyar propagandists, and it has a certain following among the less educated classes in the remoter country districts.

Tranquillity First Necessity

That it is entirely unwarranted and rejected by the majority of the Slovaks is proved by the fact that of the total number of members elected in Slovakia to the Prague Parliament, two-thirds are firm supporters of the Government. Indeed, out of a total of 50 Slovak deputies, elected on the system of proportional representation, only 11 are members of Father Hlinka's party. These 11, however, as is so frequently the case with minorities, make up in vehemence what they lack in numbers.

Dr. Benès' remarks were inspired by the existence of these three centrifugal forces. He urged the Socialist Party to reorganize itself and to adjust its relations with the Communists, in order that it should not be led into false paths. The Social Democratic Party is the strongest in the State, equally opposed to Bolshevism and to reaction.

Dr. Benès declared to them that a firm attitude must be adopted against "undemocratic methods of violence, whether from the Left or the Right." He further appealed for a reasonable attitude on the question of the unity of the State. Europe was now passing through a long period of recovery, and the solution of existing problems would demand several decades. The first necessity was to attain tranquillity in the political atmosphere, and to secure the satisfactory adjustment of the administration.

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Voyaging Up the Red Sea From Port Sudan to Suez

AS THE burning sun sank behind the long bare range of mountains which forms the background of the growing town of Port Sudan, a tiny black steamer cast off her pilot's rope and set her bows for the open sea, whilst I stood upon the high poop and watched the white town sink into the purple haze of quickly falling night.

A strong wind blowing down the sea from the north caught the ship upon the port side and caused her to roll heavily as she made her way across to her first port of call. This was Jedda, the partly-walled chief seaport of the Kingdom of the Hedjas and the gateway to Mecca. As we approached and finally anchored about a mile from the town, numerous sambouks with their curious leg-of-mutton sails rushed out to meet us, skimming through the water at an astonishing pace. Approaching the steamer the navigators of these sambouks by skillful manipulation and sure judgment ran their craft right alongside, and at the same time a boy nimbly swarmed up the mast and furled the sail. This accomplished, the occupants tied up to the steamer and to each other and settled themselves down to await the time when they were allowed to come on board. Soon the ship's ladder was covered with a swarming mass of Arabs.

A Sambouk Came Alongside to Take Arab Passengers Ashore

A Ford Among the Camels

Here a motor launch approached and by the courtesy of its occupant, a business representative, I was enabled to go ashore and spend the remainder of the day and that night there. Upon the jetty were standing representatives of King Hussein's customs service, magnificent in their flowing robes and head-dress surmounted by double rings of black camel hair entwined with gold wire, but beyond a greeting I was not accosted, nor were the contents of my handbag examined. Outside the customs house was standing a Ford, a continued source of amazement to the Jeddawies.

After lunch at my host's house, where exquisite carpets were scattered haphazard, I was shown the sights of this wonderful Eastern town. One of the first things that struck me was the size and exterior splendor of the houses, huge places capable of accommodating 50 to 100 persons and apparently well and solidly built. The exteriors of these houses are dotted with tiny ornamental balconies and awnings, which give them a curious and highly ornate appearance. Closer investigation proved these houses to be less substantially built than they at first appeared, usually without any real foundations. Here and there are to be seen heaps of dried mud bricks and rubble marking the sites of formerly magnificent houses which have collapsed.

As in the Days of Muhammed

From the outskirts of the town we made our way through narrow streets to the market place or "Suk." Here was the Orient undiluted and unchanged; Muhammed himself looked upon the same sights and the same type of people engaged in the same occupations. In the narrow streets, innocent of sidewalk and partially covered with matting and skins, were flies, mosquitoes, and mongrel dogs. Smells were many, varied and strong, and rubbish was strewn everywhere. Huge dark and hairy camels swayed along under their usually voluminous loads or stood by, blocking the way whilst their owners squatted down gossiping. Dignified, sandal-shod Arabs passed, sometimes followed by slaves (for slavery yet lingers here and flourishes when a slave laden sambouk successfully runs the gauntlet of the British patrol sloop); betrousered and heavily veiled women occasionally appeared but usually turned off upon seeing Christians approaching; merchants squatted silent and dignified amongst their wares; "Halawa" (sweetmeat) and other itinerant venders extolled their wares and everywhere a kaleidoscopic crowd strolled. Nobody in Jedda except the children appears to be in a hurry; the Arabs carry out their business in a slow and dignified manner, and the slaves and nondescript Negroid Arabs in an equally slow if not dignified fashion.

Arranged in the tiny stalls and piled in heaps in the roadway is merchandise of an extremely varied character. Some stalls contained cotton goods, usually of a highly colored and cheap variety, and for the most part of Indian manufacture. Here squatted a tinsmith amongst his great assortment of pots, all made from empty kerosene tins; he had no objection to being watched at his work, and unlike most natives of this part of the world, he did not pester the onlooker to buy his wares at exorbitant prices. In the street were exhibited half a dozen huge, strong chests, elaborately carved and studded with brass; here in Jedda there are no modern conveniences in the way of banks and such like, and the wealthy Jeddawee has perforce to keep his money and valuables locked up in strong wooden boxes of this type.

Turning through a merchandise-overhung and hardly discernible passage we emerge upon the portion of the market where foodstuffs are sold. In this market, in a place rarely entered by other Europeans except the very small resident community, the medium of purchase is the British sovereign.

From the market place we made our way past street-side eating "houses" where weird and odiferous foods were served, past a little dirty square, where women were weaving "bursh" matting, past the mosque with its two-balconied minaret, and finally we emerged upon an open space before the Mecca Gate. This gate is an edifice of great age, is built mainly of sun-dried mud brick, and has three openings, two small side gates which are frequently locked and a large central opening which is guarded by a Hedjas soldier clad in Arab robes and carrying an up-to-date magazine rifle.

Beating Northward

Next morning I bade good-by to my hosts at Jedda and again boarded the steamer. It made north, and on the morning of the second day, Yambo, another Hedjas town, was sighted. Here again a number of sambouks came out to meet us and to take ashore Arab passengers. At Yambo the European passengers were not allowed to land owing to the hostility of the Arabs, and the fact that there was fighting going on a few miles inland.

From Yambo the boat again turned north to fight against the strong and cool breeze which blew from that direction. Except for the crossing from Port Sudan to Jedda the boat kept in sight of land throughout the voyage. Occasionally we sighted a great passenger or cargo boat steaming along at a pace that left us quickly in the rear; occasionally a school of porpoises, breaking the surface of the water, kept pace with the boat for a short space. The further north the ship steamed the fewer became the porpoises and the more frequent the ships, for the sea was gradually narrowing. The whole shore of the Red Sea from Port Sudan to Suez is lined with these cliffs, sometimes red, sometimes brown, or with ranges of high hills a short distance inland utterly bare of vegetation. The whole region is one of silence, solitude, and heat.

Three days of slow steaming from Yambo brought us to El Tor on the Sinai Peninsula, a place consisting of a very small native mud town and a great quarantine station. Our visit here was a short one, and after a stay of only two or three hours we left Port Tewfik, where our journey ended.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN TO GO TO CANTON

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23 (By The Associated Press)—Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, former President of the Southern Republic, announced yesterday that he would leave next Saturday for Canton, its former capital. Both foreign and Chinese interests have been urging him to go there to restore order.

His adherents took the city from Peking Nationalists last Wednesday.

NEWFOUNDLAND COAL DEAL

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 22—Sale of St. George's coal fields on the west coast of Newfoundland is reported by the Evening Advocate, which says today that an English Company has bought the property for $1,000,000. The terms were part cash and the balance secured by 8 per cent bonds of the company, the paper says.

STUDENT INTEREST IN POLITICS CHECKS EGYPTIAN SCHOOL WORK

Opinion Expressed That There Is Danger of Government Degenerating Into "Studentocracy"

CAIRO, Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence)—That there is considerable danger of the degeneration of Egypt's new form of government into a kind of "studentocracy" is the considered opinion of many competent observers here. For several years past the intense interest taken by schoolboys and students in politics, to the neglect of both studies and games, has been a concomitant of the general unsettlement.

Both the quality and the quantity of the work done in educational institutions of every kind, from the primary school to the college, has deteriorated to a degree which augurs ill for lawyers, engineers and other professional men of the next generation in Egypt. Almost every new development in the political arena has been made the occasion for a strike, sometimes of a day only, sometimes of a week or more. In these circumstances the carrying out of a fixed program of work has been impossible and teachers and professors have been driven almost to despair. The inevitable result has been that examinations have come round with the students utterly unprepared for them and there has been a remarkably high percentage of failures. Had the refusal to work and consequent failure in examination been allowed to stand as natural cause and effect the harm might have been only temporary.

Concessions Granted

But so absurdly large a place in public life has been usurped by the students and schoolboys that successive ministries, to curry favor with these young hotheads, have granted many of their requests for the holding of supplementary examinations for those candidates who had failed in the tests held at the end of the various courses. The extra examination idea has now been carried to such limits that, for the scholastic year which has just ended with a very high percentage of failures, extra examinations have been ordered for students in almost every branch.

Thus the salutary lesson that omission to work constantly inevitably leads to failure is lost to these young Egyptians. It is an understood thing that the standard exacted in the additional examinations is to be less exacting than that originally insisted upon, and, as a matter of fact, examinations here are seldom so difficult that an intelligent student cannot pass them if he will but work honestly for even a comparatively short period.

Indiscipline Shows Itself

Recently student indiscipline showed itself in another form and was once more most regrettably allowed to achieve its purpose. There is here in Cairo a semi-theological institution called the Dar el Alaoum. The students are a particularly turbulent lot, the worry of their parents, as well as of their masters' lives. Corporal punishment is forbidden in Egyptian educational institutions, but one day a number of parents of students of the Dar el Alaoum went to the headmaster and begged him to give their unruly sons a good thrashing when necessary. The headmaster therefore dealt suitably with one especially insolent young fellow.

Immediately the whole of the students went on strike and refused to return to work until the Minister of Education should come in person and dismiss the headmaster on the spot. Inspectors of the Ministry and other senior officials were sent in vain. The students would have none of them. Eventually the Minister himself went down and, although he would not promise to dismiss the headmaster, when he gave an assurance that a full inquiry should be held and that the headmaster should be punished if found at fault, the students resumed their studies.

Similar instances could be multiplied almost indefinitely. Students are allowed to behave with impunity toward the Minister of Education, senior officials and headmasters in a manner which if used by a British or American schoolboy toward the most junior master would involve instant dismissal. So long as schoolboys are encouraged to think themselves politically powerful and important the present state of things is liable to continue.

JUGOSLAVS FORM RADICAL MINISTRY

BELGRADE, Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence)—At last, after a long and constant crisis, the Government, as previously indicated in The Christian Science Monitor, tendered its resignation, as it was clearly evident that continuance of the democratic and radical coalition, which composed the late Parliament, had become impossible. The King then intrusted the formation of the new Cabinet again to Nikola Pashitch, who has now formed a purely radical ministry without democrats, but with the task of holding the elections.

In consequence Parliament has been dissolved, and new elections are announced for March 18. The question of the entrance of the Croatian opposition into Parliament, which was discussed before is now of no importance. The former Premier, Stoyan Protitch, who has been working for an understanding with the Croatians and a solution of this problem, is not a member of the new Government, but he has delegated four of his adherents as ministers to the Cabinet.

Putting aside the question whether elections ought to be held by a one-party government, and the question of party frictions, new elections are considered here the only remedy for the clearing of the internal situation. By this means the country could consolidate itself and be in a stronger position as regards foreign policy.

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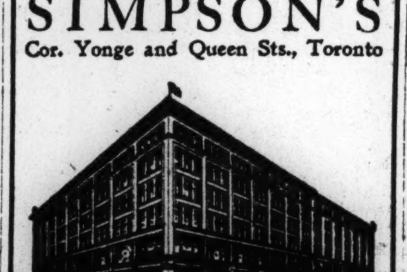

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OPTIMISM VOICED BY LORD INCHCAPE

Noted Financier Expresses Confidence in India's Commercial Future

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Nov. 30, St. Andrew's night, is of course an occasion at which Scotsmen foregather in all parts of the world and at which there is much feasting and speechmaking. The function this year was noted by the presence of Lord Inchcape, here on a flying visit from Delhi, while departments are preparing replies to the questionnaire which his committee has submitted. Lord Lytton, the Governor of Bengal, was also present.

Lord Inchcape, who came to India as a boy of 21, made an admirable speech full of kindly humor and ripe wisdom. He expressed considerable optimism as to the future, stating that the relations between European and Indian commercial members had habitually been those of a happy family, and that he had no doubt they would remain so despite the efforts of hotheads, and that the stability of the King's Government would be maintained.

Points to Russia

He informed his audience, after painting the moral of Russia, that so great was the confidence of himself and the firms with which he was connected in the future prosperity of India, that they were not taking their money out of India but investing it in tea gardens, jute and cotton mills, coal mines, and coastal shipping. As regards the purpose for which he and his colleagues had come out to India he anticipated good results, and declared that the departments of the Government were showing every disposition to assist, and that all were working in the most cordial agreement.

Economy was the urgent need for India and then there would be no more borrowing to meet deficits. He pronounced against protection. Observing that what Indian protectionists desired in effect was for ships to come out to India empty and to go home full.

Freights Needed Both Ways

Shipping would decline unless it earned good freights on both the homeward and outward voyage. The articles on which the duty was levied, raise prices for the consumers of all articles on which the duty was levied, and, once instituted, it would be found almost impossible to get rid of protection.

The other outstanding speech was delivered by Lord Lytton. He said inter alia: "Everyone knows I hope by this time that the Government is not only determined but able to maintain order and keep in check those who break the law." Lord Lytton went on to say, "We have been given raw materials, but the building of the Indian constitution has yet to be completed. We have drunk to the prosperity of the land we live in. We all wanted to be great but let us remember that it will be those who live in the land who will be responsible for the prosperity or adversity."

NEW AVIATION POLICY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 23—As the result of remarkable developments recently in aircraft construction, says the Central News, Government experts are preparing an entirely new aviation policy which is to be submitted to the Cabinet soon, so that the increased expenditure involved may be included in the next budget.

The plan contemplates the building of a large number of machines of a new type which, according to the news agency, will place England ahead of all other nations "for military and naval purposes."

EXPULSION OF JEWS ADVOCATED IN VIENNA

VIENNA, Jan. 23 (By The Associated Press)—Expulsion of the Jews was openly advocated at a demonstration held on Sunday before the City Hall. Speakers asserted that efforts to regenerate the German people would not succeed until the Jews were ousted from the dominant positions in economic life, art, the stage, and the press.

A heavy police guard was present, and only a few minor collisions occurred.

ENGLAND'S BOXER INDEMNITIES DIVERTED TO EDUCATE CHINESE

$50,000,000 Debt Used in Collegiate and Practical Studies for Worthy Students—Amplifies American Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The decision of the British Government to cancel the balance of China's Boxer indemnity owed to England, has aroused keen interest among the 2000 Chinese students now receiving their education in the United States. The understanding under which England is acting has been heralded for some years by the pioneers of educational opportunity in the Orient. The money is to be allocated to the education of young Chinese of exceptional promise either in Great Britain or under English auspices in China. This is, of course, taking a leaf out of America's book and emulating the exceedingly fruitful decision taken at Washington in 1908 which turned back to China a fund of $11,000,000 for this same purpose. But the British fund runs as high as $50,000,000, or almost five times as much as that turned back by Secretary Root, so the British plans as they have matured more slowly may be expected to be correspondingly more extensive.

According to Dr. Robert McElroy, managing director of the China Society of America, who made a special study of the educational exchange problem when he was America's first exchange professor to China in 1917-18, this new opportunity for British initiative comes at a time when many Americans and many Chinese students here are dissatisfied at the terms of their academic stay in America. It is too theoretical, they say, too little adapted for action and leadership in a country like China, whose young men must improvise and originate for themselves, and not merely transfer acquired theoretic knowledge from one vessel to another. Dr. McElroy and many others are consequently urging that the main elements of training offered to Chinese students in this country be given a sharp turn in the vocational direction, and that the age of the average student be raised so as to concentrate on men capable of receiving such training.

Practical Work Sought

"For instance," said Dr. McElroy to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, "we hope to secure an arrangement whereby a Chinese student who has specialized on engineering may spend a post-graduate year in a practical engineering firm, being inducted through the different departments and being made responsible for doing definite and responsible work on his own initiative. The same would apply to a man who aimed at a newspaper career; let him work through the departments of a great American newspaper from the cub reporter's stool up. The point is that in China engineering, journalism and such things are a perfect jungle of realities, and the foreign educated students, though they are apt and constructive critics of their country's institutions, do not seem equipped to take hold at some practical place and get into the swing of things."

The most interesting departure along this line the new British proposals make from the American idea is that England will probably request that a good part of its fund be spent in China. The Tsing-hua University in Peking is operated by the proceeds of the American indemnity turned back to China, but its largest function is to train Chinese students for courses in America, and about half of the Chinese students here now are Government students thus selected. But the British plan, as so far formulated, aims to provide more vocational and special training. The University of Hong Kong, one of the finest educational establishments in the East, will co-operate ably in this scheme, and British merchants in Shanghai are anxious to extend further training in commerce and finance, as well as applied natural science, to Chinese students in the heart of China's greatest business and industrial area.

Germans Bid for Trade

Undoubtedly one of the reasons which prompted British action in this field without any more haggling and delay was the strong bid that the Germans had already begun to make for Chinese students in Germany. The revival of German trade in China and the opening of all the German consulates was closely followed by the publication of special inducements to young Chinese to enter German universities, especially in the legal and technical-scientific fields where German educational achievements had been highly regarded in the East for many years before the war.

A fund is now being raised whereby the German Government, at the evident behest of its promoters of foreign pre-eminence like Hugo Stinnes, proposes to defray the expense of selected groups of students. In spite of Germany's self-advertised impoverishment, the fact that it is thus launching out to attract Chinese students again is regarded as significant by British and American observers in the East. The barrier of language, they point out, is the chief difficulty in the Germans' way, for English is now the second language in China, and in many cases the accepted medium of contact between Chinese educated abroad or in foreign schools at home who have been brought up in widely dissimilar Chinese dialects.

England and America are thus in possession of the master key of language and with it they should guide the cultural assimilation of westernism in China in the ample and liberal orbit of the English-speaking world.

DUTY FORESTALLED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY ITS LUMBERMEN

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Anticipating that the United States Government may suddenly place a 25 per cent duty on imported Canadian lumber, leading lumber companies in British Columbia have ceased booking American orders in advance of Feb. 5. Meanwhile they are doing everything in their power to forestall an American lumber tariff by urging the Canadian Government to remove the present 25 per cent duty on American lumber. Under the present American tariff law, lumbermen explain, the President is given power to place a duty on lumber from any country which refuses to allow the free import of American lumber.

As Canada is maintaining its duty on American lumber, lumbermen fear that the United States may at any time retaliate with an equal duty on Canadian lumber. The action of Canadian lumber companies in refusing bookings beyond Feb. 5 is regarded as a very serious development, for enormous quantities of lumber are being shipped now from British Columbia through the Panama Canal to the Atlantic seaboard. If this trade were crippled by an American lumber duty the present boom in the western lumber industry would collapse, as the Japanese and Australian markets are not strong at present.

The Canadian Government is doing nothing to prevent the United States from imposing a duty on Canadian lumber, leading lumbermen told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent. They added that cessation of lumber shipments would seriously affect building in the eastern states.

SWISS SOCIALISTS OPPOSE AMALGAMATION WITH LONDON

Resistance to Plan for World Association of Parties Comes From Belief in Underlying Differences

ZURICH, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence—The efforts toward a combination of the "International Association of Socialist Parties" (the so-called Vienna International) with the Second or "London" International have met with decided resistance within the ranks of the Socialist Democratic Party of Switzerland. The Swiss Socialists, who belong to the Vienna International, were not represented at the conferences at Frankfurt-on-Main, or at The Hague which ended with the decision to convoke a world's Labor congress.

They now say the time has not arrived for the consolidation of the two international organizations of the workers which exist in addition to the Moscow International.

In the first place, the Swiss Labor press regrets that the Communist International, which represents a considerable section of the workers, is not to participate in the world congress as planned. They think the union of the London with the Vienna International would necessarily bring about a deflection toward the more moderate sections, and this would further delay a future amalgamation of international Labor organizations.

They assert there is no inner agreement between the Vienna International and the London International, particularly as regards international policy, opposition to war, reconstruction of Europe, the League of Nations and disarmament. On these points they consider the Second International on the same footing as the bourgeois parties. In case of any future conflict between the nations, the Workers' International would fail again, they say, just as it failed in 1914.

A united international front of the workers, so it is said, must be created which would be capable of resisting every attack. Further, toward Socialism, middle-class parties, class-war, there are, say the Swiss Socialists, very considerable differences of opinion between the Vienna and London International, which do not admit of an amalgamation.

The executive committee of the Social Democratic Party has consequently issued a manifesto declaring the indispensable condition for combination of the London International with the Vienna International is the engagement of the new organization to adopt the rejection of imperialistic self-defense, and of the policy of l'union sacrée and their indorsement of revolutionary class-war.

Should, however, an amalgamation be brought about on a different foundation from that desired by the Swiss Socialists, they would probably remain outside the new organization.

Snapdragons

By E. I. FARRINGTON

ONE by one the common flowers of the summer garden are finding a place among the midwinter offerings of the florist. The Snapdragon is an example. Who would have dreamed a few years ago that this curious flower, with its snout-like bloom, would ever be grown in greenhouses for a January market? Not the greenhouse men themselves, certainly, for the Snapdragon was neither a very showy nor a very attractive flower until naturalists transformed it into the big, decorative bloom that now is equally at home in the open garden and the conservatory.

The botanical name of the Snapdragon, which is Antirrhinum, actually means snout flower in Greek, and refers, of course, to the peculiar form of the single blossoms, several of which are arranged up and down a tall spike. In appearance the common Snapdragon resembles some of the Linarias, especially the Toad Flax or Butter and Eggs, which is a well-known roadside weed. To be sure, it is a much more pretentious plant, but it has the same odd mouth that opens wide with the pressure of thumb and finger.

In truth, the Linarias and the Antirrhinums are closely akin and sometimes get mixed in the naming. The manner in which the flowers are hinged at the back is one of nature's curiosities. Although the jaws snap together as sharply as if fitted with a spring, yet the lower lip will yield readily to the weight of a bee, allowing the insect to enter and perhaps to disappear wholly, the mouth closing as the pressure on the lip is released. Of course the bee must become well powdered with pollen as it backs out, leaving it on the next flower that it visits.

Several Antirrhinums are natives of the American continent, but the one grown most commonly in gardens and greenhouses is a species which grows wild in countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. Several varieties have been produced, of course, with many colors and other marked characteristics. It is rather curious that a tall form which grows about three feet high in the garden will shoot up to a height of six feet in the greenhouse. In point of fact, the florist is likely to choose varieties of the intermediate type, which are not quite so rampant, but is not likely to bother with the dwarf kinds, which are left to the outdoor gardener. These lilliputian Snapdragons, sometimes given the name of Tom Thumb, grow only six or eight inches high, but look well when used for beds or for edgings.

Some writers claim that the Snapdragons grown in English gardens and by English florists originated in English soil. At any rate, they are often to be seen growing without restraint here and there, often on old stone walls. The three sizes are found in cultivation as in America, and the public seems to like the same range of colors.

Presumably the original Snapdragon was yellow, for that is the color which constantly asserts itself. Pink varieties will often come with a yellow lip, and sometimes flowers which are expected to prove a solid color will be suffused with yellow, to the disappointment of the grower, if he happens to be a commercial man. Pink is the favorite color in Snapdragons as in many other flowers. Still, both yellow and white varieties find much favor. Darker colors may be chosen for the garden, but are less decorative when cut. Several very fine dark colors have been produced by English growers, some a deep purple and one at least a fine crimson.

In many parts of the world the Snapdragon is a perennial, but it will not stand very cold weather, for which reason it is commonly grown as an annual. An abundance of summer blooms come when seeds are sown in cold frames or hot beds in March. In fact, the sowing of seeds in the open ground in May will bring flowers the end of the season. Every spring sees great numbers of started plants offered the home gardeners of England, for the flowers are rather more popular for summer use there than in the United States, where they are not appreciated as highly, perhaps, as they deserve to be.

Some of the reasons that have led the greenhouse men to take them up apply equally well to the summer flowers. Few flowers are better for cutting, as they last a long time in water, and lend themselves admirably to all sorts of decorative schemes. And it may not be amiss to point out that cuttings can often be taken from the stems of flowers purchased at the florists' shops in late winter. If these cuttings are rooted in damp sand in a box or pan in the kitchen, they will make good plants to set outdoors as soon as the garden season opens. And of course with this early start they will flower much more quickly than plants grown from seed.

MANITOBANS SEEK REPEAL OF LAW

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 13 (Special Correspondence)—A delegation from the Manitoba Employers' Association waited upon the Provincial Government and asked for the repeal of certain legislation which was termed as "limiting production." This included, according to the delegates, the 44-hour week, picketing laws, the Fair Wage Act and certain other laws which, it was claimed, had been placed on the statute books under war conditions.

Declaring that they represented an association whose members paid out $3,000,000 monthly in wages, the delegates argued that these laws should be wiped off the statute books in order to give Manitoba's struggling industries a chance to develop and to remove any hindrance to the entrance of new capital into the Province.

In addition to making these requests, the deputation also filed with the cabinet ministers amendments to the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Act.

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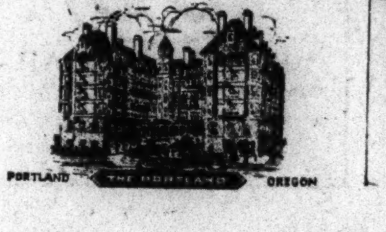
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PEACE IS SOUGHT IN SILK INDUSTRY

Manufacturers, Labor and Public Confer on Paterson Situation —Loom System Question

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 23 (Special) There has been held here the first conference between groups representing the silk manufacturers, labor and the public aiming to bring an end to the strife in the silk industry. An issue was immediately joined on the question of looms. It was insisted by the manufacturers that only a multiple loom system, where each worker would operate three or more looms, was feasible, if the industry in Paterson was to regain what it had lost. The workers, on the other hand, maintained that no more than two looms should be operated by a worker, and that the multiple loom system would tend to increase unemployment and other difficulties.

James Wilson, president of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce, presided at the conference, and Thomas J. Williams, Commissioner of Conciliation of the Department of Labor, who aided in organizing the conference, was a speaker.

The manufacturers' viewpoint was presented by Philip Dimond, who, after advocating the multiple loom system, said he would leave it to the judgment of the public group to decide. He announced that he would gladly agree with the declaration of James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, for a "saving wage," if that could be arranged without strangling the industry. "If manufacturers were unfair they should be forced to leave town." Mr. Dimond said, "and the labor leaders in turn should urge their people to earn a saving wage rather than be continually calling costly strikes."

George Hayes, chairman of the labor group, said that "although reports that Paterson is declining as a silk center have seriously injured the reputation of the city, there was no god basis on which to put forward that claim." Continuing, he said:

Even in so-called normal times it is common knowledge that from 10 to 25 per cent of the workers in the industry are on the streets. If the employers will produce their pay rolls we are confident that an analysis will show that silk workers do not on the average find employment for more than 40 weeks per year. It is evident that if weavers were to operate more looms than they now do this situation would be made even more acute.

There are more mills than ever before in Paterson, but the industry has not expanded as it should, due to overequipment, uneconomical small plants, speculation and antiquated mills and machinery which cause waste and high production costs.

MOTOR SHIPS RAPIDLY BUILT

Increase of 50 Per Cent Reported for 1922

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 2—The transition from coal to oil fuel and from steam to motor power is taking place so closely under our eyes that we are in danger of underestimating the rapidity of the change. When at the end of 1921, in the midst of a shipping slump, motor shipbuilding records revealed a 50 per cent advance on the records of any former year, there was a tendency to accept the fact as altogether exceptional. With the shipping industry throughout the world hardly yet in sight of recovery comes the good news that during 1922 motor shipbuilding has shown another 50 per cent advance on the previous record.

It is interesting to note that while Great Britain claims the largest share in this activity, Germany shows the greatest increase in tonnage. Not only in the number of vessels is this increase taking place, but in their size and the range of usefulness. Among the ships launched during the past year are several passenger liners in addition to large cargo vessels. In America especially, steamers have been converted into motor ships, while Sweden has added considerably to her cargo-carrying fleet of vessels driven by oil engines.

The figures for the year are sufficiently interesting and illuminating to be quoted. From statistics recently compiled by the "Motor Ship," the total tonnage completed during the year is 429,465, as compared with 333,475 tons during 1921. If ships launched but not yet completed are added, the total for the year is 610,415 tons, with a total engine power of 231,795 i. h. p.

Of this total Great Britain completed 21 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 181,750, or, counting vessels launched or completed, 30 ships, of a total tonnage of 260,900. Germany follows with 12 vessels completed and 14 completed or launched of a total tonnage of 103,300. Sweden completed 10 vessels and launched or completed 12, with a total tonnage of 76,435. America completed two vessels and launched or completed six (including the converted steamers), with a total tonnage of 53,700.

No vessels of less than 1000 tons, nor any ships laid down but not yet launched, are included in these figures, so that the returns represent solid progress, which is further emphasized in the returns for ships equipped with oil engines at present on order.

TURKISH SUCCESS MIGHT BRING WAR

Greeks Feel Diplomatic Victory Would Result in Trouble

ATHENS, December 29 (Special Correspondence)—The attitude of the Turkish representatives at Lausanne, both regarding the question of the minorities and that of the Ecumenical Patriarch, has disclosed fully the ulterior motives of the Kemalist Government, which from old knowledge of the methods used by Turkish diplomatists, were already understood in Greek circles before even the beginning of the Conference. These are, in the first place, to gain time, by being the last to give their definite views on the important matters of the Straits, as well as the two points mentioned above; and in the second place, to fight the Greek element wherever the Turkish Government is established.

Regarding the minorities, it is seen that Ismet has apparently given in under the generous protest of the American representative whose defense of the Christians was echoed by the Allies. Nevertheless, the Turks have not really proceeded to any material guarantees as they have agreed only to the terms governing minorities in European countries. The feeling here in Greece, seeing that the inhuman treatment of "Ghiaour" Smyrna is fresh in public thought, is that conditions governing minorities in Europe are by no means sufficient to govern and protect such exceptionally placed human beings as the Christians living under Turkish rule.

In the light of international importance the most vital question is that of the Straits. In this corner of the Balkans, although the Turkish victory is especially felt, the Greeks cannot forget that the Lausanne topics are not only discussed between the vanquished Greece and victorious Turkey, but also by the European Powers.

In view of this understanding, a general feeling prevails here that the powers, in their aim to prevent a new war, are giving in on so many points, and are so afraid of angering the victorious Turk that just the contrary result of what they pursue may be reached. Even by sacrificing their self-respect and solidarity as Christian nations, they may not succeed in preventing a new war.

CALL FOR TEACHERS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

WOODSVILLE, N. H., Jan. 23 (Special)—The need of more trained teachers was emphasized at a conference between the State Board of Education and the local school committee at the normal school here.

This conference was one of a statewide series. Huntley N. Spaulding, chairman, Wilfred J. Lessard of the State Board, and E. W. Butterfield, commissioner, and James W. Pringle, deputy commissioner, were in charge.

Homes of Farmers in Manitoba Visited

More Than Half Without Water —Women Have Little Help

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 13 (Special Correspondence) — The results of a survey of 307 Manitoba farm homes were presented by Mrs. James Elliott, president of the United Farm Women at the convention this week of the United Farmers of Manitoba. One of the features of the report was that most of the homes were of a large size, but 176 of the homes, or more than half, were without water in the kitchen.

"Only 37 of the 307 homes had baths," the report stated. "One very pleasing condition, however, was revealed, namely, the size of the homes, seven rooms being the average. The report shows further that only 15 of the 307 women have domestic help all the year. Twenty-five per cent of the homes have power which does not extend, except in four instances, beyond the washing, while a goodly number have the old reliable backbreaking washboard.

"There were 243 homes which reported the use of coal-oil lamps, while 21 reported electric lighting. Only 15 women out of 307 did not do sewing. Everyone knows that monotony breeds discontent, yet we found 35 per cent of the reported farm women who never got a holiday.

"More than 80 per cent of the farms were reported in possession of cars. Only 48 of the 307 were reported without music, while the number of papers and magazines in homes ranged from one to 17.

"One farm of 960 acres reported no water in the kitchen, no sink, no bath; the use of lamps for lighting; no labor-saving devices." Similar conditions on other farms, although smaller in acreage, were also describe in the report.

SIR B. THOMSON SPEAKS ON CRIME

Quotes Statistics Regarding Question in United States and Britain

TORONTO, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—That the loose system of bringing offenders to justice is mainly responsible for much of the crime in the United States, which is so much more prevalent than in England or Canada, was the opinion of Sir Basil Thomson, former head of Scotland Yard, given in an address at the Masonic Temple. In the United States, he said, the records show that one person in every 12,000 commits a murder, while in England it is one in each 634,000. Joliet prison, in Illinois, contained as many prisoners as there are in all the penitentiaries in Canada.

There were 1,196,000 Canadian-born people in the United States, and their percentage of crime is as high as the rest of the people of that country. Sir Basil Thomson thought there were two reasons, the first being the freedom with which people are permitted to carry revolvers, and the second that a tedious system of law enforcement prevails. This gives the criminal the idea that he has a chance of "beating the game."

The system of delay in getting convictions were contrasted between England and the United States. "In England it is a rare thing to find even a man's most personal friends attempting to get him out of a penitentiary after he has been convicted, while in the United States the first step after conviction seems to be an appeal for release," said Sir Basil.

Youth, he declared, is the time to check criminal leaning, for a recent census of the criminals in English jails showed that 90 per cent had started a career of crime before the age of 21. It was rare for a criminal to have a criminal father, but it was common for them to have criminal brothers. Youth is more apt to imitate its own age and try to play before the audience of its own associates than before the audience of its elders.

LONG ISLAND ROAD GAINS HIGH OFFICIAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The office of vice-president of the Long Island Railroad has been especially established for George Le Boutillier, an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who, according to general opinion, will succeed Ralph Peters as president of the Long Island Railroad, when Mr. Peters retires next November.

Mr. Le Boutillier's railroad experience covers 27 years. During that period he rose from the position of locomotive engineer to that of general superintendent. He has held successively positions as roadman, assistant division engineer, engineer of maintenance of way, and division superintendent. Earlier reports indicated that the vice-presidency of the Long Island Railroad was to go to James McCrea, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

SWEET POTATO MEN PLAN TO CO-OPERATE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Co-operative organization plans are being made to bring sweet-potato growers in five important states into a marketing body patterned after the successful California Association.

Last year's crop of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama was estimated as worth $90,000,000. The sweet potato industry has been fostered by the United States Department of Agriculture which has assisted growers in designing, curing, and packing houses. With the modern methods now employed sweet potatoes of one crop can be successfully marketed during a twelvemonth period.

Tentative headquarters for organizing the growers in the states named are in New York but will be transferred to a central location in the south as soon as the organization is ready to function.

WATCHMAKERS ADVISE STUDY OF HOROLOGY BY AMERICANS

Universities Are Asked to Include Courses in Curricula to Relieve Shortage of Expert Workers in Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The scarcity of skilled watchmakers and the expediency of including the study of horology in the vocational training courses of university curricula are needs to which general attention is called by the Horological Institute of America meeting at the Hotel Astor.

The disinclination of the American youth to study horology seriously has had the result of almost effacing an interesting and dignified industry. It has also made it difficult for owners of watches and clocks to procure satisfactory repair work for their instruments without extortionate charge.

The three to five years of apprenticeship which is served in Switzerland by the student of watchmaking accounts for the high standards of clockmaking which have been maintained in that country, and indicates that the really serious boy of mechanical and mathematical turn may find in the study of horology a lucrative and interesting life-work. That not only clockmakers but the general public also are awake to the need for experts in this line of work may be regarded as an auspicious sign of the times.

Too Many "Tinkers"

The Horological Institute was organized last year under the auspices of the National Research Council of Washington, D. C., for the purpose of "promoting the science of timekeeping." Its organization was due largely to the enthusiastic interest of Robert F. Nattan of the Jewelers' Circular.

"There are about 30,000 retail jewelers in the United States, and all are in need of expert watchmakers," Mr. Nattan said. "Too many watch 'tinkers' are 'faking' in the business in this country, this being a thing to be rooted out for the mutual benefit of the trade and the public. By beginning with the boy we start at the proper point. We have been trying to induce some of the important universities to add horology to their vocational training courses, but, after all, the young boy is the important element to consider."

The Horological Institute of America, realizing that the certification of a watchmaker will prove advantageous to himself and to his employer, examines and certifies watchmakers as to their proficiency, Mr. Nattan explained.

Experts in the Making

Mr. Nattan believes that America will have within the next generation "24 karat" native watchmakers through the new system of certification of horologists by the institute, who will command large salaries and will be regarded as the representatives of a high grade profession. He pointed out that an efficient watchmaker need not limit himself to one occupation, but may add to his equipment an understanding of jewelry manufacture and mechanics.

"Americans need to realize the stress which is placed upon the study of horology in European countries. In England, France, and Switzerland, horological education is emphasized as much as the study of law in this country," Mr. Nattan concluded.

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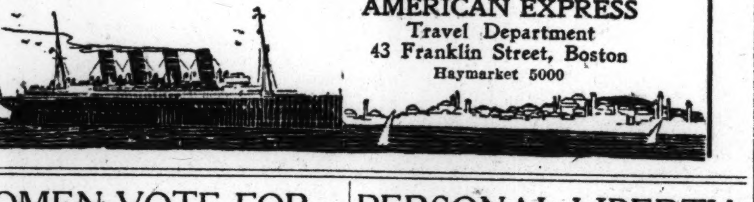

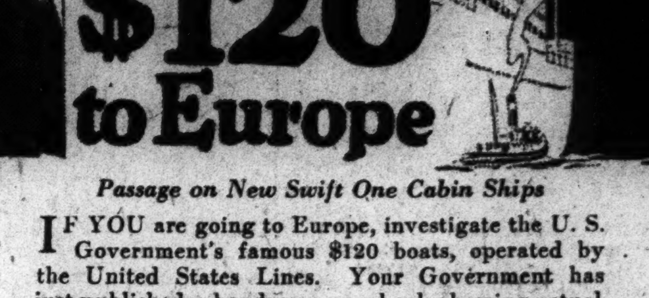

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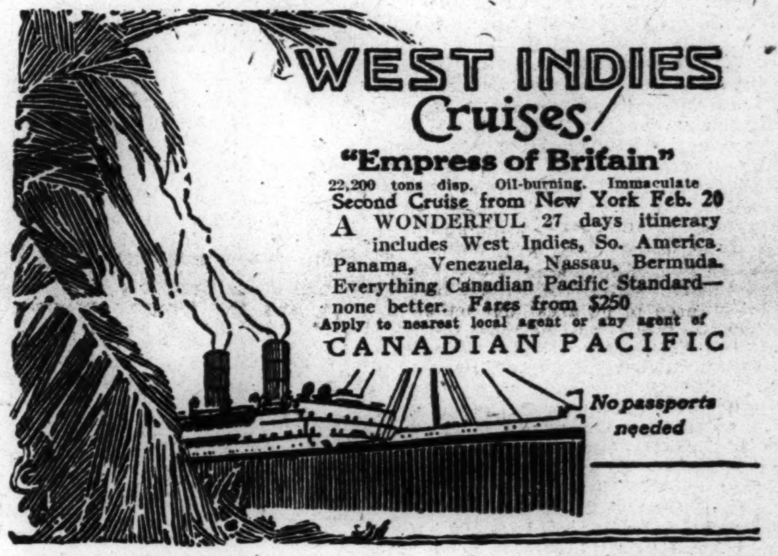

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WOMEN VOTE FOR USE OF LEAGUE

Reparations Considered at Meeting in London

LONDON, Jan. 2—The Women's International League at a meeting on Jan. 2 adopted a resolution advocating that the question of reparations and war debts be considered from the international standpoint and that the League of Nations be used to bring the parties together for settlement. Miss Jane Addams of the United States and Mlle. Mélin of France, delegates to the women's conference recently held at The Hague, addressed the meeting.

Miss Addams said the American farmers, regardless of political affiliations, and the American bankers are becoming desirous of changing the international relations which permit part of the world to have more food than it needs and the rest to be hungry — the placing of financial barriers before normal markets abroad for United States crops. She expressed the belief that America will eventually join the League of Nations.

Mlle. Nélin said that opposition to warfare and conscription is growing among the youth of France. Reparations are being devoured by the Armies of Occupation, she said, and the treaties are a constant menace to peace.

MONTGOMERY GETS FORESTERS' MEET

MONTGOMERY Ala., Jan. 17 (Special Correspondence) — Preparations are being made for the convention of the fifth Southern Forestry Congress, meeting in Montgomery on Jan. 29, 30, and 31. An instructive program is being prepared and several hundred delegates are expected to come.

Among the speakers who have accepted invitations to appear before the Congress are Col. S. H. Graves, former chief forester of the United States forest service, and C. H. Sherrill, president of the Hardwood Manufacturers Institute.

PERSONAL LIBERTY PLEA RIDICULED

Dr. Fosdick Says Liquor Law Problem for Appetite Only

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Several hundred women representing 111 clubs on Long Island heard talks on the danger of lawlessness and passed a strong resolution calling for obedience to the laws of the Nation, at the convention of the Long Island Council of Women's Clubs last week in the Brooklyn Museum.

"There must be less personal liberty and more social obligation in America," Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick told the convention. "Lawlessness is due to breakdown in the character of the individual, in the discipline in the home, and disregard of the nation's rules."

Dr. Fosdick added that he did not see how any man in his senses could claim that the majority of the people in the United States do not want the prohibition law. Those who are bootlegging or drinking, he said, "are not doing so out of sacrificial devotion to their high ideals of personal freedom. It is not for conscience' sake, but for appetite's sake they break the law."

Channing Pollock talked on the power of the play for setting ideals of obedience to the law before the people and described how he came to write "The Fool." Mrs. John H. Booth, president of the New York State Federation, spoke on the power of the women to effect right conditions and Miss Marjorie Shuler of The Christian Science Monitor talked of the power of clean journalism.

TEXAS CITY WANTS PLAN BOARD

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Appointment of a city plan commission for Corpus Christi has been asked of the city commissioners to make a plan for the establishments of parks, playgrounds, boulevards and the control of additions. The movement originated with the women's clubs.

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PENNSYLVANIA'S TRACK OUTLOOK

Coach Robertson Expects to Develop Strong Indoor and Outdoor Team for 1923

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 23 (Special)—Although a number of track stars graduated last June, Coach L. M. Robertson expects to develop a strong indoor and outdoor team at the University of Pennsylvania. Among the leading men who were lost through graduation are: Capt. L. A. Brown, a great half-miler; J. W. Temple, pole vaulter; J. C. Holden, quarter and half miler; F. S. T. Chow, Chinese broad jumper and hurdler; V. S. Welsh, sprinter and J. D. Herr, a distance runner. G. F. Bronder, who scored in the javelin and shot-put at the intercollegiates last year, has left college.

Coach Robertson has had the candidates working on the new board track on Franklin Field for the last few weeks and is gradually getting a line on the men whom he will select for the series of mid-winter handicap and indoor meets. H. B. Lever '23, the sprinter from Ilion, N. Y., is captain of this year's team and is looked upon as one of the best 100-yard runners in collegiate ranks. He is a former national 60-yard champion. At the present time Captain Lever is busy assisting Coach Robertson in rounding up all the available track material in the university.

Lever will be Pennsylvania's leading sprint entry in all the indoor and outdoor meets. He will compete in the Millrose A. A. games in Madison Square Garden Jan. 31, and also defend the honors that he won in the Wilco games in New York, Feb. 10, 1922. Lever will probably run in the Boston Athletic Association indoor games and is almost sure to be seen in the junior championship meet of the United States in Buffalo late in February as well as the indoor intercollegiate championships in New York March 10.

E. O. McLane '25, of Ft. Cobb, Okla., who was a member of Pennsylvania's four-mile relay team which ran against Cambridge and Oxford universities last spring, will also be seen in the distance runs in the indoor meets this winter. Coach Robertson believes he will have a successful year as a miler. As a freshman last spring McLane won virtually every race in which he competed. Sayman Keer '24, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is another brilliant distance runner, who will be seen in the indoor meets, some of the others being J. R. Fisher '25, formerly of Newark, N. J. Central High School; W. H. Peak '25, who attended Commercial High School of Brooklyn before entering the university; C. S. Cullman '25, a product of Central High School of this city; E. R. Foster '24, from West Philadelphia High School, and D. W. Head '23, the former Hornell, N. Y., boy, who captained the cross-country team last fall.

In G. F. Meredith '23, Pennsylvania has a good half miler, who should score in the outdoor meets in the spring. Meredith, who is a younger brother of the illustrious J. E. Meredith, former Intercollegiate quarter and half-mile champion, is also a good runner over the indoor tracks and will be entered in the meets in Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Buffalo this winter. E. W. McMullen '23, is another good half-miler, being a product of Central High School of this city. Still another good 880-yard man is H. F. Lewis '24, who formerly attended Williston Academy in New England.

Pennsylvania will not be very strong in the quarter mile, gut E. A. Gill '23, may be able to pick up some points in the dual competition. Gill came to the university from Patton, Pa., High School.

One of the Red and Blue's most consistent performers in the field events is A. E. Rose '24, who placed in the Intercollegiate championships at Cambridge last summer. Although 1922 was Rose's first year in varsity competition he made a remarkable showing and Coach Robertson expects him to do even better than he did last season. Rose will broad jump in virtually all the important indoor meets this winter. He started his athletic career at Chester, Pa., High School. S. J. Needs '24 is another good broad jumper but his specialty appears to be in high jumping, and pole vaulting. Needs sprang into local prominence some years ago as a member of the Meadowbrook Club of the John Wanamaker organization and has continued to develop under the careful training of Coach Robertson. C. S. Woodside '24 is another good pole vaulter. He came to Pennsylvania from West Chester, Pa., High School. D. W. Forsyth '23, formerly of Mercersburg Academy, is out again for high jumping honors.

Pennsylvania will be stronger than last year in the hurdles as a result of W. T. Martin '23 being back in shape again. Martin came to Pennsylvania from the Broadway High School, Seattle, Wash.; the some institution that produced L. A. Brown, the Red and Blue's brilliant middle distance runner of the last few years. As soon as the weather will permit Martin will engage in practice on Franklin Field and in the meantime he plans to compete in some of the eastern indoor games. He is especially skilled as a high hurdler.

Another good hurdler is G. C. Powers '24, the former West Philadelphia High School lad, who made a splendid record in all the dual meets last year but fell down when it came to the intercollegiates. With his added experience, Powers should be a more consistent performer in the track classics this year.

About the best of the weight men is J. C. Thurman '23, the 210-pound tackle on the varsity football team, who was selected as an All-American tackle on Walter Camp's 1922 team. Thurman is good with the shot. He formerly attended Columbus, O., High School, but has been living in Washington, D. C., for the last few years.

ATHLETICS SIGN J. W. BEARD

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23—Manager Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Americans announced today that he had signed J. W. Beard, a left-handed pitcher, who played last season with Erskine College, Due West, S. C.

Capt. H. B. Lever '23, University of Pennsylvania Track Team

PURDUE UNIVERSITY BEING CLOSELY WATCHED IN RACE

Iowa Has Chance to Pass Wisconsin in the Intercollegiate Conference Standing

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Wisconsin	4	0	1.000
Iowa	3	0	1.000
Michigan	3	1	.750
Northwestern	2	2	.500
Illinois	2	2	.500
Purdue	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	2	.333
Indiana	0	2	.000
Minnesota	0	2	.000
Ohio State	0	4	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—What happens to Purdue University in two of the six contests in prospect for the next seven days of the Intercollegiate Conference basketball title race will probably occupy most general attention. While University of Iowa has a chance to pass University of Wisconsin in number of victories, there is no possibility of the latter being thrown from the undefeated class, as it has no contest in view.

Starting with a record of 1 win and 1 loss, Purdue has a long pull to first place, where its followers believe it belongs in defense of the title. Victories Wednesday over Indian University on the home floor at Lafayette and Saturday over University of Chicago on the latter's court will put Coach W. L. Lambert's five in the running. The title defenders from Lafayette played more true to form in their second appearance in the race, when they downed the speeding University of Illinois squad, 24 to 20, last Saturday. Inasmuch as Illinois is, from early indications, one of the strongest contenders, Purdue's victory shows that it was caught by surprise when it fell in its opener, 19 to 17, to Northwestern.

Purdue scorers have a chance to advance in the individual scoring columns. Having played half as many games as some of their rivals, W. H. Robbins '25 and W. G. Eversman '23, forwards, are way down in the point columns. Robbins is leading the team with 13 points. Both games played have been low-scoring affairs; the Old Gold and Black should speed up against Indiana and Chicago.

While Coach L. H. Mann and his new Indiana squad are finding their bearings in the Conference campaign, Purdue and other antagonists should not find the Hoosiers too formidable. The Bloomington five lost to Wisconsin and Illinois. Capt W. A. Bahr '23 has set the scoring pace with 17 points.

Purdue will be puzzled by Chicago Saturday. The Maroons showed unexpected strength in defeating Ohio State University, 34 to 30, last Friday. Coach N. H. Norgren's men came from behind to capture a fast engagement, and Campbell Dickson '23, forward, with real scoring talent, found his stride for the first time with nine baskets. Maroon followers are wondering if Coach H. O. Page of Butler College, former Maroon mentor, had anything to do with Chicago's improvement. He was on hand the night of the Ohio game and talked to the players in the dressing room between halves. Observers said he must have worked some of his magic on them, because whereas they had been trailing, they came back, stepped into the lead and fought it to a finish. Coach Page's small Butler five, it will be remembered, has defeated six of the strongest basketball teams in the middle west.

To stay in the undefeated class with Wisconsin, the Iowa scorers must outpace Northwestern University and University of Minnesota Saturday and Monday respectively. The Hawkeyes are favored to defeat Northwestern on the Iowa floor; but the invasion of Minneapolis is an open question. If Iowa continues the tactics displaced in three opening skirmishes, it should provide a difficult problem for the best in the league. Nearly every man on the squad takes a turn at scoring and there are plenty of substitutes who can shoot.

In their 46-to-21 triumph over Ohio Saturday, eight men scored from one to four baskets and only two of 10 men used did not register. J. H. Funk '24, guard, takes fourth place in scoring with 33 points, mostly on free throws, while H. M. Janse '25, forward, has made 24 points.

They are to encounter a hard-fighting, strong guarding team in Northwestern Saturday. Coach M. A. Kent's Purple floor men were defeated by University of Michigan, 16 to 0, yesterday, but they had the satisfaction of holding the powerful Wolverine scoring machine to low figures. Northwestern undoubtedly will make a better showing when Capt. H. W. McKenzie '23, forward, returns to the combination.

In Minnesota, the Iowans will face opponents that have been defeated twice, but the defeats were received from the strongest teams, Wisconsin and Michigan. Due to various complications, Coach L. J. Cook cannot count on his full strength as yet. The short-passing Wisconsin five held his Gophers to a 24-to-12 loss. Supporters of the team are awaiting the return of H. C. Severinson '23, at forward. They expect him to lead the scoring again.

Ohio State will accomplish wonders if it climbs out of the unvictorious class in clashes with the powerful Michigan five Saturday and the battling Northwestern quintet Monday. Michigan's recovery from the Iowa defeat was proven in its victory over Northwestern last night. W. G. Miller '23, forward, took a strong hold on second place in the individual points table by adding a basket and six free throws for a total of 43 counters.

Chief dependence of the Ohio five is placed on J. F. Miner '24, forward, who is all over the floor. Without him the Buckeyes would be in a bad way. He has taken third place in league scoring on a team that lost three straight. He will be counted on to ward off a second defeat at the hands of Northwestern. The Purple five invaded Columbus to capture the first contest, 26 to 24.

University of Illinois, in addition to Wisconsin, has no struggle in prospect. W. E. Roettger '24, Illinois forward, leading the league with 53 points, may be jostled by Miller of Michigan if Ohio does not stop him. The list of individual scores follows:

College and player	Goals Flr	Goals Fl	Pts
W. E. Roettger, Illinois	16	21	53
W. G. Miller, Michigan	7	29	43
J. F. Miner, Ohio State	14	13	41
J. H. Funk, Iowa	7	19	33
L. R. Gage, Wisconsin	8	16	32
G S Haggerty, Michigan	15	0	30
H. E. Barnes, Chicago	3	24	30
H. M. Janse, Iowa	12	0	24
Campbell Dickson, Chicago	12	0	24
H. H. Blair, Ohio State	11	0	22
Capt. W. A. Bahr, Indiana	4	9	17
D. N. Gibson, Wisconsin	8	0	16
K. A. Elsom, Wisconsin	8	0	16
W. W. Stegman, Northwestern	8	0	16
R. L. Dudley, Ohio State	4	8	16
J. J. Patterson, Northwestern	3	9	15
W. E. Holmes, Northwestern	7	0	14
Capt. H. W. McKenzie, N'wstn.	4	6	14
Capt. E. N. Hellstrom, Illinois	7	0	14
R. E. Burgitt, Iowa	7	0	14
W. H. Robbins, Purdue	4	5	13
Jacob Matusoff, Ohio State	6	1	13
G. E. Potter, Illinois	5	3	13
W. G. Eversman, Purdue	5	0	10
D. V. Howarden, Purdue	2	6	10
R. F. Williams, Wisconsin	5	0	10
Capt. Wayland Hicks, Iowa	5	0	10
R. H. Popken, Illinois	5	0	10
C. P. Pesek, Minnesota	4	1	9
R. A. Eklund, Minnesota	0	8	8
Capt. G. K. Tebell, Wisconsin	4	0	8
Capt. G. C. Ely, Michigan	4	0	8
James Laude, Iowa	3	0	6
Capt. G. H. Yardley, Chicago	3	0	6
H. G. Kipke, Michigan	3	0	6
V. E. Franzen, Northwestern	3	0	6
K. G. Alward, Indiana	3	0	6
G. E. Taylor, Ohio State	3	0	6
B. B. Guillon, Purdue	3	0	6
R. B. McGovney, Iowa	3	0	6
James Duggan, Chicago	2	0	4
L. M. Stilwell, Illinois	2	0	4
L. H. Vancura, Minnesota	0	4	4
A. C. Michaels, Ohio State	2	0	4
C. B. Coffey, Indiana	2	0	4
Meyer Paper, Michigan	2	0	4
P. M. Barton, Iowa	2	0	4
F. C. Cappon, Michigan	2	0	4
R. C. Lipke, Illinois	2	0	4
J. E. Smidle, Chicago	1	0	2
W. C. Weiss, Chicago	1	0	2
R. B. Wackman, Wisconsin	1	0	2
E. E. Knoy, Indiana	1	0	2
E. S. Harvey, Indiana	1	0	2
G. C. Bergsland, Minnesota	1	0	2
P. B. Kriegbaum, Purdue	1	0	2
H. H. Workman, Ohio State	1	0	2
J. B. Wilson, Ohio State	1	0	2
C. A. Duhm, Iowa	1	0	2
B. P. Barwig, Wisconsin	1	0	2
E. S. Hansen, Illinois	1	0	2
R. C. Harworth, Indiana	0	1	1

COMMITTEES MEET TODAY

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Three athletic committees of Columbia University will discuss appointment of a successor to football coach F. J. O'Neill at a joint meeting today, but a definite decision is not expected. O'Neill resigned at the end of last season.

Rene Peroy Junior Fencing Champion

Clearly Outclasses Field in Competition for United States Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Rene Peroy of the New York Fencers' Club is the junior foils champion of the United States for 1923 and the owner of the gold medal of the Amateur Fencers' League. He won these at the French Y. M. C. A. last night, without the loss of a bout. Herbert Twyeffort of the J. Sanford Saltus Fencing Club of the French Y. M. C. A. was second, and Burke Boyce of the Harvard University Fencers' Club won the bronze medal for third place.

Twenty-two foilsmen entered, and were divided into three strips by John Allaire, chairman for the J. Sanford Saltus Fencing Club, which had charge of the event. On the first strip were Herbert Twyeffort, J. Sanford Saltus Club; R. W. Davenport, Yale University; Paul Bencoe, New York Athletic Club; H. F. Liao, Dartmouth College; Burke Boyce, Harvard Fencers' Club; Harold van Boskerck, Fencers Club; and P. F. Farley, Columbian University. On this strip Twyeffort lost only one bout and qualified, but second place had to be determined by percentages, and Burke Boyce won over Van Bosterck, each having won four and lost two.

The second strip of fencers were S. G. Huntington Jr. and A. J. Kelsey, Yale University; Rene Peroy, Fencers' Club; W. A. Dow, J. Sanford Saltus Club; A. B. Guillan, New York Athletic Club; G. S. Sharp, Harvard University. Rene Peroy had a clean score, but percentages determined the second position, with Huntington a victor over Guillan.

New York Athletic Club had three representatives on the third strip—Denis Bencoe, C. C. Shears, and William Olmsted. Others were Louis Bresson and Felia Chretien, J. Sanford Saltus Club; Wayne Sarka, Fencers' Club; M. S. Oliver, Yale University, and Harold Bloomer, Columbia University. Shears, who won the individual intercollegiate championship last year, while a student at the United States Naval Academy, was first, but after a triple tie for second place between Denis Bencoe, Wayne Sarka and Harold Bloomer, the latter qualified by a margin of 1 per cent, the figures being 60 per cent to 69 per cent for Sarka.

In the finals Peroy showed overwhelming superiority and the result was never in doubt from the start. Twyeffort also showed well, but third place hung on the final bout, in which Boyce came through as victor over Shears. The finals summaries:

Rene Peroy defeated Burke Boyce, 5—3; Herbert Twyeffort, 5—2; Harold Bloomer, 5—2; C. C. Shears, 5—0; S. G. Huntington Jr., 5—2.

Herbert Twyeffort defeated S. G. Huntington Jr., 5—4; C. C. Shears, 5—2; Burke Boyce, 5—3; Harold Bloomer, 5—2.

Burke Boyce defeated C. C. Shears, 5—3; Harold Bloomer, 5—4; S. G. Huntington Jr., 5—2.

C. C. Shears defeated Harold Bloomer, 5—2; S. G. Huntington Jr., 5—3.

Harold Bloomer defeated S. G. Huntington Jr., 5—1.

MICHIGAN TAKES HARD CONTEST

Defeats Northwestern at Basketball, by 16 Points to 10

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 23 (Special)—The University of Michigan defeated Northwestern University in a hard-fought game of basketball here last night, 16 to 10. Northwestern employed the short-pass system but the Wolverines presented a defense which stopped the Purple in all advances past midfloor. Both teams were strong on defense and there were very few shots at the basket.

G. S. Haggerty '25 was the individual star of the contest, caging four spectacular field goals for Michigan. Wisconsin tallied only two field baskets during the entire game, W. E. Holmes '23, the Purple center, tossing in one field basket in each half from the center of the floor. The two field baskets at the start of the game by Haggerty gave Michigan a lead which the Wolverines never relinquished. W. G. Miller '23, added 2 points from the foul line, the first half ending with the score 6 to 4 in favor of Michigan. Capt. G. C. Ely '23, of Michigan, played only the last five minutes of the game. The summary:

MICHIGAN	NORTHWESTERN
Haggerty, lf	rg, Johnson, Hawes
Miller, rf	lg, Patterson
Rice, Cappon, c	c, Holmes
Birks, Ely, lg	rf, Franzen
Paper, Kipke, rg	lf, Stegman

Score—University of Michigan 16, Northwestern University 10. Goals from floor—Haggerty 4, Miller for Michigan; Holmes 2, for Northwestern. Goals from foul—Miller 6, for Michigan; 6 for Northwestern. Referee—J. C. Young. Umpire—J. J. Ray.

PRINCETON DEFEATS COLUMBIA SWIMMERS

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 22 (Special)—Princeton continues to show up strongly in swimming and water polo and as a result of the victories secured by these teams against Columbia in the Intercollegiate Swimming League championship series, the Orange and Black are staying up at the top of the respective standings.

Capt. L. J. Balbach '24 was the only Columbia swimmer to get a first place against the Tigers in their dual meet, the Princeton men winning the meet, 49 to 13. In the polo game the Tigers were far too strong for the visitors, winning 60 to 0. The summary of the swimming meet follows:

50-Yard Swim—Won by W. S. Powers '23, Princeton; W. S. Knebel '24, Columbia, second; C. W. Brey '25, Princeton, third. Time—26s.

440-Yard Swim—Won by N. S. Hazelton '25, Princeton; L. A. Draper '25, Princeton, second; P. J. Wacker '25, Columbia, third. Time—6m. 1 2-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by L. J. Balbach '24, Columbia; C. C. Moser '24, Princeton, second; E. B. Verguson '24, Columbia, third. Points—107.26.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by L. A. Draper '25, Princeton; R. S. Hayes '25, Princeton, second; E. V. Roth '24, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 5s.

200-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by M. D. Hardin '25, Princeton; E. S. Rising '25, Princeton, second; G. M. Jaffin '24, Columbia, third. Time—3m. 8s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by N. S. Hazelton '25, Princeton; J. S. Montgomery Jr., '24, Princeton, second; R. H. Woodward '25, Columbia, third. Time—58⅗s.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Princeton University (Winthrop Trowbridge '25, W. W. Butterworth '25, R. S. Hayes '25, and W. S. Powers '23). Time—1m. 41⅘s.

KINSELLA WINS OPEN TOURNEY

Professional Squash Tennis Champion Retains His Title by Defeating James Reid

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—W. A. Kinsella, squash tennis professional at the Squash Club, retained his championship for another year, as the result of the finals of the first national open championship, substituted this year by the National Squash Tennis Association for the former system of challenges. He defeated James Reid, Crescent Athletic Club coach, at the Yale Club yesterday afternoon in the same convincing fashion in which he has won his other matches in the tournament, allowing the Brooklyn player only 15 points in the three games. Kinsella has not lost a single game in the tournament. The score was 15—3, 15—8, 15—4.

Kinsella depended chiefly on his remarkable ability to cover court and place the ball out of reach of his antagonist. In his total score, including hand-outs, he made nearly twice as many placements as the Crescent player, not permitting Reid to get set for his sharp angle shots. He outplayed Reid at every point of the game except for a brief period during the second, when careless court covering, rather than skill on the part of Reid, gave the latter the lead twice, at 3-love, and 4-3, but this was the only time when the champion was not in full possession of his most effective game.

Kinsella jumped into the lead at the start and scored seven points on his first service, the first five being clean placements. A service ace and five more placements brought his score to 13, while Reid got one point on an out by Kinsella. Two placements by Reid brought his score to 3, but Kinsella took the game on the next hand on a telltale by Reid and one of his favorite nicks on the back wall for a placement.

The second game was the slowest of the series, as Kinsella was content to hold his own for the first 15 innings, when he once more settled into his game and held the lead for the rest of the contest, winning his final points chiefly on errors by Reid. Then more placements gave him a lead of 10 to 0 in the third, and he merely had to play his usual cautious court-covering game, with a change of pace to catch Reid out of position, until he ran out the game with three more placements. The point score and analysis:

FIRST GAME

Kinsella .... 7 1 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 2—15
Reid .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 x— 3

	SA	P	TT	O	M
Kinsella	1	15	4	2	0
Reid	0	6	5	1	2

SECOND GAME

Kinsella—0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 4 1—15
Reid—0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 x—8

	SA	P	TT	O	M
Kinsella	1	23	9	3	4
Reid	0	18	13	3	1

THIRD GAME

Kinsella. 0 0 0 5 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 3—15
Reid .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 x— 4

	SA	P	TT	O	M
Kinsella	0	22	6	1	1
Reid	0	9	3	4	0

NATIONAL OPEN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

W. A. Kinsella, champion, Squash Club, defeated James Reid, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—3, 15—8, 15—4.

Jock Hutchison Is Playing Game Well

Sarazen Hopes to Do Better in Qualifying Round Today

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 23—The second 18-hole qualifying round of the southern California open golf championship tournament, with Eugene Sarazen, national open and professional champion, and Jock Hutchison, formerly British open champion, among the players, was to be held today at the Flint Ridge Country Club.

Hutchison was the favorite to turn in the best card because of his showing yesterday. In spite of unfavorable weather conditions he played all his shots with accuracy and tied Abe Espinosa of San Francisco with 71. Espinosa played most of the 18 holes in the morning and was favored by good weather.

Sarazen shot an uneven game and over-played several greens, finishing with 78, the same score that John Black of San Francisco, runner-up to Sarazen in the national open, turned in. Sarazen said he expected to better this score today.

Macdonald Smith of San Francisco, metropolitan open champion in 1914, with 73, did not play so well as on Sunday, when he went over the course in 66, a new record; but golf followers expected him to give Hutchison a battle for the lead today. F. J. Wright Jr. led the amateurs with a 74.

Arnold Statz, outfielder of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, made the course yesterday in 77; M. E. McLoughlin, formerly world's champion tennis player, 76, with a handicap of five; Edward Loos, Chicago professional, 76, and Charles Frazier of the Somerset Country Club at St. Paul, 75. The tourney will end tomorrow.

SPRING PRACTICE FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 23—Coach L. A. Young, of the University of Pennsylvania football team, announced today that there would be spring practice only for special groups of the football squad. Andrew Smith, coach of the University of California, will help in the work, Young said.

"My idea of spring practice," said Young, "is to school the men in the certain specific things that each man must know to play his position well. The centers should receive special instruction in snapping back the ball, and quarterbacks should receive special drills. There must be punting practice for the men who are to do it, and forward passing for the backs. The ends must receive special instruction in many things."

The spring workouts will last about three weeks.

VERMONT WOULD PLAY QUEEN'S

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 23—Arrangements for a football game to be played in this city Oct. 13 with Queen's College of Kingston, Ont., are under consideration at the University of Vermont. The athletic authorities are now awaiting word from the Canadian college in regard to its action on this matter. Graduate Manager H. A. Mayforth of the University of Vermont communicated with Queen's College athletic body during the early part of the month, offering them the date noted above. Decision by the Queen's athletic council is expected this week.

VANCOUVER WINS OVER VICTORIA

Mackay Features, Scoring Two of Winner's Four Goals in Fast Hockey Match

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 23 (Special)—After having been defeated twice in overtime periods in its last two meetings with the same team, the Vancouver hockey sextet battled the Victoria team to a finish here last night, winning by 4 to 1. The game was fast at all times, but not marked by particularly brilliant combination play. The individual efforts of Mackay of Vancouver and Halderson of Victoria stood out brightly, while Frederickson of Victoria and Boucher of Vancouver were also very effective.

Mackay scored two of Vancouver's goals and got an assist on one of the others. Halderson and Frederickson combined for the Victoria tally. The first goal came Vancouver's way when Mackay, after an individual rush, beat Fowler with a long shot from the boards. Right after the start of the second period Boucher scored on Mackay's assist.

Frederickson then got Victoria's only counter on a nice rush and pass by Halderson. Skinner made it 3-1 for Vancouver on the rebound from Boucher's shot. Mackay then went through the whole Victoria team alone and slipped the puck around Fowler for the final goal. The summary:

VANCOUVER	VICTORIA
Mackay, Cotch, lw	rw, Oatman
Boucher, Dennenay, c	c, Frederickson
Skinner, Parks, rw	lw, Meekings
Cook, ld	rd, C. Loughlin, W. Loughlin
Duncan, rd	ld, Halderson
Lehman, g	g, Fowler

Score—Vancouver 4, Victoria 1. Goals—Mackay 2, Boucher, Skinner, for Vancouver; Frederickson for Victoria. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20-m. periods.

A. A. U. BRANCH MAY TAKE DRASTIC ACTION

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Failure of a number of star sprinters to appear in recent indoor meets here in which they were entered and advertisement by clubs of the presence of others who were not entered may result in drastic action by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, it was indicated today.

The latest incident of this sort to be brought to the attention of the association occurred Saturday, when Loren Murchison, Solomon Butler and Victor Graeb, three star dash men, failed to show up for a sprint medley carded as the feature of the Fordham A. A. games. In addition, it was said, three other sprinters—J. V. Scholz, J. A. Leconey and H. B. Lever—were advertised as starters, although their entries were not received.

Both the sprinters and promoters of the meet, according to Stephen Byrne, chairman of the A. A. U. registration committee, will be penalized if a formal hearing develops the truth of the charges.

WOMEN BREAK RECORD

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—A new world's record for the 440-yard indoor relay race for women was established tonight by the Valcour Club at the games of the Samaclar Athletic Association. The quartet made the distance in 55 1-5s. This is 4-5s. faster than the mark the same team had previously made. The team was composed of Marion McCarthy, Olive Kelly, Blanche Dixon, and Rose Fisher.

Midwinter Days in Sunshine Land

ON Friday, February 16, The Christian Science Monitor will feature in its news columns the attractions of the midwinter season in Southern States and California. There will be illustrated articles concerning the Ponce de Leon Exposition in St. Augustine, the Mardi Gras in New Orleans, rose carnivals, fiestas, and other similar midwinter events.

EXTRA copies of this issue may be purchased at news stands or from Christian Science reading rooms, or, if desired, copies will be mailed directly from the Publishing Society to lists of names furnished.

The Christian Science Monitor

Back Bay Station Boston, Mass.

OKLAHOMA HAS A NEW MAT COACH

Size of Wrestling Squad Doubles When J. Cuneen, Kansas City, Takes Charge

NORMAN, Okla., Jan. 23 (Special)—Wrestling at the University of Oklahoma took a new lease of life and interest after three years of mediocre existence, when J. Cuneen, wrestling instructor of the Kansas City Athletic Club, was signed up to ocach the Sooner mat squad. Cuneen assumed charge recently, and immediately the size of the squad doubled and new men have reported to the gymnasium every day during the training period since.

Two letter men, Capt. A. R. Jackson '24, middleweight, and D. H. Walden '24, heavyweight, are the veterans around which Cuneen will build his 1923 team. Two veterans and letter men of last season will re-enter college Jan. 29, the beginning of the second semester, and will report for training, according to Captain Jackson. They are J. W. LaMar '23, 145-pound weight, and E. J. Smith '24, 145-pound weight also.

Cuneen is now a light heavyweight, but in his prime as a wrestler was the middleweight champion of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and later middleweight professional champion of the west. Wrestling under the name of J. McVey, Cuneen met and defeated the best men in the west, including C. Eckland, middleweight Canadian champion. For the past eight years he has been wrestling instructor at the Kansas City Athletic Club and official of professional wrestling bouts and Missouri Valley Conference matches.

Other than Captain Jackson and Walden, Cuneen now has 14 likely men from which to choose his squad. In the flyweight class only two men are working. They are A. S. Word '25, and H. T. Foose '24. Both men are without experience but both are picking up the arts of the sport rapidly, Cuneen said.

E. L. McKinney '25 is the only welterweight of the entire squad, and he is taking his daily workout pitted against the 135-pound class and holding his own. Should no other man report for this weight, McKinney is expected to turn the trick for the Sooners.

Competition begins to loom up in the medium weights. C. A. Daubert '24, H. B. Bruce '25, and W. F. Corbin 25, are the three husky grapplers vying with each other for the position at the 135-pound weight. These men are all without previous experience.

Benjamin Hatcher '24 is the only 145-pound weight man of the squad, but it is expected that several of the men now training for middleweight will be included in this class before the schedule opens. Hatcher is not without experience, since he has been a member of the Sooner squad for the past two years, although not winning a letter. Hatcher will have serious competition when LaMar and Smith, both letter men, re-enter college this month.

In the middleweight class, Captain Jackson is the outstanding man, yet he is not without opposition for his place on the team. W. P. Palmer '25 and J. L. Dukes '25 must be considered before Jackson is chosen to represent Oklahoma in his weight.

The most closely contested place on the team is that of the light heavyweight. C. H. Miears '25, L. M. Neilson '25, C. R. Bebbington '25 and J. G. Bristow '25 are all out for the 175-pound class and Cuneen is in a quandary as to what he will do with the four. In the unlimited class two men are at work. Walden, former heavyweight letter man, is being contested by H. L. Rice '25, veritable giant of a man, who is also extremely active, capable and powerful, while Walden does not reach the 200-pound mark in weight. Rice knows little about the wrestling sport which gives Walden the advantage, but when the big fellow learns a little more about the game, few men of the Sooner squad will be able to handle him. Cuneen, who now weighs around 175 pounds, believes that Rice will become one of the most powerful and capable wrestlers of the unlimited class in the Conference before his graduation.

Oklahoma's schedule has not been definitely arranged, but matches are pending with several colleges. The University of Kansas, Iowa State College and Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College are due to meet the Sooners at Norman for return engagements, while the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College has met Oklahoma in a home and home agreement every year since Oklahoma entered the wrestling sport. Other matches are pending with the University of Texas, University of Nebraska, University of Missouri and Central State (Oklahoma) Teachers' College.

ST. LOUIS MAY GET PULITZER AIR RACE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23—This city will probably be selected as the site for the Pulitzer air race next fall by the board of governors of the National Aeronautic Association at a meeting in Washington, D. C., next Thursday, according to an announcement made here yesterday by B. H. Mulvihill of Pittsburgh, Pa., vice-president of the association.

Captain Mulvihill said the probable selection of St. Louis would be made because the city's central location in the Mississippi Valley is conducive to an educational campaign which the association is carrying on.

Detroit, Chicago, Baltimore, Cleveland, Milwaukee, and San Diego are bidding for the race.

HYDE WINS MEDAL ROUND

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 23—Match play in the annual Lake Worth golf tournament started today on the links of the Palm Beach Golf Club with the first round in all divisions being contested. The qualifying round took place yesterday with a record number of competitions and it was won by James Hyde, South Shore Field Club, Bay Shore, L. I., with a card of 74. He was out in 39 and in in 35. Hyde is the holder of the amateur record for the course. Par is 68.

EIGHT PLAYERS LEFT IN BATTLE

State Squash Racquets Play Reaches Fourth Round

Eight players contesting for the individual championship of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association are left in competition as a result of the week-end matches in the third round played at the Harvard Club of Boston. C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club, defending champion, is paired against C. A. Wakefield, Lincoln's Inn Society, in the fourth round. Other fourth round pairings are: F. W. Crocker, Lincoln's Inn Society, vs. W. P. Dixon, Harvard University; R. A. Powers, Boston Athletic Association, vs. Lawrence Foster, Lincoln's Inn Society, and R. C. Cooke, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, vs. F. P. Frazier, Boston Athletic Association. Cooke is playing well at present, while Powers is not quite up to his usual form, so a good semi-final encounter is looked for between these two, providing both are successful, as expected, in their fourth round tilts.

Five of the eight matches were played yesterday, which cleaned up the third round. Powers of the B. A. A. was forced to the limit in his match with P. E. Callanan, Harvard Club, but finally emerged the victor by score of 10—15, 15—9, 15—6, 13—15, 15—10. The best match of yesterday's competition however, developed between Frazier, B. A. A. and A. D. Adams of the Union Boat Club, the former winning by 15—10, 18—17, 10—15, 18—17.

On Saturday Peabody met and defeated H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Club, former winner of three major sport letters at Harvard University. Hardwick won the first game by the score of 15—12, and dropped the next three to the champion, 15—12, 15—9, 15—1. Dixon, Harvard University, on the same day defeated a teammate, F. I. Carpenter, 16—13, 15—11, 15—18, 14—16, 15—10. Wakefield, L. I. S., defeated C. F. Eaton of the Harvard Club in a match played Sunday. The summary:

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP
THIRD ROUND

C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club, defeated H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Club, 12—15, 15—12, 15—9, 15—1.

W. P. Dixon, Harvard University, defeated F. I. Carpenter, Harvard University, 16—13, 15—11, 15—18, 14—16, 15—10.

C. A. Wakefield, Lincoln's Inn Society, defeated C. F. Eaton, Harvard Club, 15—11, 14—18, 15—11, 4—15, 15—12.

Lawrence Foster, Lincoln's Inn Society, defeated A. R. Holt, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, 15—6, 15—10, 15—10.

F. P. Frazier, Boston Athletic Association, defeated A. D. Adams, Union Boat Club, 15—10, 18—17, 10—15, 18—17.

R. C. Cooke, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, defeated W. F. Howe Jr., Union Boat Club, 15—12, 16—17, 15—9, 15—11.

F. W. Crocker, Lincoln's Inn Society, defeated J. O. Stubbs, Tennis and Racquet Club, 10—15, 15—12, 15—13, 15—4.

R. A. Powers, Boston Athletic Association, defeated P. E. Callanan, Harvard Club, 10—15, 15—9, 15—6, 13—15, 15—10.

COLUMBIA NOTES LOSS OF FUERTES

Starts Preparations for Annual Meet With Pennsylvania

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (Special)—The Columbia University fençing team has started intensive training in preparation for the annual match with the University of Pennsylvania on alumni day. The meet with the Quakers is a regular feature of the local graduate festivities, and has been one of the main attractions on the program in recent years. This year it will be held in the gymnasium instead of in the fencing room, in order to accommodate the large crowd which is expected.

The local fencers will be under a considerable handicap in this and the remaining meets of the season, because of the loss of Juan Fuertes '25, a regular member of the varsity trio. Fuertes was captain of last year's freshman team. It is hoped, however, that he will be in the final matches on the intercollegiate schedule.

Capt. H. F. Bloomer '24, and E. P. Barrett '24, will be relied upon to take the measure of the Quakers in handling the foils, assisted by F. W. Huber '23, in the place of Fuertes. As Huber has done most of his work with sabres, however, there seems little likelihood of his being able to offer a successful resistance to his visiting opponents.

PRINCETON ANNOUNCE BASEBALL SCHEDULE

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 23—A schedule of 29 games has been arranged for the Princeton University baseball team for the coming season, Manager William Taylor announced last night. Of this number three contests have been arranged to take place only in case of tie games in the Harvard-Yale, Harvard-Princeton, and Yale-Princeton series.

The new teams include Villanova, Johns Hopkins, Vermont, Syracuse, Gettysburg College and the University of Toronto. Seven teams which visited here last year will not return this year. They are New York University, New York Giants, Ursinus, University of Virginia, Tufts, United States Military Academy and Bucknell. The only southern trip this year will be made during the Easter vacation when the Tigers play Johns Hopkins in Baltimore and Georgetown at Washington. The schedule follows:

March 28—Villanova College at Princeton; 30—Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore; 31—Georgetown University at Washington.

April 4—Bowdoin College at Princeton; 7—Lehigh University at Princeton; 11—University of Vermont at Princeton; 14—Columbia University at Princeton; 18—Lafayette College at Princeton; 21—University of Pennsylvania at Princeton; 25—Holy Cross College at Princeton; 28—Cornell University at Ithaca.

May 2—Fordham University at Princeton; 5—Williams College at Princeton; 16—Dartmouth College at Princeton; 19—Harvard University at Cambridge; 23—University of Syracuse at Princeton; 26—Harvard University at Princeton; 30—Colgate University at Princeton.

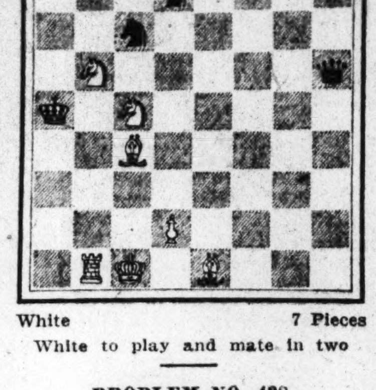
June 2—Yale University at New Haven; 6—Harvard University at Boston (in case of tie); 7—Boston College at Princeton; 9—Gettysburg College at Princeton; 13—University of Toronto at Princeton; 16—Yale University at Princeton (commencement game); 23—Yale University at New York (in case of tie in the Harvard-Yale series); 26—Yale University at New York.

CHESS
by George H. Redfield

PROBLEM NO. 437

By C. S. Kipping
East Yorks, England
Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black 4 Pieces



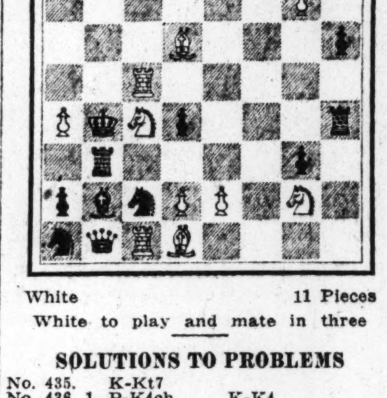
White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 438

By G. F. Anderson

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

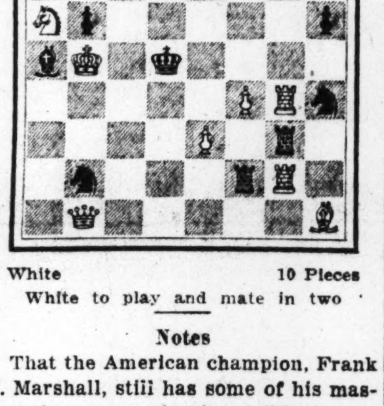
No. 435.	K-Kt7	
No. 436.	1. P-K4ch	K-K4
	2. QxBch	
Prob. Comp. G. Guidelli	B-B8	

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Showing a telescopic echo with a good key

By J. Paluzie

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Notes

That the American champion, Frank J. Marshall, still has some of his master chess was clearly visible in his exhibition at the Boston (Mass.) Chess Club, where he met a strong aggregation of 28 players, winning 20, drawing 6, and losing 2, to the club champion, C. E. Norwood, and C. R. Robinson. Mr. Marshall accomplished the feat in just three hours, bringing the games to an early close by his daring, combinations, and rapidity, all of which are most pleasing to the chess lover.

E. W. Axe has been returned the winner of the tournament of the Harvard Club, New York City, with E. P. Fay second.

A match at pawn and move odds in the Manhattan Chess Club between D. Janowski and M. Schroeder stands 2 to 0 and 2 drawn, in favor of the former.

Schapiro now leads Chajes 3—2 and 4 drawn in the New York match.

The annual telegraphic match between San Francisco and Los Angeles was won by the former, 6½ to 5½, with Gruer and Borochow drawing at the top board.

Liverpool, England, defeated Manchester by the decisive score of 7½ to 1½. The pairings follow:

LIVERPOOL		MANCHESTER	
Dr. H. Holmes	1	D. Joseph	0
E. Spencer	1	H. B. Lund	0
J. Lewis	1	M. Sutcliffe	0
C. Y. C. Dawbarn	1	A. Eva	0
H. E. Gardner	½	T. Kelly	½
P. F. Blake	1	W. A. Fairhurst	0
Rev. H. Peach	*	C. M. Burslam	*
W. R. Thomas	1	J. B. Duncan	0
C. Bryce	½	G. H. Midgely	½
H. Kearne	½	J. A. Barraclough	½
	7½		1½

*To be adjudicated.

D. Joseph entertained the Lincolnshire Chess Problem Association with an interesting lecture on "End Games."

C. Mansfield has won the Bristol and Clifton Chess Club championship with G. Tregaskis in second place.

Moscow, Russia, is publishing a new chess magazine called "Shakhmaty," under the direction of N. I. Grekoff, A. A. Alekhine and E. D. Bogoljuboff.

Poland reports a match between Lowtsky and Flamberg as won by the former 4—3, with one draw.

The following game shows how Akiba Rubinstein, after losing three straight games to A. Alekhine, turned the tables, and beat him at the Vienna tournament. Notes by H. Helms:

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Rubinstein White	Alekhine Black
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-KKt3

The King's "fianchetto" defense, which is resorted to but infrequently in meeting the Queen's pawn opening, but for that very reason meets the requirements of the Russian, who is not any too fond of following the routine book play.

3. Kt-KB3	B-Kt2
4. Kt-B3	P-Q4
5. P-K3	Castles
6. PxP	KtxP
7. B-QB4	KtxKt

Strengthening White's center and providing a ready outlet for the QB.

8. PxKt	P-QB4
9. Castles	Kt-B3
10. B-R3	...

With this move White initiates offensive tactics, which eventually bring control of the Queen's side of the board. Black has nothing better than to exchange pawns, and open the QB file.

10. ...	PxP
11. BPxP	P-QR3

A developing move like B—Q2 was in order here.

12. R-B	P-QKt4

It is hardly likely that this was a slip, inasmuch as White now wins a pawn by a very simple process. Rather did Black invite the subsequent line of play for the sake of speedy development. As Rubinstein demonstrates, however, the combination is not quite sound.

13. BxPch	RxB
14. RxKt	B-Kt2
15. R-B5	B-Q4

Evidently Black had banked on this move to regain his pawn, but White is content to control the open file and ignore the double attack on his Knight.

16. Q-B2	P-K3
17. R-B	B-B

If 17. ..., BxKt; 18. PxB, RxP, White could continue successfully with either Q-K4 or R-B8, etc.

18. Kt-K5	BxR

He has nothing better, for if he first moves his KR, then White would continue with R-B8, preventing capture of his Bishop.

19. KtxR	KxKt
20. BxB	Q-Kt4
21. P-Kt3	Q-Kt5
22. P-B3	...

Well played, for, at the cost of a pawn, he not only breaks up Black's attack, but he also counters strongly along the file about to be opened.

22. ...	BxBP

Of course QxP is out of the question, on account of R-B, winning the Queen.

23. R-B	P-K4

A vain effort to bring support to the threatened Bishop. It would not do for White to play PxP, for then R-QB would follow.

24. P-K4	K-Kt2

Necessary on account of White's threat of Q-B2. His position, however, is hopeless.

25. Q-B2	BxP
26. B-B8ch	Resigns

Checkmate is forced in two more moves.

HARVARD STARTS ROWING FEB. 12

Varsity Candidates Will Be the First Called Out

Harvard University will start its spring rowing campaign Feb. 12, according to announcement just made by R. H. Howe Jr. '01, director of rowing at that university. On that day the men who have been chosen to make up the varsity squad will report to Coach F. J. Muller for a few days' rowing on the machines. On the following Wednesday all of the class crew candidates will be called together at the Newell Boathouse for a mass meeting, at which plans for the spring work will be outlined, and the work for these oarsmen will begin on the following Monday. The freshmen are to be called out Feb. 15 and will start work the following Monday on the machines at the Weld Boat Club.

The rowing staff at Harvard this year will consist of Dr. Howe as director of rowing; F. J. Muller, varsity coach; William Haines, 150-pound varsity coach; E. J. Brown '96, coach of the class crews; H. H. Haines, coach of the freshmen; E. A. Wachter Jr., supervisor in sculling; M. W. Ware '02, A. W. Moffat '13, and one more to be named later, coaches of the freshman dormitory crews.

The Harvard varsity rifle team met University of Vermont in its third match of the season and won by a score of 487 to 480. Kimball Gray '25 was high man for the Crimson with 99 out of a possible 100.

C. L. Harding Jr., Dedham, Mass., has been elected captain of the Harvard freshmen hockey team for this winter.

Smith Halls won the Harvard freshman dormitory track and field championship yesterday with 49½ points to its credit. Standish Halls was second with only 27½ while Gore Hall finished third with 22. R. G. Allen, former Phillips Andover Academy captain, and captain of Standish Hall was high individual scorer with 10 points, winning the 300-yard dash and 45-yard low hurdles.

KANSAS CONTINUES ITS WINNING STREAK

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 23 (Special)—The University of Kansas basketball team won its eighth consecutive Missouri Valley Conference game here last night by defeating the Washington University five of St. Louis, 41 to 14. The Kansas team is now leading the Missouri Valley race, having won eight games and lost none.

The game was loosely played throughout. The Kansas five ran up a good score in the first few minutes of play, while the Washington team did not score a single point during the first 12 minutes of play. The half ended with Kansas leading, 17 to 6.

With five minutes yet to play in the first period, F. C. Allen, the Kansas coach, sent in an entire new team. Later he sent in four other fresh players, using 14 men in the victory over the visitors.

P. S. Endacott '23, captain, and C. T. Black '24, the two Kansas guards, were the outstanding stars of the game. The summary:

KANSAS		WASHINGTON
Ackerman, Rupp, Hilt, lf	rg	Hutton, Wagner
Wilkins, Stratton, Bowman, rf	lg	Schnaus
McDonald, Engle, Wulf, c	c	Thumser
Fredericks, Endacott, lg	rf	Minner, Quinn
Mosby, Glaskin, Black, rg	lf	Lyle, Cantwell

Score—University of Kansas 41, Washington University 14. Goals from floor—Ackerman 3, Bowman 3, McDonald 2, Wulf 2, Endacott 2, Mosby 2, Rupp 2, Engle, Fredericks, for Kansas; Minner 2, Lyle 2, for Washington. Goals from foul—Ackerman 2, Black 2, McDonald, for Kansas; Minner 6, for Washington. Referee—Lee Edmonds.

Northwestern Golf Among Major Sports

Practice Starts Today Under Direction of J. B. Sloane

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—Golf is officially recognized as a major sport at Northwestern University for competition in the Intercollegiate Conference, it is announced at Evanston by D. M. Evans, athletic director. The announcement results from a vote of the athletic committee. Letters equal to those awarded in baseball, basketball, football, and other major sports are to be given the leading golfers, it is stated.

J. B. Sloane, professional, is to coach the Purple representatives on the fairways and greens, it is announced. He is the first coach so employed by a "Big Ten" college, it is believed. He will instruct men and women. With an indoor golf cage erected in Patten Gymnasium, Coach Sloane is ready to start work. Purple golfers should get a good start on Conference rivals with such facilities available.

Practice starts today. "Once we get our classes going," said Coach Sloane, "and spring weather comes along, we can have the students out on the greens playing a regular game. Northwestern is well situated for golfing. Evanston has many golfing grounds in its vicinity and students should have no difficulty in obtaining practice without sacrifice to their scholastic work. We have some excellent material here and Northwestern is sure to be heard from."

MISSOURI IS TOO MUCH FOR NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 23 (Special)—With better team work and more accurate shooting of baskets, the University of Missouri basketball team proved too much for the University of Nebraska five, defeating the latter by a score of 33 to 18 here last night. Missouri had the lead all the way through. Nebraska made a rally in the second half for a few minutes but with repeated chances at the basket failed to tally enough points to overcome Missouri's lead.

The game was a hard-fought one in spite of what the score may indicate. The first half ended, 15 to 9, with Missouri in the lead. Capt. J. A. Browning '23, of Missouri, was almost unerring on free throws and this gave the Black and Old Gold the edge. He made seven out of eight chances in the first half. Browning started the scoring with a free goal. The nearest the Scarlet and Cream got to the visitors was within three points when the game was 18 to 15. Missouri worked the short pass game to great advantage. Capt J. T. Warren '23 was the best point maker for Nebraska. The summary:

MISSOURI		NEBRASKA
Wheat, lf	rg	R. C. Russell
Browning, rf	lg	M. Tipton
Bunker, c	c	Volz, Warren
Hays, lg	rf	P. Tipton, Usher, Cozier
Faurot, rg	lf	Russell

Score—University of Missouri 33, University of Nebraska 18. Goals from field—Browning 4, Bunker 4, Hays 2, Faurot, Wheat, for Missouri; Warren 6, M. Tipton, Russell, for Nebraska. Goals from foul—Browning 9, for Missouri; Warren 2, for Nebraska. Referee—E. C. Quigley.

ELEVEN WOMEN ENTER INDOOR TRACK MEET

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—Eleven women athletes representing three institutions have entered the 50-yard dash and high jump events to be held as an innovation in connection with the fifth annual handicap indoor track and field meet of the Illinois Athletic Club at Broadway Armory here, Jan. 26, it was announced by Fred Tomka when entries closed.

Hawthorne Athletic Club enters the largest force with eight women in the dash and six in the high jump. American College of Physical Education enters two in the latter and one in the former. Lake View High School has one entrant. This is the first time women have entered a large general club track and field meet in the middle west.

Women entered in the 50-yard dash are Miss Evelyn Hamer, Lake View High School; Miss Bessie Bierer, American College of Physical Education, and the following from Hawthorne: Misses Adele Bazant, Lillie Taylor, Marie Pazette, Anna O'Donnell, Margarete Kavanaugh, Edna John, Bess Dolejs, and Edith Hoffman.

With the addition of Miss Peggy Sibley of the American College of Physical Education and the exception of Misses Marie Pazette and Edna John, the same women are entered in the high jump.

GIANTS SIGN FIVE

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Signed contracts of five young players were received today by the New York Giants. They are: Olin Voigt, pitcher, from San Antonio; M. Higbee, outefilder, from Hopkinsville, Ky.; Earl Webb, pitcher, from Memphis; John Anderson, catcher drafted from Beaumont of the Texas League, and Clinton Blume, ex-Colgate pitcher.

PRAISE BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS Letters to the Editor ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Moral or Legal Obligation

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your first editorial for Jan. 5, writing of the present European situation you say:

And is the United States wholly free from blame for this situation, when it is borne in mind that its delegates, headed by the President, at the Versailles Conference, formally agreed to give France a guaranty against German aggression, and that this guaranty was thereafter never presented by the President to the American Congress for action?

When you say "the United States" you must mean the people of the United States, for since the guaranty was never presented to the American Congress for action, it is self-evident that the Government in Washington cannot be held responsible. And how can you hold the people for a guaranty which was not passed upon either by the treaty-making body of the Government or by referendum? Certainly if the people have ever had any voice in this matter, it was in the election of 1920, when, if it be conceded that such matters were in issue, the League of Nations and all idea of foreign political alliances were repudiated.

Section 2 of Article II of the United States Constitution provides for the President that, "He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur." Therefore, if it be conceded that the guaranty spoken of in your editorial was substantially a treaty, it should have been presented to the Senate for ratification, and until that was done, there is no occasion to blame the United States, unless it be for abiding by a Constitution which has stood the test of more than 100 years of history.

Apparently, President Wilson did not present the guaranty, because he realized that it would never pass the Senate. That was his individual responsibility. If the people were strongly in favor of it, they had the opportunity of voicing their enthusiasm in favor of President Wilson's spokesman in the election of 1920. But they are not bound by something which was not submitted to their representatives in the manner provided by the Constitution.

Mind you, I am not arguing for a spirit of aloofness from European affairs. I am simply maintaining that the obligation is, if any, a moral one and not one legally assumed.

FRED W. NIXON.
483 Hillside Avenue,
Orange, N. J., Jan. 15, 1923.

The Situation of the Farmers

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read with great interest your article, "Farm Loan System Proving Inadequate to Handle Credits," publication of the 9th.

The situation of farmers in this section is very critical, more than a majority, who can, have borrowed from the Federal Land Bank full amount to which the bank considers them entitled. Notwithstanding, they must secure further, or additional loans from local banks or individuals.

As I view the situation, the farmer does not so much need accommodation in the way of loans, as a better price for what he produces. In other words, if he must continue to borrow from time to time to care for expense of operation and living expense as well, there is no hope of being freed from debt, whereas if he might secure a remunerative price for what he produces, his situation would be soon changed from one of almost poverty, to at least one of independence.

Our Government, in its wisdom, either provides for or makes good loss in operation of public utilities, and to a degree makes investment in other activities profitable. A corporation may at any time reduce expense or activities that cause a loss, to a large extent, while expense of the farmer must go on, regardless of profits or loss. The result is almost barren waste of many farms which flourished, and were populated with contented people prior to 1913.

Many Negroes, our principal source of agricultural production, are leaving; not because their pursuit or endeavor is not satisfactory, but for the reason that it is not profitable. So are the white people abandoning their farms.

The fearful situation of our agricultural interests can never be overcome until some provision is made whereby the farmer may at least derive some profit from his activities and pursuit.

It pleases me to note your interest in behalf of this class of our population.

J. I. THOMAS.
Grenada, Miss., Jan. 16, 1923.

Slow or Slowly

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Recently I read an article entitled "The 'Better Speech' Movement Effectual for Child and Adult" (The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 4, 1923, page 10). In this commendable article Mrs. Robbins, chairman of the speech committee of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, commends the change in street signs made in Detroit since the better speech movement was started there. She says they read "Drive Slowly" now instead of "Drive Slow."

I recall the surprise occasioned once in a class studying "The History of the English Language" in the University of Chicago when the professor declared that slow is a perfectly good adverb. See Oxford Concise Dictionary and other authorities.

VERNA C. SHERWOOD.
Ardmore, Okla., Jan. 13, 1923.

Feeding the Birds

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Just a word to help feed the little birds that stay over through our winters. If you care to use it. The hayseed that goes to waste in every barn would be a wonderful help if a little was given to the birds every day when the ground is covered with snow.

MISS ANITA M. CALLENDER.
East Chatham, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1923.

St. Paul Again Leads Western Division

Victory Over Milwaukee Breaks Tie With Cleveland

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION
(Western Division)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	6	3	.667
Cleveland	5	3	.625
Duluth	4	3	.571
Eveleth	5	4	.556
Pittsburgh	4	4	.500
Milwaukee	2	9	.182

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 23 (Special)—Having resumed the lead of the western division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association for the third time this season by its victory last night, the St. Paul Athletic Club will have further opportunity to strengthen its hold on the position by a win tonight when it again engages the Milwaukee Hockey Club in the second contest of the two-game series here.

In a well-played game last night, the St. Paul sextet defeated the visiting Milwaukee team 3 to 2. St. Paul opened the attack with a rush but several fine plays were intercepted by the opponents in front of their goal. A clever recovery by J. W. McCormick, St. Paul right wing, who carried the puck far down the right side of the rink, resulted in the first score of the game, when George Clarke took a long pass and netted the puck. The balance of the first period saw no more scoring.

The locals renewed their tactics in the second session, G. X. Goheen and A. J. Conroy scoring goals in succession on passes from Clarke and D. M. Breen respectively. Goheen played a fine all-round game while C. J. Abel starred on the defense.

Milwaukee's two scores came in the final period. In the first three minutes and the last one minute before the bell W. M. Boyt, right, and Bogardis, left wing, each counted a goal unassisted. The shooting and skating of the former featured the visitors' play together with the work of K. Jonasson, left defense. The summary:

ST. PAUL		MILWAUKEE
Goheen Conroy, lw	rw	Boyd
Clarke, Garrett, c	c	Smith
McCormick, rw	lw	Bogardis
Abel, ld	rd	Levine, Baillie
Breen, rd	ld	K. Jonasson, Grady
Elliott, g	g	Moore

Score—St. Paul Athletic Club 3, Milwaukee Hockey Club 2. Goals—Clarke, Goheen, Conroy, for St. Paul; Boyd, Bogardis, for Milwaukee. Referee—Thomas Monroe. Time—Three 15m. periods.

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STOCKS SHOW AN IRREGULAR PRICE TREND

Short Covering Operations Feature of Trading Today

Opening prices in today's New York Stock Market were irregular but in the main higher. Short covering operations were apparent in some of the leaders which had been depressed yesterday, Baldwin rallying a point and Studebaker and Crucible fractionally. Fisher Body advanced 2¼

The initial demand centered in the oils, motors, independent steels and a few miscellaneous issues.

New high records for the year were established by Owens Bottle, Cluett Peabody and Piggly Wiggly, the gains ranging from ¾ to 2 points. Crucible extended its gain to 1¾ and Steel & Tube preferred to 2 points.

There was a resumption of yesterday's buying in the food shares, Corn Products, Postum Cereal and Beechnut all moving to higher ground. Gains of a point each were scored by General Asphalt, New York Central, American Woolen, Brown Shoe, Sears Roebuck and Famous Players while substantial fractional advances were recorded by Pan American A and B, California Petroleum, Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, Chandler and United Fruit.

There were a few weak spots, notably Wilson & Co., which reacted 1½ points, and Northern Pacific, Reynolds Spring and Willys Overland preferred, off ½ to ¾.

Foreign exchanges opened higher.

Prices Advance

Prices hardened greatly during the morning, gains of 1 to 2 points being fairly common around noon. Trading was relatively light and largely professional.

Resumption of operations by speculative pools was evident in a number of shares of companies in which current earnings are reported to be large and which are likely to resume or increase dividends.

Piggly Wiggly extended its gain to nearly 3 points and Nash Motors and Steel & Tube preferred to 2½ each, while among other issues to bring their net gains to around 2 points were Hendee Manufacturing, R. H. Macy, General Asphalt, Consolidated Gas, American Woolen and Western Maryland 2d preferred. Fisher Body, which had touched 203, later dropped to 197. Woolworth reacted 4 points and Great Northern preferred 1½.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.

Call Money Stiffens

Buying of the popular shares stopped when the rates for call money stiffened to 4½ per cent, and liquidation of several high-priced stocks became urgent.

Fisher Body slumped to 186 after selling at 203 in the morning, while Woolworth gave way 5 and Kelsey Wheel 3 points. California Petroleum registered a loss of 2½ and Beechnut Packing 2 points.

Accumulation of special stocks was less pronounced, but Kresge, North American, American Woolen, National Lead, American Brake Shoe, and Spicer Manufacturing common were bid up 1½ to 2 points, Spicer Manufacturing preferred 4, and Jersey Central 5 points.

Bonds Are Strong

Price changes were irregular in today's early bond dealings but the main price tendency was upward in sympathy with higher stock prices and foreign exchange rates and a temporary cessation of liquidation in French and Belgian issues.

In the foreign group, Republic of Colombia 6½s advanced 2½ points. Mexican 5s rose 1¾ on reports that the Mexican Government had deposited sufficient funds here to begin payments on her foreign debt, April 1. Copenhagen 4½s and Denmark 6s were reactionary in response to the recent decline in Danish exchange.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Jan.	28.05	28.40	28.00	28.40	27.50
Mar.	28.25	28.62	28.24	28.62	27.80
May	28.45	28.88	28.40	28.84	28.07
July	28.23	28.59	28.18	28.59	27.83
Oct.	26.34	26.72	26.34	26.72	26.08
Dec.	26.02	26.36	26.02	26.36	25.78

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev Close
Jan.	15.73	15.99	15.70	15.99	15.67
Mar.	15.47	15.75	15.43	15.73	15.41
May	15.27	15.55	15.22	15.52	15.21
July	15.04	15.27	14.99	15.27	14.96
Oct.	14.14	14.32	14.09	14.32	14.10
Dec.	14.02	14.02	14.02	14.02	13.80

Spots 16.12, up 13 points. Tone at close firm. Sales, 8000 bales.

HUGE OIL DIVIDENDS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Cash dividend declarations by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana from the time of dissolution of the Standard Oil Company in 1911 to last June 30, amounted to approximately $89,560,000 or about 205 per cent on the corporation's capital stock, Robert W. Stuart, chairman of the board of the Standard of Indiana, testified today at the Senate oil investigation.

IMPORTS SUSPENSION PLAN

LONDON, Jan. 22—In view of the unabated depreciation of the Rumanian lei (par of $.193, now quoted $.00053), Bucharest banks are advocating total suspension of imports for three months, to be prolonged if successful. The Government has not expressed an opinion, but as alternative, it is believed, will propose the creation of a central office for dealing in foreign bills of exchange, thereby enabling it to control imported goods.

HUDSON CAR INCREASE

The Hudson Motor Car concern will have shipped this month approximately 6400 cars, of which 3300 will be Hudsons and 3100 Essex models. This compares with an aggregate of 5600 Hudson and Essex cars in December and 2483 in January, 1922. Officials anticipate a continued increase in sales and increased productions schedules are being planned.

AGRICULTURE CONDITIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Quite general improvement in fall-sown grains, the Agriculture Department says, is a feature of the last two weeks. Cotton picking is practically completed, and an increased acreage is indicated for the next crop. On the whole, the general agricultural situation is full of promise.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last 2:20 p.m. Jan.23	Jan.22
Adv Rumely	13⅜	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	....
Ajax Rubber	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13½	13¼
Alaska Gold	¼	¼	¼	¼	....
Allied Chem	74½	75	74½	74¼	74¼
Allis Chalm	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅜	46⅛
Am Ag Chem	30⅛	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	30¼
Am Bosch	37½	37½	37	37	38⅛
Am Brake Sh	75¼	75¾	75⅛	75¾	74[illegible]
Am Can	81⅛	82¼	80⅞	81	80¾
Am Can pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	....
Am Car F	179	179	179	179	*179⅞
Am Car F pf	125	125	125	125	....
Am Chicle	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Am Cot Oil	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Am Cot Oil pf	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	....
Am Ice	99⅛	99⅛	99	99	100
Am Inter Corp	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛
Am Lin Oil	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	....
Am Lin Oil pf	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	....
Am Loco	122	122⅛	122	122	121⅞
Am Metals	51⅛	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	51⅛
Am Radiator	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	79⅛
Am R Mill pf wi	100⅛	100⅛	100	100	....
Am Saf Razor	8	8	8	8	8⅛
Am Ship& Com	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Am Steel Fdys	36	36	36	36	35⅛
Am St F pf	103	103	103	103	103½
Am Sm & R	53	53	53	53	54
Am Smelt pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	....
Am Tel & Tel	122⅞	122⅞	122⅜	122⅜	122⅞
Am W W & E	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	....
AmWW 6% pf	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
Am Woolen	94⅛	96⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Am Woolen pf	110	110	110	110	....
Am Zinc	15	15	15	15	15¼
Anaconda	47	47	46⅞	46⅞	47¼
Asso Oil	126	126	125¼	125¼	125¼
Atchison	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101	100⅝
Atl Co Line	112½	112½	112¼	112¼	112
Atl G & W I	20⅞	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	....
Austin Nich	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33
Austin Nich pf	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	....
Baldwin	133¼	133⅛	131⅛	131⅛	132⅝
Balt & Ohio	41⅝	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	41⅛
Bangor & A pf	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Beechnut Pac	67⅛	67⅛	65⅛	66⅛	67⅛
Beth Steel B	61⅛	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
Beth Stl 8% pf	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	108
Beth Steel cu pf	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94
Brit Em 2 pf	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	....
B R T	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Bklyn Edison	109	109⅛	109	109⅛	109⅛
Bklyn Ed rts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Bklyn Un Gas	110	110⅛	110	110	....
Brown Shoe	63	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
Brown Shoe pf	98	98	98	98	....
Butte Cop & Z	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Caddo Cen Oil	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Callahan Min	10	10⅛	9⅛	10	10⅛
Cal Pack	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	....
Cal Petrol	77⅛	78⅛	75⅛	75⅛	77⅛
Calif Pet pf	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	....
Cal & Ariz	52	52	52	52	54
Can Pac	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅛
Cent Leather	34	34	33⅛	34	33⅛
Cent Leath pf	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
Cent R R N J	220	220	220	220	....
Cerro de Pasco	43	43	42⅛	42⅛	43
Chandler Mot	66⅛	67	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
Ches & Ohio	72	72	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
Ches & Ohio pf	102	102	102	102	102
Chi Gt West	4	4	4	4	4
Chi Gt West pf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
C M & St P	21⅛	21⅛	21	21⅛	21⅛
C M & St P pf	34	35	34	34⅛	34⅛
C St P M & Om	71	71	71	71	71
Chic & N W	78	78⅛	77	77	77⅛
Chi Pneu Tool	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
C R I & Pac	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
C R I & P 7% pf	90	90⅛	90	90⅛	....
Chile Copper	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	29
Chino Copper	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Cluett Pea	69⅛	71	69⅛	70	69⅛
Col Gas	105⅛	106⅛	105⅛	106	106
Col Graph	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Comp-Tab-Rec	73⅛	73⅛	72	72⅛	72⅛
Consol Gas	126	126⅛	126	126⅛	....
Con Gas new	63	63⅛	63	63⅛	63⅛
Conley Tin F	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	....
Cont Can	124⅛	124⅛	124	124	124⅛
Cont Can wi	46⅛	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	47⅛
Cont Ins	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	....
Cont Motors	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Consol Textile	12	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Corn Products	126⅛	127⅛	126⅛	127	125⅛
Cosden Co	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
Crucible	71⅛	72⅛	71	71	70⅛
Crucible pf	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	....
Cuba Cane	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Cuba C S pf	38	38	38	38	38⅛
Cuban Am Sug	24	24	24	24	23⅛
Del Lac & W	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	....
Dome Mines	41	41	40⅛	40⅛	41
Dupont Co	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	110
East Kodak	96⅛	97⅛	96⅛	97⅛	96⅛
El Stor Bat	54⅛	55	54	54	54⅛
Elk Horn Coal	18	18	17⅛	17⅛	....
End Johnson	90⅛	91	90⅛	91	90⅛
Erie	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Erie 1st pf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Famous Play	84⅛	86⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
Fam Play pf	95	95	95	95	....
Fed M & S pf	47⅛	47⅛	45	45	46⅛
Fifth Ave Bus	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
Fidelity Ins	114	115	114	115	110
Fisher Body	202⅛	203	162	162	202
Fisher of O pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	....
Fisk Rubber	15	15	15	15	14⅛
Freeport Tex	19⅛	20	19⅛	19⅛	20
Gen Am tk Can	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	68
Gen Am Tk pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Gen Asphalt	44⅛	46⅛	44⅛	45	44⅛
Gen Asphalt pf	79	79	79	79	....
Gen Elec Spec	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Gen Motor	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	14⅛
Gen Motor 7%	98	98⅛	98	98⅛	....
Gimbel Bros	47	47⅛	47	47⅛	47
Goodrich	36⅛	37	36⅛	37	37⅛
Goldwyn Pict	5⅛	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Gray & Davis	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	....
Great Nor Ore	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Great Nor pf	71	72	71	71⅛	72⅛
Gulf Steel	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82
Hartman Corp	89	89	89	89	89½
Hendee Mfg	19⅛	21	19⅛	20⅛	19
Houston Oil	74	74	73⅛	74	73⅛
Hudson Motor	28⅛	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	28⅛
Ill Cent pf A	113	113	113	113	113⅛
Indiahoma Re	15	15	15	15	15⅛
Inter Agr C	8	8	8	8	8
Int Cement	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	....
Int Comb Eng	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	25
Interboro Con	¼	¼	¼	¼	....
Interboro C pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
Inter M Mar	10	10	9⅛	9⅛	10
Inter M M pf	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
Inter Nickel	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Inter Paper	50⅛	51	50⅛	50⅛	49⅛
Inter R T	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	17⅛
Invincible Oil	15	15⅛	15	15	15
Iron Products	43	43	42⅛	42⅛	....
Kan City So	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛
Kan City So pf	54	54	54	54	....
Kan & Gulf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Kayser J	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
Kelly Spring	49	50⅛	49	50⅛	48⅛
Kelsey Wheel	103	103	101	101	104
Kennecott	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
Keystone Tire	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	9
Kresge S S	192	192	192	192	190⅛
Lehigh Valley	69⅛	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
Lee Rubber	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	....
Lima Loco	59	59⅛	59	59⅛	59
Loews Inc	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	19
Loft Inc	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Loose-W Bis	60	60	60	60	59
Mackay	107	107	107	107	105⅛
Mack Truck	65⅛	65⅛	65	65	64⅛
Macy & Co	70⅛	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛	69⅛
Macy & Co pf	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Mallinson	35⅛	36	35⅛	35⅛	36
Manati Sugar	47	47⅛	47	47⅛	46
Man Elv Script	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Mkt St Ry	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Marland Oil	35⅛	35⅛	35	35⅛	34⅛
Martin Parry	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	....
Max Mot A	49⅛	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	48⅛
Max Mot B	16⅛	17	16⅛	17	16
May Dept Strs	72⅛	73	72	72	72⅛
McIntyre Por	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Mex Seaboard	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Mex Sea B ctf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛
Miami	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	27⅛
Mid States Oil	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Midvale	27⅛	28	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
Minn & St L	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
M K & T wi	15⅛	15⅛	15[illegible]	15⅛	15
M K & T pf wi	40	40⅛	40	40⅛	40
M K & T full	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	....
M K & T full pf	34	34	34	34	....
Mo Pacific	16	16	16	16	15⅛
Mo Pacific pf	42⅛	43	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
Mont Power	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	66
Mont-Ward	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Mother Lode C	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Mullins Body	22	22	22	22	....
Nash Motors	101½	103¼	101¼	103¼	100
Nat Biscuit	40⅛	40⅛	40	40	40⅛
Nat En & St	66⅛	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛	67
Nat Lead	125⅛	125⅛	124⅛	124⅛	124
N O T & Mex	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
N Y Air Bk A	49	49	49	49	....
N Y Central	93⅛	94⅛	93⅛	94⅛	93
N Y C & St L	79	79	79	79	97⅛
N Y N H & H	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Nevada Cons	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Norf & West	111	111⅛	111	111⅛	111
North America	102½	103⅛	102	103⅛	101⅛
Northern Pac	72⅛	72⅛	72	72⅛	72⅛
Nunnally Co	10	10	10	10	....
Ohio B & B	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	....
Okla Pr & Rf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
Orpheum Cir	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Otis Steel	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Owens Bottle	45⅛	46	45	45	45
Pac Dev Co	¾	¾	¾	¾	⅞
Pac Gas & El	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79
Pacific Oil	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
Packard	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13⅛
Pan-Am Petrol	88⅛	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
Pan-Am Pet B	80⅛	81⅛	79⅛	79⅛	80⅛
Panhandle P&R	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	....
Panhandle pf	62	62	62	62	....
Pennsylvania	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
Penn Seaboard	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Peoples Gas	93	93	93	93	93
Pere Marquette	37	37⅛	37	37⅛	36⅛
Pere Marq pf	66	66	66	66	66⅛
Pere Mar pr pf	74	74	74	74	73⅛
Phila Co	42	42⅛	42	42⅛	42⅛
Phillips Pet	50⅛	50⅛	50	50	50
Pierce-Arrow	12⅛	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12⅛
Pierce-Ar pf	31⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	31⅛
Pierce Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Piggly Wiggly	63	64⅛	62⅛	63⅛	62
Pitts & W Va	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	34⅛
Pond Crk Coal	41⅛	41⅛	41	41	41⅛
Postum Cer	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	124⅛
Postum pf	114	114	114	114	114
Pr Steel Car	65⅛	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛	65⅛
Pr Steel Car pf	91	91	91	91	90⅛
Prod & Ref	48⅛	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
Pub Ser Corp	99⅛	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Punta Sugar	44	44	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
Pure Oil	28⅛	28	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
Rand Mines	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	....
Ray Consol	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Reading	77⅛	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛	78
Reading 1st pf	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53
Reading 2d pf	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53
Replogle Steel	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Rep I & Steel	49	49	48⅛	48⅛	49
Reynolds Spr	18	18⅛	16⅛	17⅛	18⅛
Royal Dutch	49⅛	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	50
St L & F	21⅛	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
St L S F pf	38	38	38	38	37⅛
St L & S W	31⅛	32	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
St L & W pf	58	58⅛	58	58⅛	58
Savage Arms	20	20	20	20	20
Seabd A L	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Sears-Roebuck	85⅛	86	85	85	85
Shell Trans	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
Shell Union O	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Sinclair	32	32⅛	32	32⅛	31⅛
Skelley Oil	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Sou Pacific	88⅛	89	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
So P R Sug	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	....
Scuthern Ry	29	29⅛	29	29⅛	29⅛
South Ry pf	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
Spicer Mfg	20⅛	21	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Spicer Mfg pf	91⅛	94⅛	91⅛	94⅛	90⅛
Stand Mill	90	90⅛	89⅛	89⅛	90
Stand Oil Cal	58⅛	58⅛	57⅛	58	58
S O of N J pf	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	117
S O of N J wi	41⅛	41⅛	40⅛	41	41⅛
Steel & Tube pf	104⅛	106	104⅛	104⅛	103⅛
Sterling Prod	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	63
Stewart Warn	82	82⅛	82	82⅛	81⅛
Studebaker	114⅛	115	113⅛	113⅛	114⅛
Studebaker pf	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112
Submarine Bt	8⅛	9	8⅛	8	8⅛
Superior Oil	5	5	5	5	5
Superior Steel	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	....
Sweets Co	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	....
Tenn Copper	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Texas Co	48	48⅛	48	48	47⅛
Tex Gulf Sulp	60⅛	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	61
Tex Pac C & O	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Tex & Pac	21	21	21	21	20⅛
Timken	37⅛	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
Transcont Oil	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Union Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Union Pac	137	137⅛	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛
Union Pac pf	74⅛	75	74⅛	75	75
Union Tnk Car	82	82	82	82	....
United Fruit	156⅛	157⅛	156⅛	157⅛	156
Un Ry I Co	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	....
Un Ry I Co pf	28	28	28	28	....
U S C I P	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛
U S C I P pf	70⅛	71	70	71	....
U S In Alcohol	64⅛	64⅛	64	64	63⅛
U S R & Imp	90⅛	90⅛	90	90	91
U S R 1pf wi	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
U S Rubber	59⅛	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛	58⅛
U S Sm&Ref	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35
U S Steel	105⅛	106	105⅛	106	105⅛
U S Steel pf	122⅛	122⅛	122	122	....
Utah Copper	63⅛	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	63
Utah Securities	16	16	16	16	16⅛
Vanadium	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36	35
Van Raalte	63	63	62	62	62⅛
Vir C Chem	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Vivaudou	17⅛	18	17⅛	17⅛	17
Wabash	9⅛	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	9⅛
Wabash pf A	24⅛	25	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Wells Fargo	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93
West Maryland	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11
W Mary 2d pf	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	22⅛
Western Pac	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
W Pacific pf	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57
W Union Tel	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
Westinghouse	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
Wheel & L E	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	....
W & L E pf	17	17	16⅛	16⅛	....
Wh Eagle Oil	26	26	25⅛	26	26
White Motor	49⅛	50	49⅛	50	49⅛
White Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Willys-Ovrld	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Willys-Ovld pf	45⅛	45⅛	44	44	45⅛
Wilson & Co	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	38⅛
Wis Cent	28⅛	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	....
Woolworth	212	212	205⅛	205⅛	212
Worth Pump B	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	....

* Ex-dividend.

ISLAND CREEK COAL INCREASES OUTPUT

Island Creek Coal Company was able to increase its shipments a little in the first half of the month. Production to Jan. 15 was 108,000 tons, or the best fortnight since last summer.

This is at the rate of 216,000 tons a month, whereas, since the railway shopmen's strike last July 1, Island Creek has not succeeded in getting out more than 175,000 to 180,000 tons of coal a month.

FINANCING NEW CAR ORDER

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23—The cost of the 576 new Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company cars, $6,500,000, is being financed by the payment of $1,750,000 cash and the issuance of $4,750,000 5½ per cent car trust certificates. The certificates mature 1924-33 and are being offered by Dillon, Read & Co. at prices to yield 5.20 per cent to 5.50 per cent, according to maturity. Of the total new cars, 520 will be surface passenger cars. They will be built by J. C. Brill Company, deliveries to begin June 1 at the rate of three cars a day.

FRANCE GETTING LITTLE COAL

PARIS, Jan. 23—According to French admissions on every side, the quantities of coal and coke which have been obtained from the Ruhr district since occupation have been wholly insignificant.

PUBLIC SERVICE EARNINGS

The San Antonio Public Service Company, a subsidiary of American Light & Traction, reports for the year ended Nov. 30, with these comparisons:

	1922	1921
Gross	$4,400,196	$4,497,932
Expenses	3,319,426	3,515,896
Net	1,080,770	982,036

LOFT, INC., SALES GAIN

Loft, Inc., sales for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1922, were $2,103,776, an increase of $65,401, over the similar period of 1921.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:25 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	80	80
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	96¾	96½
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	104⅛	104⅛
Am Smelting 5s new	90⅛	89⅛
Am Sugar 6s '37	102⅛	102
Am Tel & Tel clt 4s '29	91⅛	91⅛
Am T & T clt 5s '46	99	98⅛
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s '25	116	116
Am Writing Paper 6s '39	84⅛	83⅛
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	83⅛	83⅛
Anaconda 6s w i	96⅛	96⅛
Anaconda B 7s '29	100⅛	100
Anton Jurgens M 6s '47	78⅛	77⅛
Armour 4½s '39	88⅛	88⅛
A T & S F gen 4s '95	88⅛	88⅛
A T & S F adj sta 4s '95	81⅛	81⅛
A T & S F cv 4s '55	78⅛	78⅛
A T & S F cv 4s '60	101⅛	101⅛
A T & S F (C&Art) 4½s '62	93	93
Atl & Charlotte 4½s '44	91⅛	91⅛
Atl C L (L & N) clt 4s '53	81⅛	81⅛
Atl Coast Line cn 4s '52	86⅛	86⅛
Atl Fruit cv 7s '34	29⅛	29⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99⅛	99⅛
B & O p l 3½s '25	93⅛	93⅛
B & O gold 4s '48	77⅛	77⅛
B & O cv 4½s '33	78⅛	78⅛
B & O ref 5s '95	82	81⅛
B & O 6s '29	101	100⅛
B & O (P J & M) 3½s '25	91	91
B & O P L E & W Va 4s '41	75	75
B & O Southwest div 3½s '25	91⅛	91⅛
Baragua Sugar 7½s '37	99⅛	99
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '44	98⅛	98⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 1st 7s '45	107⅛	107⅛
Beth Steel 5s '36	92⅛	92⅛
Beth Steel fd 5s '42	95⅛	95⅛
Beth Steel 6s A '48	98⅛	98⅛
Braden Copper 6s '31	98⅛	98⅛
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	96	95⅛
Bklyn Ed 6s ser B '30	102⅛	102⅛
Bklyn Ed 7s ser C '30	108	107
Bklyn R T 7s '21	89⅛	89⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	82	82
Bklyn U Gas 6s	104	104
Bush Term cn 5s '55	89⅛	89⅛
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	91⅛	96⅛
Camaguey Sugar 7s	96⅛	96⅛
Canadian Gen El 6s '42	102	101⅛
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40	113⅛	113⅛
Canadian Nor deb 6½s '46	111⅛	111⅛
Canadian Pac deb 4s	78⅛	78⅛
Canada S S 7s '42	93	92⅛
Caro Cinch & O 6s	96⅛	96⅛
Cent Leather gen 5s '25	98⅛	98⅛
Cent Pac 1st 4s '49	86⅛	86⅛
Cerro de Pasco cvt8s'31	131⅛	131⅛
C & O 4½s '92	84⅛	84⅛
C & O gm 4½s '92	87⅛	87⅛
C & O cv 5s '46	94⅛	93⅛
C & O (Craig V) 5s '40	95	95
C B & Q 5s ser A '71	99⅛	99⅛
Chi B & Q (Neb Ext) 4s '27	97	97
C B & O 6s	103⅛	103⅛
Chi & Alton rf 3s '49	51⅛	51⅛
Chi & Alt 3½s '50	26⅛	25
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	79⅛	78⅛
Chic & Nwn gen 4s '87	85	84
Chi & Nwn 5s '87	103⅛	103⅛
Chi Gr West 4s '59	50⅛	50⅛
C R I & Pac rf 4s '34	81	80⅛
C R & Pac gm 4s '88	81⅛	81⅛
Chicago Railway 5s '27	77	76⅛
C M & St P 4s '25	76⅛	76
C M & St P deb 4s '34	58⅛	58⅛
C M & St P gen 4s A '89	72⅛	72⅛
C M & St P gm 4½s '89	81⅛	81
C M & St P cv 4½s '32	63⅛	63⅛
C M & St P rf 4½s 2014	58⅛	58⅛
C M & St P cv 5s B 2014	64⅛	64⅛
Chi Union Sta 5s '63	100⅛	100⅛
Chi Union Sta 6½s '63	113	113
Chi & W Ind 4s '52	74⅛	74⅛
Chile Copper cv 6s '33	98⅛	98
Chile Copper clt 7s '23	116½	116
Cincinnati Gas 5s '56	98⅛	98⅛
Cincinnati Gas 5½s '61	98⅛	98⅛
Colum Gas 1st 5s '27	96	95⅛
Colum Gas 1st 5s sta '27	96	95⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 5s '43	89	89
Col Industrial 5s '34	76½	76½
Col & South 1st 4s '29	92⅛	92⅛
Col & South 4½s '35	84⅛	84⅛
Commonwealth Power 6s '47	87⅛	87⅛
Con Coal of Md 5s '50	87⅛	87
Consumers' Pwr ct 5s '52	92	90⅛
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	92	92
Cuba Cane deb 8s '30	90⅛	90⅛
Cuba Cane cv deb 7 '30	86⅛	86⅛
Cuban-Am Sug 8s '31	107⅛	107⅛
Cumberland Tel & Tel 5s '37	94⅛	94⅛
Del & Hud cv 5s '35	94⅛	94⅛
Del & Hud 5½s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Den & Ri G 4s '36	73⅛	73⅛
Den & Rio G fd 5s '55	55⅛	55
Den & Rio G fd 5s Bkrs ct	51⅛	51⅛
Denver Gas 5s '51	87⅛	87⅛
Dery Corp 7s '42	98	98⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '33	99⅛	99⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '40	96	96
Detroit Ed 6s '40	102⅛	102⅛
Diamond Match 7½s '35	107⅛	107⅛
Dom I & St 5s '39	84⅛	84⅛
Donner Steel 7s '42	88⅛	88⅛
Dul M & No 5s '41	98⅛	98⅛
Du Pont 7½s '31	10[illegible]	108
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	104	103⅛
Duquesne Lt deb 7½s '36	106⅛	106⅛
East Cuba Sugar 7½s '37	95	94⅛
E Tenn V & G cn 5s '56	97⅛	97⅛
Ed Elec of Bklyn 4s '60	87⅛	87⅛
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	94	93⅛
Erie cv 4s A '53	45	45
Erie cv 4s B '53	45	45
Erie gen lien 4s '96	44½	44½
Erie pr lien 4s '96	55⅛	55
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	108	107⅛
Fonda Johnston & Co 4½s '52	70	20
Ft & Den City Ry	91	91
Framerican 7½s '42	87⅛	86⅛
Francisco Sug ctf 7½s '42	100⅛	100⅛
Gal Houston & Hd 5s '33	89⅛	89⅛
Gen Elec 3½s '42	79	79
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	101⅛	101⅛
Gen Elec deb 6s '40	105⅛	105
Gen Refractories 6s '36	98⅛	98⅛
Goodrich B F ct 6½s '47	101⅛	101⅛
Goodyear deb 8s '31	103	102
Goodyear s f 8s '41	115½	115
Granby Min 8s '25	97	97
Great Falls Pow 5s '40	100	100
Great Nor 5½s '52	101	100⅛
Great Nor 7s '36	109½	108⅛
Gr T Rwy of Can deb 6s'36	103⅛	103⅛
Gr T Rwy of Can deb 7s '40	113⅛	113
Green Bay & West deb B	10	9⅛
Havana Elec Ry L & P 5s '54	84⅛	83⅛
Havana Elec 5s '52	89	88⅛
Hershey Choc 6s '42	97⅛	97
Hock Val 1st 4½s '99	85⅛	85⅛
Hud & Man adj inc 5s '57	63	62⅛
Hud & Man rf 5s '57	83⅛	83⅛
Humble O & R d 5½s '32	98⅛	98⅛
Ill Cent Clt 4s '52	84⅛	84⅛
Ill Cent 4s '53	80½	80⅛
Ill Cent 5½s '34	101⅛	101⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	91⅛	91⅛
Indiana Stl 1st 5s '52	101	100⅛
Inter-Met ct 4½s sta '56	8	8
Inter Met reg 4½s	7⅛	7⅛
Inter Met XVI ct sta 4½s	1⅛	1⅛
Inter R T rf sta	69⅛	69⅛
Inter R T rf 5s '66	70⅛	70
Inter R T 6s '32	69	67⅛
Inter R T 7s '32	92⅛	92
Int M Marine 6s '41	89⅛	89⅛
Int Paper cv 5s A '47	85⅛	85⅛
Int Paper rf 5s B '47	85⅛	84⅛
Int Paper 5s ct	86⅛	86⅛
Int & Gt Nor ad 6s '52	44	42⅛
Iowa Central rf 4s '51	37	37
Kansas Gas 6s	95⅛	95
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	68	68⅛
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	81⅛	81⅛
Kan City So 5s '50	86⅛	85⅛
Kayser J 7s '42	106⅛	106⅛
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s '31	105⅛	105⅛
Lack Steel 5s '23	100	100[illegible]
Lack Steel 5s '50	92	91
Lehigh Valley 4s 2003	81⅛	81⅛
Lehigh Valley cn 4½s 2003	90	90
Lou & Nash St L div 3s '80	61⅛	61⅛
Louis & Nash 4s '31	91	90⅛
Louis & Nash 5½s 2003	104⅛	104⅛
Louisville & Nash 7s '30	107⅛	107⅛
Market St Ry cn 5s '24	92	91⅛
Market St Ry 6s '24	95⅛	95⅛
Manitoba S W Co 5s '34	96⅛	96⅛
Marland Oil 7½s '31 with war	107⅛	106⅛
Marland Oil 8s '31 with war	119⅛	119
Met Edison 6s	98⅛	98⅛
Mex Pet of Dela 8s '36	107⅛	107⅛
Mich Cent 3½s '52	81⅛	81⅛
Mich Cent d 4s '29	91⅛	91⅛
Mich State Tel 5s '24	99⅛	99⅛
Midvale cv 5s '36	91⅛	90⅛
Minn & St Louis fd 5s '62	36⅛	36⅛
Minn & St L 6s	71	71
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	86⅛	86⅛
Mo K & T 1st ct	71⅛	71⅛
Mo K & T fd ct	89⅛	89⅛
Mo Kan & Tex 4s '90	80	80
Mo K & T 4s B '62	67⅛	67⅛
Mo Kan & Tex aj 5s '67	61⅛	60⅛
Mo K & T 5s ser A '62	81⅛	80⅛
Mo K & T 6s C '32	95⅛	95⅛
Mo Pac gm 4s '75	60⅛	60
Mo Pac fd 5s A '65	86⅛	86⅛
Mo Pac rf 5s '26	96⅛	96⅛
Mo Pac fd 6s '49	97⅛	96⅛
Montana Power 5s 43	96⅛	96⅛
Montreal Tram 5s '41	89⅛	89⅛
Morris & Co 4½s '39	86⅛	86⅛
Mullins Body Corp 8s	107⅛	107⅛
N E Tel & Tel 5s '52	99⅛	99
N O & N E 4½s '52	81	81
N O T & M Ser 4s '53	77⅛	77⅛
N O T & M 5s '35	79⅛	79⅛
N O T & M 6s '25	100⅛	100⅛
N Y Cent 3½s '97	75⅛	75⅛
N Y Cent 4s '42	90	90
N Y Cent cn 4s '98	81	80⅛
N Y Cent 5s ser C 2013	96⅛	96⅛
N Y Cent cv deb 6s '35	103⅛	103⅛
N Y C & St L 4s '37	88	88
N Y C & St L deb 4s	86⅛	86⅛
N Y Edison 6½s '41	110⅛	110⅛
N Y Gas 4s '49	92⅛	92⅛
N Y Gas 5s '48	99⅛	98⅛
NY NH & H 4s '56	47	47
N Y & N H 6s '48	68⅛	68⅛
N Y, N H & H ext deb 7s, fcs, '25	63⅛	63⅛
N Y, N H & H ext deb 7s '25	77	77
N Y Ry ctf 5s '42	4⅛	4⅛
N Y Ry 4s ctf of deb	32	32
N Y State Ry 4½s '62	67⅛	67
N Y Tel 4½s '39	92⅛	92⅛
N Y Tel 5s '37	99	99
N Y Tel 6s '41	105⅛	105⅛
Niagara Falls P 5s '32	100	100
North Am Edison 6s '52	94	93⅛
Norf So 5s 1921-24	66	66
Norf & West 4s '96	90⅛	90⅛
Norf & West cv 6s '29	111	111
N & W P Coal 4s '41	88⅛	88⅛
Nor Ohio T & L 6s	94	94
Nor Pacific 3s 2047	61⅛	60⅛
Nor Pac 4s '97	85⅛	85⅛
Nor Pac 5s ser C 2047	99	99
Nor Pac 6s 2047	108⅛	108⅛
Nor States P 5s '41	92⅛	91⅛
Nor States Power 6s	101	101
North-W Bell 7s '41	107⅛	107⅛
Ohio Pub Serv 7½s '46	101⅛	101⅛
Ont & West 4s '92	68⅛	68⅛
Ore Ry & Nav 4s '46	87	87
Ore S Line gtd 5s '46	103⅛	103⅛
Ore-Wash Ry 4s '61	80⅛	80⅛
Ore S Line 4s '29	91⅛	91⅛
Otis Steel 8s ser A '41	98⅛	98⅛
Pac G & E 5s '42	92⅛	92
Pac T & T 5s '52	91⅛	91
Pac T & T 5s '37	98⅛	98⅛
Packard Motor 8s '41	108	108
Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30	102	102
Penn R R cn 4½s '60	98⅛	97⅛
Penn R R 5s ser B '68	100⅛	100
Penna R R gm 4½s '65	91⅛	91⅛
Penn R R 6½s '36	109⅛	109⅛
Penn R R 7s '30	110⅛	110
Peoples Gas 6s '43	107⅛	107⅛
Peoria & E 1st 4s '49	76	76
Peoria & E inc 4s '90	27	27
Philadelphia Co rf 6s '44	100⅛	100
Port Ry 5s '42	84	84
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	106⅛	106⅛
Prod & Refin 8s war '31	126	125⅛
Prod & Refin 8s '31	107⅛	107
Pub Serv N J 5s '59	85⅛	84⅛
Reading 4s '97	85⅛	85⅛
Remington Arms 6s '37	93	93
San A & Ark Pass 4s '43	74⅛	74⅛
Seaboard Air Line adj 5s '49	25⅛	25⅛
Seaboard Air Line 6s A '45	59⅛	59
Seaboard A L 4s sta '50	53	53
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	99	98⅛
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	86⅛	86
Sinclair Purchasing 5½s '25	98⅛	97⅛
So Bell Tel 5s '41	95	95
So Pac fd 4s '55	87⅛	87
So Pac cv 4s '29	91⅛	91⅛
So Pac 4s '49	83⅛	82⅛
So Pac Through S L 4s '50	81	81
So P R Sugar 7s '41	99⅛	99
So Railway 4s '56	67⅛	67⅛
So Railway 5s '94	95⅛	95⅛
So Railway 6½s '56	101⅛	101
Standard Oil Cal 7s '31	105⅛	105⅛
Steel & Tube 7s C '51	101⅛	101
St L & S F inc 6s '60	59⅛	59⅛
St L & S F adj 6s '55	76	75⅛
St L & S F 4s A '50	68⅛	68⅛
St L & S F 5s B '50	83⅛	83⅛
St L & S F pl 6s C '28	98⅛	98⅛
St L & S F gm 5s	97⅛	97⅛
St L I M & S 5s '31	96⅛	96⅛
St L I M & S R & G 4s '33	83⅛	83⅛
St L & So W 1st 4s '89	76⅛	76⅛
St L & So W cn 4s '32	76	75⅛
Tenn Power 6s '47	94	93⅛
Term Asso St L 4s '53	80	80
Tex & Pac db 4s	55⅛	55⅛
Third Av 4s '60	58⅛	55⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	57⅛	57
Third Av 5s	94⅛	94⅛
Tidewater Oil 6½s	103	103
Toledo Edison 7s '41	107⅛	107
T St L & W 4s '50	73⅛	73⅛
Tri City R & L 5s '23	100	100
Union Bag & P 6s A '42	96⅛	96⅛
Union Pac rf 4s 2003	85⅛	85
Union Pac 4s '42	91⅛	91⅛
Union Pac cv 4s '27	95⅛	95⅛
United Fuel Gas 6s '36	97⅛	97⅛
United Stores Realty 6s '42	101	100⅛
U S Rubber 5s '47	88	87⅛
U S Steel rt 5s '63	103	102⅛
Utah Light 5s '44	86⅛	86⅛
Utah Power 5s '44	91⅛	91⅛
Va-Car Chem 7s '47	97⅛	96⅛
Va-Car Chem cv 7½s war '37	92⅛	91⅛
Va C C cv 7½s without war	87⅛	87⅛
Va-Car Chem 1st 5s '23	100⅛	100⅛
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	84⅛	84⅛
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	97⅛	97⅛
Va Ry 5s '62	96⅛	96⅛
Wabash 1st 5s '39	98	97⅛
Warner Sugar 7s '41	105	105
West Maryland 4s '52	62⅛	62⅛
West Pa Power 5s '56	92	92
West Shore 4s 2361	81	81
West Union 5s '38	99	98⅛
West Union 6½s '36	110⅛	110
Westinghouse 7s wi '36	108⅛	108
Wickwire-Spencer 7s '35	97⅛	97⅛
Wilkesbarre & E 1st 5s	59⅛	59⅛
Wilson cv 6s '28	93⅛	92⅛
Wilson 1st 6s '41	100⅛	100
Wilson 7½s '31	103	103
Winchester R A 7½s '41	103⅛	103
Wisconsin Cent 4s '36	79⅛	79⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Jan.23	Jan.22
3½s 1947	101.26	101.48	101.26	101.36	101.30
1st 4¼s '47	98.76	99.76	98.76	98.70	98.78
2d 4¼s '42	98.30	98.31	98.26	98.26	98.24
3d 4¼s '28	98.90	98.93	98.90	98.94	98.92
4th 4¼s '38	98.60	98.74	98.60	98.66	98.60
Victory 4¾s	100.22	100.24	100.22	100.22	100.24
U S 4¼s '52	99.96	99.98	99.92	99.98	99.92

Quoted in dollars and cents for $100 bond.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Last Low
Argentine 7s '27	101½	101¼
City Berne 8s '45	112	112
City Bordeaux 6s '34	71⅛	70
City Christiania 8s '45	109⅛	109⅛
City Copenhagen 5½s '44	90⅛	90
City Lyons 6s 34	71⅛	70⅛
City Marseilles 6s '34	71	70⅛
City Montevideo 7s '52	90	90
City Porto Alegre 8s '61	95	95
City Rio Janeiro 8s '46	94	93⅛
City Rio Janeiro 8s '47	93	93
City San Paulo 8s '52	96⅛	96⅛
City Tokyo 5s '52	71⅛	71⅛
City Zurich 8s '45	112⅛	112
Colombia 6½s	92⅛	92
Danish 8s A '46	107⅛	107⅛
Danish 8s B '46	107⅛	107⅛
Dept Seine 7s '42	80	78⅛
Dom Canada 5s '26	100⅛	100⅛
Dom Canada 5½s '29	102	102
Dominion Canada 5s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Dom Canada 5s '52	98⅛	98⅛
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	93	92⅛
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	92⅛	92⅛
French Republic 7½s '41	90⅛	90
French Republic 8s '45	93⅛	92
Hu-Kuang Ry 5s '51	51⅛	51⅛
Japanese 4s '31	81⅛	81
Japanese 1st 4½s '25	93½	93⅛
K Belgium 6s '25	95⅛	95⅛
K Belgium 7½s '45	96⅛	95⅛
K Belgium 8s '41	94⅛	94
K Denmark 6s '47	97⅛	97
K Denmark 8s '45	109⅛	109
K Italy 6½s '25	94	94
K Netherlands 6s '72	98	97⅛
K Norway 6s '52	98⅛	98
K Norway 8s '40	112	111⅛
K Serbs-Croats 8s '62	60	60
K Sweden 6s '39	105⅛	105⅛
Paris-Lyons M 6s wi '58	68⅛	67⅛
Prague 7½s '52	67	66
Rep Bolivia 8s '47	92⅛	91
Republic Chile 8s '26	101⅛	101
Repub Chile 7s '42	5⅛	5⅛
Republic Chile 8s '41	103	102⅛
Republic Chile 8s '46	102⅛	102⅛
Republic Cuba 4½s	82⅛	82⅛
Republic Cuba 5s '04	93	93
Republic Cuba 5s '14	91	91
Rep Cuba 5½s	99⅛	99⅛
Republic Tzechoslovakia 8s '51	84⅛	84
Republic Haiti 6s '52	96	95⅛
Republic Uruguay 8s '46	104⅛	104⅛
S Queensland 6s '47	102	101⅛
S Queensland 7s '41	108	107⅛
S Rio G du Sul 8s '46	95	94⅛
Swiss Conf 8s '40	119	118⅛
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '29	114⅛	114⅛
U S Brazil C R R 7s '52	82	81⅛
U S Brazil 7½s '52	97⅛	97⅛
U S Brazil 8s '41	95⅛	95⅛
U S Brazil 7½s '52 large	98	97⅛
U S Mexico 4s '54	34	34
U S Mexico 5s '54	50⅛	50

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Operations on the curb market today included many movements of importance in connection with developments affecting industrial conditions and efforts to control various properties.

The three classes of Goodyear stock were actively traded in, but those issues reacted from the highest prices. Glen Alden Coal made a moderate advance on small dealings and Delaware Lackawanna and Western also moved up on a few transactions. Southern Coal and Iron the lowest priced issue in that group was steady.

Dealings in Mining stocks continued on a large scale with a diversion of activity to some of the silver and copper issues. Many of the copper stocks showed a strong tone on fairly large trading. Goldfield issues were also active and strong, the heaviest trading in that group being in Goldfield Florence.

Mammoth Oil was a feature of the independent oil group, advancing over two points on the favorable construction placed on yesterday's developments at the Senate investigation. Seaboard Oil and Gas was steady. Fensland was also active and strong, making a fractional advance to above 17. Standard Oil of Kentucky was the strongest feature in the Standard Oil group, moving up over 1 point.

INDUSTRIALS

Sales—		High	Low	2 p.m.
1200	Acme Coal	.65	.62	.63
100	Amalg Leather	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Bklyn City R R	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1500	Buddy Buds	1⅛	1½	1⅛
100	Campbell Soup pfd	106½	106½	106½
2000	Chicago Nipple	4	3⅛	3⅛
100	Cox Cash S	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
75	Del L & W C	84	83⅛	84
1400	Dubilier C & R	6	5⅛	5⅞
3200	Durant Mot	78⅛	75	75⅛
1000	do Ind	23⅛	22½	22½
100	Gardner Mot	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
400	Gillette S R	274½	274	274
400	Glen A Coal	65⅛	65	65⅛
2200	Goodyear Tire	12⅛	11⅞	12
1000	do pfd	40	38	39
100	Great West Sug	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
300	do pfd	106	105½	105⅛
900	Hayes Wheel	40⅛	39½	39½
200	Hayden Chem	2½	2⅛	2⅛
400	Hudson Co pf	16	16	16
600	Hud & Man	9⅛	9½	9⅛
200	Intercon Rub	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Lucey Mfg	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Mercer Mot	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
600	do v t ctf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	New Fiction Pub	8	7½	7½
50	N Y Tel pf	111	111	111
200	Nor Am Paper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Phoenix Hosirey	44	44	44
100	Phoenix Hosiery pf	101	101	101
600	Radio Corp com	3⅛	3½	3½
900	do pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
700	Reo Mot Truck	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
400	Repetti Candy	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2000	South Coal & Iron	.33	.32	.32
600	Stutz Mot	23	22½	22½
100	Technical Prod	8¼	8¼	8¼
1600	U S Light & Heat	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Un Retail Candy	5⅛	5	5
100	U R S Candy Sto wi	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Willys Corp 1st pf	8½	8½	8½
100	Yale & Towne wi	61¼	61¼	61¼
100	Brier Hill Steel	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
700	Centrif C I Pipe	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2900	Fleishmann Co	33⅛	33½	33⅛
1300	Goodyear T pr pf	86	84½	85
100	M A Hanna pr	102	102	102
1400	Hydrox Corp	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
200	Marlin Firearms	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Nat Sup Co	54½	54⅛	54⅛
100	Pub Svc of NJ pf	100½	100½	100½

OILS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
400	Anglo Am Oil	18⅛	18	18
100	Atlantic Lobos	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
10	Buckeye P L	90	90	90
50	Contl Oil	160	160	160
10	Crescent P L	44½	44½	44½
10	Eureka P L	105	105	105
80	Imperial Oil Can	111	110½	111
35	Indiana P L	98	97	98
400	Nat Trans	27½	27½	27½
200	Ohio Oil	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
10	Sou P L	103½	103½	103½
10	South Penn Oil	171	171	171
4000	S O of Ind	62⅛	62¼	62¼
900	S O of Ken	91⅛	90	91
500	S O of N Y wi	47	46⅛	46⅛
305	Swan & Finch	23	21	23
1900	Vacuum Oil	45⅛	45	45¼
2600	Big Ind Oil & Gas	.16	.16	.16
135	Cities Svs	181	180	181
200	Cit Svc pf	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
200	Colombian Synd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4600	Creole Synd	4⅛	3⅞	4
9000	Engineers Pet	.25	.23	.23
100	Equity Pet pfd	14	14⅛	14⅛
2600	Fed Oil	.96	.95	.96
1200	Fensland Oil	17⅛	16⅛	17
800	Gilliland Oil	4⅛	4	4
3900	Glenrock Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Granada Oil	2	2	2
100	Gulf Oil wi	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
12000	Hudson Oil	.15	.14	.14
400	International Pet	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
3000	Keystone Ranger	.34	.34	.34
600	Latin Am Oil	.68	.65	.65
100	Livingston Pet	.85	.85	.85
100	Lowry Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5800	Lyons Pet	.96	.95	.95
1600	Mammoth Oil	53⅛	52½	52⅞
600	Maracaibo Oil	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Margay Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Merrit Oil	9	9	9
3600	Mexico Oil	.94	.90	.94
3000	Midwest Texas Oil	.13	.12	.13
3100	Mutual Oil	12½	12⅛	12½
100	N Mex & Ariz Lnd	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4000	Noble Oil	.27	.26	.27
1600	Omar Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Red Banks Oil	.16	.16	.16
200	Salt Creek	21	21	21
500	Sapulpa Ref	3½	3½	3½
100	Seaboard Oil & Gas	3	3	3
2600	Simms Pet	13⅛	12⅞	13
53000	Sou Pet & Ref	.10	.07	.09
2000	South States Oil	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
3200	Texon Oil & Land	.70	.68	.68
300	Turman Oil	1.00	.99	1.00
11800	Wilcox Oil	8	7⅞	7⅞
3000	"Y" Oil & Gas	.13	.13	.13
100	Harris Cons	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Mutual Oil ctf	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
800	Penn Beaver	3⅛	3½	3½

MINING

Sales		High	Low	Last
700	Alas-Brit Col Met	.13	.13	.13
500	Alvarado Min	3⅛	3½	3½
3000	Am Com M&M	.08	.08	.08
13000	Big Ledge	.03	.02	.03
1000	Bison Gold	.25	.25	.25
7000	Bost & Mon Corp	.13	.12	.13
5000	Canada Cop	.03	.03	.03
48000	Candelaria Min	.38	.36	.36
100	Canario	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2000	Cons Arizona	.03	.03	.03
200	Cons Cop Min	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2000	Cons Nevada-Utah	.13	.13	.13
700	Contl Mines	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1000	Cork Province	.15	.15	.15
6400	Cortez Silver	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Cresson Gold	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
700	Dean Cons	.72	.72	.72
1000	Divide Ext	.12	.12	.12
7000	Eureka Croesus	.31	.31	.31
14500	Fortuna	.70	.66	.68
9000	Gold Blue Bell	.03	.03	.03
41000	Goldfield Deep	.23	.21	.21
8000	Gold Development	.16	.16	.16
4100	Goldfield Florence	.52	.50	.51
34000	Goldfield Oro	.06	.05	.05
5000	Hard Shell Min	.10	.10	.10
2000	Harmill Div Min	.07	.07	.07
1000	Henrietta Silver	.50	.50	.50
1900	Hilltop Min	1⅛	1	1¼
500	Howe Sound Co	3	3	3
5000	Independ Lead Min	.27	.25	.27
1000	Iron Blossom	.3	.30	.30
1000	Jumbo Ext	.10	.1	.10
13000	Kewanas Min	.07	.06	.06
10000	Lone Star	.07	.07	.07
1000	McNamara Cres	.06	.06	.06
200	Mason Valley	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18000	Morington	.01	.01	.01
6000	National Tin	.26	.26	.26
5000	Nevada Ophir	.15	.14	.15
1000	New Dominion	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
700	Nipissing	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5000	Ohio Cop	.47	.45	.45
800	Ray Hercules Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
6000	Red Hills	.5	.04	.04
5000	Rex Cons	.06	.06	.06
3000	Richmond Cop	.24	.22	.24
7000	Sandstorm Kendall	.05	.04	.04
1000	San Toy Mining	.06	.06	.06
13000	Silver Mines Am	.24	.22	.24
100	Sou Am P & G	3½	3½	3½
5000	Spearhead	.11	.11	.11
9000	Stewart Min	.08	.07	.08
2900	Success Mining	.60	.60	.60
100	Tonopah Belmont	1½	1½	1½
600	Tonopah Div	.71	.70	.70
100	Nonopah Extension	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Tonopah Min	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1000	Tuolumne Cop	.53	.53	.53
1000	U S Contl Mines	.20	.20	.20
600	United Eastern	2	1⅛	2
100	West End Cons	1½	1½	1½
1000	Western Utah Cop	.22	.22	.22
10000	Ariz Globe	.34	.32	.32
4000	Booth Cons	.13	.12	.13
4000	Crackerjack	.10	.08	.08
17000	Goldfield Jackpot	.36	.36	.36
800	Silversmith	.53	.53	.53
8000	Silver Queen	.40	.38	.40

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last
3	Allied Packer 6s	74½	74	74½
5	Alum 7s '25	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	Am G & El 6s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
4	Am Tel & Tel 6s '24	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Anaconda Cop 6s	102	101⅛	101⅛
19	Anaconda Cop 7s '29	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Anglo-Am Oil 7½s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Armour Co 7s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	do 1s 1935	103	103	103
5	Can Nat Ry Eq 7s	110½	110	110
1	Charcoal Iron 8s	94	94	94
1	Cit Svc "C"	93	93	93
12	Cons Gas Balt 5½s	99½	99⅛	99½
3	Con Gas Balt 7s	106	105⅛	106
2	Cop Ex Asn 8s '25	102	102	102
3	Deere & Co 7½s	103	103	103
2	Det City Gas 6s	101	101	101
10	Det Ed 6s wi	103	103	103
5	Grand Trunk 6½s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3	Hood Rub 7s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Inter R T 8s 1922	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5	Kan City P&L 5s	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
15	Laclede Gas 7s	101	101	101
7	Libby McNeill 7s	102	101	101
4	Manitoba 7s	98½	98½	98½
1	Nat Clk & Suit 8s	106	106	106
5	Nat Leather 8s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Penn P & L 5s	90½	90½	90½
1	Phillips P 7½s w w	103	103	103
1	Pub S C N J 7s	104	104	104
4	Sheffield F 6½s	100⅛	100	100⅛
1	Solvay & Cie 8s	105	105	105
37	Southwest B T 7s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2	S O N Y 7s '27	106½	106⅛	106⅛
2	do 7s '30	108	108	108
49	Swift & Co 5s	92⅛	92	92⅛
3	Tidal Osage 7s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	Un Oil Prod 8s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5	Vacuum Oil 7s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6	Am Roll Mills 6s	100	100	100
34	Armour & Co 5½s	96	96	96
10	Dunlap Tire & R 7s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5	Manitoba 7s	98½	98½	98½
13	NY Chic St L 6s B	100	100	100

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last
3	Argentine 7s '23	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
20	King Neth 6s	98⅛	98½	98½
15	Mexico Gov 6s	52	51⅛	52
4	Russian 5½s ctf	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
18	Swiss 5½s	103½	103½	103½
25	U S Mex 4s	37⅛	37	37⅛

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:25 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan.23	Jan.22
Am Ag Ch pfd	59	59	59	59	59
Am Pneu	3	3	3	3	..
do pfd	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Am T & T	122⅛	123	122⅛	123	122⅛
Am Wool pfd	110⅛	110⅛	110	110	110⅛
Anaconda	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	47
Arcadian	3½	3½	3½	3½	..
Ariz Com	8	8	8	8	7¾
Bos Elevated	81½	82	81½	82	82
do 2d pfd	102½	102½	102	102	102½
Bos & Alb	145	145	144¾	144¾	..
B & M pfd A	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
do pfd B	41	41	41	41	..
do pfd D	57	59	59	59	56
Cal & Ariz	54	54	54	54	55
Cal & Hecla	295	295	295	295	295
Carson Hill	8½	8½	8	8	8½
Connor J T	20½	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	20½
Cop Range	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
Davis Daly	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
Eastern S S	84	84	84	84	83
E Mass ctf	37½	37½	36½	36½	37
E Mass Ry	19	19	19	19	..
do pfd A	37⅛	38	36	36	36
do pfd B	63¼	64	63¼	64	63
Elder Mfg Co	10½	11¼	10½	10⅞	..
Edison Elec	168¼	168½	168	168	168
do pfd	66⅛	67	66⅛	67	67½
Gorton-Pew	25c	25c	25c	25c	..
Galv-Hous El	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
Gen Elec Sp	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Granby	24	24	24	24	..
Hood Rubber	58½	58½	58½	58½	..
Int Cotton	20	20	20	20	..
Island Creek	103½	103½	103½	103½	103⅛
do pfd	94	94	94	94	..
Keweenaw	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
Libby McN	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Mass Gas	83⅛	83⅛	83	83	83½
do pfd	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	71
Nat Leather	8	8	8	8	8
New Cornelia	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
N E Tel	118⅛	119¼	118⅛	119¼	118⅛
Nipissing	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅛
NY NH & H	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Nor N H	82	82	82	82	..
Nor Worc	97	97	97	97	..
Old Colony	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
Old Dominion	20	20	20	20	19⅛
Orpheum Cir	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Pacific Mills	97	98	97	97	97
Prov Worc	120	120	120	120	..
Sup & Boston	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2½
Swift & Co	108⅛	108⅛	108	108⅛	108
Swift Inter	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
Trinity	1	1	1	1	1
Tuolumne	53	53	53	53	..
Un Twist	8	8	8	8	8
United Fruit	157	158	157	158	156½
Un Shoe	50¼	50⅛	50	50¼	50⅛
Un Shoe pf	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
U S Smelt	25⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
U S Smelt pf	46½	46⅛	46½	46⅛	..
U S Steel	106	106	106	106	105⅞
Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3
Ventura Oil	27⅛	28	27⅛	28	27⅛
Waldorf Sys	38⅛	39½	38½	39½	38⅞
Walworth	14	14	14	14	14
Warren Br	27	27	27	27	27
Winona	.85	.85	.85	.85	.6s
West Un	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan.23	Jan.22
Lib 3½s	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.14
1st 4¼s	98.54	98.54	98.54	98.54	98.44
2d 4¼s	98.14	98.14	98.14	98.14	98.04
3rd 4¼s	98.74	98.96	98.74	98.96	98.64
4th 4¼s	98.54	98.54	98.44	98.54	98.34
2d 4s rg	98.14	98.14	98.14	98.14	
Vict 4¾s	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04

OTHER BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan.23	Jan.22
E Mass B 5s	74	74	74	74	74⅞
Hood Rub 7s	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Miss River 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
NE Tel 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Swift 5s	96	96	96	96	
War Brs 7½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	
West T&T 5s	96	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Alvarado	3½	3½	3½
Amalie	.44	.44	.44
Ahumada	5¼	5¼	5¼
Bay State Gas	.07	.05	.07
Boston Ely	.81	.79	.79
Boston & Montana	.11	.11	.11
B. Mont. Corp	.12	.11	.12
Crackerjack	.10	.10	.10
Cortez	1¼	1¼	1¼
Crystal Cop	1½	1½	1½
Eureka	.30	.29	.30
Gold Road	.34	.34	.34
Gold Deep	.22	.22	.22
Imperial Cons	.02	.02	.02
Mohican Copper	.12	.12	.12
Mutual	.25	.25	.25
Pilgrim	.04	.04	.04
Ruby Cons	1¼	1¼	1¼
Salida	.45	.45	.45
So. States Cons	.12	.12	.12
S. W. Miami (pt pd)	.90	.75	.75
Shea	.70	.70	.70
Shaw	1¼	1¼	1¼
Verde Central Copper	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Verde Mines	.65	.65	.65

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:				
May	1.16⅛	1.16⅛	1.15¼	1.16⅛
July	1.11⅛	1.11⅛	1.10⅞	1.11⅛
Sept	1.08⅛	1.09½	1.08	1.09⅛
Corn—				
May	.71⅛	.71⅛	.70⅛	.71¼
July	.72⅛	.72⅛	.71⅛	.71⅛
Sept.	.72	.72	.71⅛	.71⅞
Oats—				
May	.43⅛	.43⅛	.42⅛	.43⅛
July	.41⅛	.41⅛	.41⅛	.41⅛
Sept.	.39⅛	.40⅛	.39⅛	.40⅛
Lard:				
Jan.	11.42*	11.42	11.40	11.42
May	11.65	11.65	11.55	11.62
July	11.72	11.72	11.70	11.72

READJUSTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND OIL IS TAKING SHAPE

Protective Committee for Notes Gets as Far as Filing Tentative Plan With Court

The protective committee for the New England Oil Corporation 8 per cent notes has filed with the United States District Court a preliminary plan for readjusting the finances of the New England Oil Corporation, now in receivership, and its principal subsidiary, the New England Oil Refining Company.

The plan provides for eliminating the New England Oil Corporation, whose security holders are to exchange their holdings for securities of the refining company. Creditors of the oil corporation are to receive stock in the refining company in satisfaction of their claims.

Additional working capital required by the refining company will be provided by the sale of a new issue of $5,000,000 first and the general mortgage 8 per cent bonds of the refining company, together with a block of its stock.

Negotiotions for the consummation of this financing are nearing completion, but as yet the plan most be considered tentative.

Oil Concern's Debts

At present the indebtedness of the oil corporation consists of $5,762,000 five-year 8 per cent notes, of which $322,000 are held by the refining company, $4,475,700 other indebtedness to the refining company, a note payable to the France & Canada Transport Company of $200,000, against which are credits amounting to approximately $15,000, a judgment in favor of the Island Oil Marketing Corporation of $1,161,000, miscellaneous direct liabilities of $9412. In addition, the oil corporation is indebted as guarantor with the refining company for $517,000 notes of its Canadian subsidiary, the New England Oil Corporation, Ltd., and is subject to a claim of the Sun Oil Company for alleged breach of contract.

Assets Are Scarce

The New England Oil Corporation has no assets of importance save the stock of the refining company, the stock of its Canadian subsidiary, appraised at $1,535,844 and advances to its Canadian subsidiary in the sum of $557,361.

The equity in the stock of the Canadian subsidiary owned by the oil corporation, after deducting the debts of the Canadian company and liens on the stock itself, is of little value.

The tentative plan of readjustment provides that the oil corporation be eliminated. The refining company is to have the following capitalization: $4,715,000 closed first mortgage 8 per cent bonds, $5,000,000 first and general mortgage 8 per cent bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1943 to be issued presently, $10,000,000 7 per cent preferred stock and 1,500,000 shares of common stock of no par value. In addition to the general 8s to be sold presently $4,715,000 are reserved to refund the first 8s and $10,285,000 for general purposes.

Holders of the 8 per cent notes of the oil corporation are to receive under the tentative plan 10 shares of preferred stock and 10 shares of common for each $1000 note. No provision is made under the plan for the indebtedness to the refining company.

Other debtors and claimants against the New England Oil Corporation are to receive one share of preferred and one share of common of the refining company for each $100 of principal undisputed indebtedness, and stock in this ratio is to be set aside for payment of disputed claims upon final settlement.

Preferred shareholders of the oil corporation are to receive one share of common stock of the refining company for each share held, and in addition the right to purchase one share of preferred and one of common of the refining company for $80. Common shareholders of the oil corporation are to receive one share of common stock of the refining company for each 10 shares now held, with the additional right to purchase one share of preferred and one of common for $80.

New Securities To Be Sold

The noteholders' protective committee is negotiating the sale of $5,000,000 first and general 8s, to be issued under the plan together with 560,000 shares common stock of the refining company for $4,250,000.

Francis R. Hart, Malcolm G. Chace, and Daniel G. Wing are undertaking to form a syndicate for this purpose.

The general 8s will carry with them warrants entitling the purchaser of each $1000 bond to purchase 100 shares of the common stock of the refining company at $10 a share at any time prior to Jan. 1, 1933.

Common stock of the refining company is to be deposited under a share trust agreement for five years, expiring Dec. 31, 1927 but renewable for another five-year period at the option of the trustees.

The trustees under this agreement are to be Malcolm G, Chace, Francis R. Hart, Bradley W. Palmer, Alexander Smith, and Daniel G. Wing.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	219	224	Fifth Ave.	1075	...
Am Exch.	290	295	Fifth Nat.	205	220
Battery	135	145	First Nat.	1210	1230
Bowery	440	...	Garfld Nat	245	...
Bryant Pk.	155	165	Gotham	186	194
B'way Cent.	...	135	Greenwich.	270	...
Bronx Boro.	125	...	Harriman.	364	374
Bronx Nat.	145	...	Hanover	670	...
Butch & D.	130	140	Irving	240	245
Chase	335	340	Imp & Tr	605	615
Chat & P	253	258	Manhat Co	145	150
Chelsea Ex	100	110	Mech & M.	405	410
Chemical	538	...	Mutual	300	...
City	331	338	Nat Amer.	140	150
Coal & Iron	208	218	New Neth.	130	...
Colonial	350	...	Park	430	446
Columbia	225	235	Public	298	308
Commerce	296	300	Seaboard.	330	340
Com'wealth	250	265	Standard.	155	165
Continental	130	140	State	345	365
Corn Exch	430	435	23d Ward.	250	...
Cosmpolitan	95	...	Un States.	162	...
East River.	175	...	Wash Hts.	215	...
			Yorkville.	600	...

"WHEAT WEEK" IN PARIS

PARIS, Jan. 23—The Minister of Agriculture delivered the chief speech at the opening of Wheat Week in Paris, held to encourage the growing of wheat to make France self-supporting.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRADING IN 1922 HEAVIER

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange in all stocks totaled 262,472,100 shares in 1922, compared with 179,680,100 in 1921, an increase of 82,792,000. The daily average trading was 874,906 shares.

Industrial stocks trading totaled 221,876,800 shares, an increase of 67,314,300 shares over 1921, and 37,307,100 over 1920. Rail trading totaled 40,595,300 shares, an increase over 1921 of 15,477,700 shares, and a decrease of 7,481,600 shares, compared with 1920.

The industrials percentage of total trading was 84.53, a decrease of 1.49 per cent from 1921, and an increase of 5.20 per cent over 1920. The rail percentage was 15.46 per cent, an increase of 1.49 per cent over last year, and a decrease of 5.20 per cent compared with 1920.

Since Jan. 1, 1895, stock trading has totaled 4,885,077,199 shares, a yearly average of 174,467,043 shares. Trading in industrials has been 2,609,781,399 shares, or 53.42 per cent of the total trading. Rail stock transactions have reached 2,275,295,800 shares, or 46.57 per cent of total.

The high yearly record trading in industrials was in 1919, when 275,912,100 shares changed hands, the percentage of total being 86.21. In that year Dow, Jones & Co., industrial stock average made a record high of 119.62. The high record trading in rails was in 1901, when transactions reached 181,750,400 shares, or 70.7 per cent of the total trading. The record percentage of trading in rails was 75.03 per cent in 1902.

MACK TRUCKS HAVING UNUSUALLY ACTIVE BUSINESS

Although January is usually the most unfavorable of the year in the booking of orders for motor trucks, so well is the business of Mack Trucks Inc., continuing this winter that January may produce as many orders as did December, itself a surprisingly good month.

December, January, and February are ordinarily quiet periods in the motor industry both as to passenger cars and trucks. March and April always have a recovery of business, with May still better and June the big month of the year. July and August are usually fair periods for new business and September is ordinarily a "good" month and October always the second best month of the year. In 1922 the year-end recession did not take place.

Allowing for adequate depreciation, it looks as though Mack Trucks for 1922 would show net profits of $9 a share for the 283,108 shares of common stock after dividends on the preferred stocks.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—

	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	4%
Year money	5	5
Outside commercial paper	4½	4½
Year money	5	5
Customers' com'l loans	5@5½	5@5½
Individual cus. col. l'ns	5½	5½

	Today	Saturday
Bar silver in New York	66½c	66c
Bar silver in London	32⅝d	32⅜d
Mexican dollars	50⅝c	50⅝c
Bar gold in London		89s3d
Canadian ex. dis. (%)		1
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.	
Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅞@4⅛%
30@60 days	3⅞@4⅛
Under 30 days	3⅞@4⅛
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4 @4¼
30@60 days	4 @4¼
Under 30 days	4 @4¼
Eligible Private Banks—	
60@90 days	4 @4¼
30@60 days	4 @4¼
Under 30 days	4 @4¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4	Chicago	4½
New York	4	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4
Amsterdam	4	London	3
Athens	6½	Madrid	5½
Berlin	12	Paris	5
Bombay	7	Prague	5
Budapest	8	Rome	5½
Brussels	5½	Sofia	6½
Bucharest	6	Stockholm	4½
Calcutta	4	Swiss Bank	3½
Christiania	5	Tokyo	8
Copenhagen	5	Vienna	7
Helsingfors	9	Warsaw	7
Lisbon	7		

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$66,000,000	$782,000,000
Year ago today	50,000,000	
Balances	22,000,000	57,000,000
Year ago today	11,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	22,096,204	42,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling—			
Demand	$4.66¼	$4.65½	$4.8648
Cables	4.66⅜	4.65¾	4.8648
Francs	.065	.0636	.193
Guilders	.3950	.3948	.402
*Marks	.052	.047	.238
Lire	.0479	.0475	.193
Swiss francs	.1866	.1870	.193
Pesetas	.1564	.1560	.193
Belgian francs	.0578	.0575	.193
*Kronen (Aus.)	.014½	.014½	.2026
Sweden	.2679	.2683	.268
Denmark	.1935	.19	.268
Norway	.1866	.1863	.268
Greece	.0124	.0122	.193
Argentina	.846	.846	.9648
*Poland	.037	.036	.2380
Hungary	.0003⅜	.0003⅞	.2030
Servia	.0075	.007	.2030
Finland	.025	.0249	.1930
Tzechoslovakia	.0278	.028	.2026
Rumania	.0051	.0052	.1930
Portugal	.0475	.047	$1.08
Shanghai	.7387½	.7387½	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5375	.5375	.7800
Bombay	.3225	.321	.4866
Yokohama	.4885	.488	.4984
Brazil	.1145	.1145	.3244
Uruguay	.8462½	.8525	1.0342
Chile	.1310	.1310	.3650
Peru	4.20	4.20	4.8685

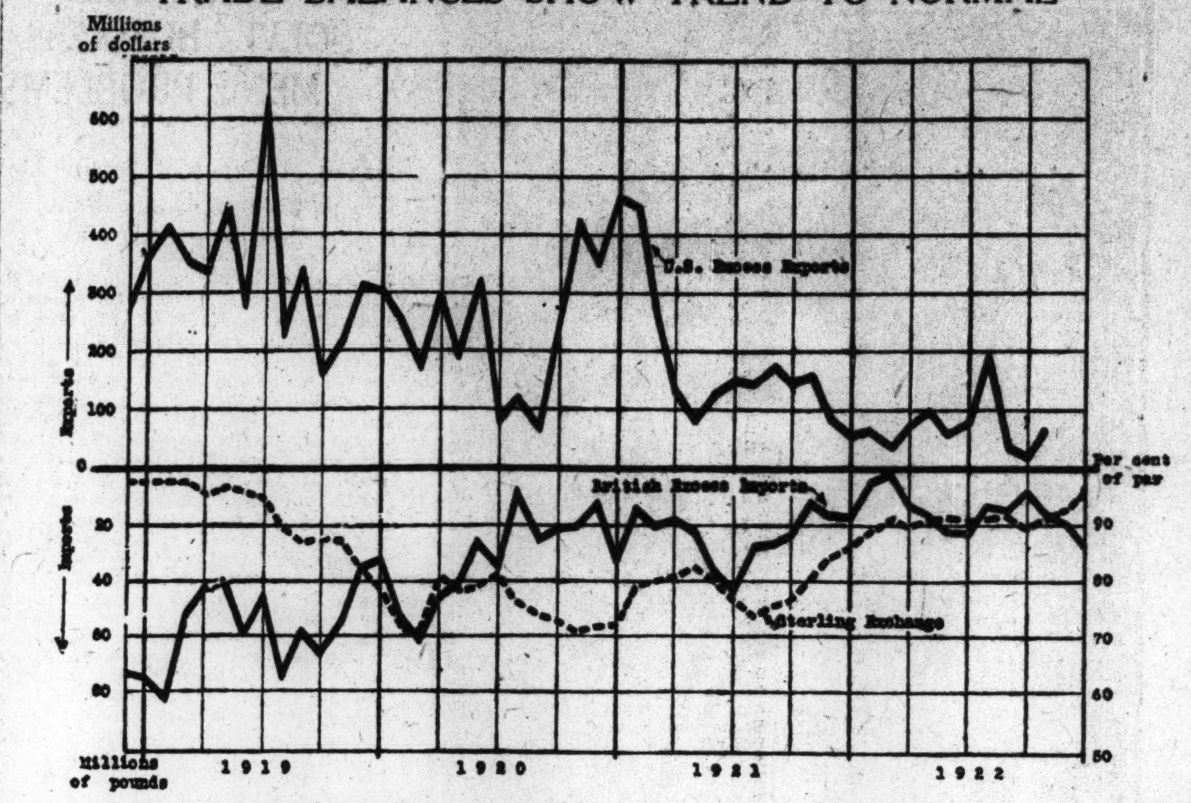
*Cents a thousand.

GERMAN BANK REPORT

BERLIN, Jan. 23—The weekly Bank of Germany report (in marks) compares:

	This Week	Last Week
Coin	1,074,300,000	1,074,100,000
Gold	1,004,800,000	1,004,800,000
Treas cert	337,453,200,000	291,225,000,000
Bills	470,763,200,000	435,600,400,000
Treas bills	1,173,682,000,000	1,096,472,000,000
Advances	631,200,000	647,800,000
Investments	565,400,000	486,400,000
Other assets	108,226,700,000	90,890,500,000
Circula	1,437,779,800,000	1,336,500,500,000
State dep	111,448,400,000	104,141,200,000
Priv depos	415,468,800,000	35,552,100,000
Other liab	131,424,600,000	119,921,300,000
Bank rate	12%	10%
Ln Bu nts	13,400,000,000	13,500,000,000
With Bk of E	50,032,000	50,032,000

TRADE BALANCES SHOW TREND TO NORMAL



The fluctuations in the trade balances of the United States and Great Britain during the last four years are shown in the accompanying chart. The curve showing the variation of sterling exchange from its gold parity in this period—a movement which bears a close relation to trade balances, has also been added.

It will be noted that the excess of exports from the United States and of imports in Great Britain during the last two years has been substantially reduced. From more than $400,000,000 in January, 1921, the United States export surplus dropped to $15,000,000 for September, 1922.

The autumn months usually show a gain in United States export surplus, as a result of the crop movements and especially of the shipments of cotton overseas, and the slump in the latter part of 1922 was due mainly to heavy importations in anticipation of the new tariff law.

Owing to the complications incident to the administration of this law in the first month of its operation, no figures of imports later than October are available. On the whole the United States trade balance has declined to something like its pre-war dimensions, and the change reflects this country's new status as the world's chief creditor nation.

The excess of imports over exports in Great Britain is also approaching the pre-war normal, and growing proportion of such imports consist of raw materials from British factories. This explains the recent improvement in sterling exchange.

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SCOTTISH WOOLEN INDUSTRY SHOWS FAIR OPERATIONS

Some Factories Working Only Part Time—Underwear Section Quite Busy

HAWICK, Jan. 9 (Special Correspondence)—There is little to complain of on the whole in regard to the state of the Scottish woolen industries. Room exists for expansion in all the branches. Some firms are fully employed and others have portions of their machinery either idle or only going in spasmodic fashion, but the situation generally is not amiss.

The tweed trade may therefore be described as in a somewhat patchy condition. Several of the manufacturers are very busy, and are dispatching many bales for both foreign and home consumption.

Cheviot Tweeds the Rage

It is now more than ever apparent that the preponderance of the output for next winter will be in fine Cheviot tweeds of a fancy nature. Merchants are still selecting these in preference to the more expensive botany worsteds and fine Saxonies. Merino wools are still on the upgrade, and fine tweeds have reached a figure at which many merchants have been compelled to draw the line.

These fine makes will be from 2s. to 3s. per yard dearer than they were a year ago; indeed, some botany worsteds will be costing as much as 20s. per yard, and Saxony overcoatings a similar amount, but there is a good selection of these lines at from 12s. to 16s. a yard, and Cheviots are a few shillings cheaper. There are some manufacturers who are still placing on the market cheap botany tweeds, running, it is said, from 7s. to 8s. a yard, but these may possibly be made from old stocks of wools, or with some inferior material. In any case the orders are being taken by these people at unremunerative prices in order to keep the looms running.

More orders have been received from United States houses for overcoatings, including those with a Cheviot face, and Saxony back, and some good lines have also been placed for fine, fancy Cheviot suitings. Merchants in the South American markets are still buying very freely and the colonial trade is steady.

Underwear Trade Good

If the hosiery and underwear trade is a shade quieter at the present time, employment in the different factories is reasonably good. Indeed, during the last few months this branch has enjoyed what may be called a boom. Machinery has been fully employed, with overtime and night shifts going, and in many cases there has been an insufficiency of workers. Merchants have taken large supplies of winter goods, and have got them at prices at which they could not buy them now.

Prices of summer goods have been advanced because of the rise in wool values, but notwithstanding this, the prospects for the future are regarded as very satisfactory. Bookings for next season are being placed more freely than for some time past. The demand for knitted woolen goods is great. Coats, jackets, and vests are much wanted, and woolen scarves are a strong feature. Large quantities of the latter, as well as fancy and tartan hose, are being sent to the United States.

Spinners are doing a much better trade, and dyers are also busier. This is partly due to the greater demand for Cheviot tweeds.

CANADA'S GOLD RESERVES UP

OTTAWA, Jan. 23—The Dominion of Canada Government's gold reserves against Dominion notes have increased heavily lately. At the end of November gold reserves were 30 per cent of Dominion notes in circulation. At the beginning of the year gold reserve was $129,432,385, or nearly 50 per cent, compared with a note issue of $267,269,125. The increase is attributed to the necessity of meeting the Victory loan which matured in December.

LARGE INCREASE IN IRON ORE OUTPUT

Gain of 88 Per Cent in Metal Shipments in 1922

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Iron ore—that barometer of business conditions—is pointing the way to greater prosperity in the United States. The United States Geological Survey reported today that the ore shipped from the mines in 1922 approximated 50,046,00 gross tons, valued at $158,222,000, an increase of 88 per cent in quantity and 75 per cent in value as compared with 1921.

The iron ore mined, exclusive of ore that contained more than 5.5 per cent of manganese, was estimated at 46,963,000 gross tons, an increase of 60 per cent, as compared with 1921. The average value of the ore per gross ton at the mines in 1922 was estimated at $3.16; in 1921 it was $3.57, while the stocks of iron ore at the mines, mainly in Minnesota and Michigan, apparently decreased from 13,836,267 gross tons in 1921 to 10,699,000 in 1922, or 23 per cent.

About 86 per cent of the iron ore shipped in 1922 came from the Lake Superior district, in which 39,602,000 gross tons were mined and 43,095,000 tons were shipped, increases of about 58 and 59 per cent, respectively, as contrasted with the figures for 1921. The ore shipped in 1922 was valued at $145,150,000, a gain of about 78 per cent.

The southeastern states, which constitute the second largest iron-ore producing area, including the Birmingham and Chattanooga districts, mined 5,384,000 gross tons, an increase of 80 per cent over 1921. Shipments of ore from these states to blast furnaces in 1922, amounted to 5,372,000 gross tons, valued at $9,901,000, these increases being 84 per cent in quantity and 85 per cent in value.

OUTLOOK OF RETAIL TRADE FOR 1923 IS CONSIDERED GOOD

The outlook for retail trade during 1923 is good, says a statement by the National Bank of Commerce in New York. Wages in most industries are high, and unemployment is practically non-existent. The position of farmers, while still unsatisfactory, is better than it has been at any time since 1920, and the character of sales by mail order houses indicates that they are no longer confining their purchases to the barest necessities.

Stocks of goods, already low in many lines, have been depleted to the point of exhaustion during the last few weeks, and retailers are coming into the markets to replenish them. Wholesalers', jobbrs', and manufacturers' stocks are not heavy, and any general replenishment of stocks by retailers will necessitate increased production by manufacturers in order to supply the demand.

DIVIDENDS

Hart, Schafner & Marx, Inc., declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common, payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Feb. 19.

Connecticut Mills declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ pe rcent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 22. The is the first payment since February, 1921. Accumulations on the preferred now amount to 11¼ per cent.

The Brooklyn Edison Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

The General Asphalt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 23.

Thompson, Starrett Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of $4 on the preferred, payable April 2 to stock of record March 20.

Roxbury Carpet Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Columbia Gas & Electric Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

December:	1922	1921
Gross	$1,953,614	$1,582,747
Net	477,840	106,130
Gross—year	20,361,179	21,768,140
Net	3,962,043	4,591,454

BRITISH MERCHANT TONNAGE BUILDING SHOWS BIG RISE

Last Quarter of 1922 Figures Jump to 231,000 Tons—Further Gains Expected

LONDON, Jan. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The returns of Lloyds Register of Shipbuilding for the last quarter of 1922 show a remarkable rise in the figures of new merchant tonnage commenced in Britain during the quarter. In the corresponding quarter of 1921 tonnage commenced amounted to only 55,000 tons. In the second quarter of 1922 the figure had fallen still further to about 30,000 tons, rising thence to 74,000 during the third quarter. In the last quarter, however, there was a sudden jump to over 231,000 tons.

While this improvement gives cause for satisfaction, it does not mean that the British shipbuilding industry is yet out of the woods. Until the total new tonnage commenced rises above the total tonnage launched, the work on hand in the shipyards must continue to grow less, and at present the figures for new tonnage are still below the required level, though only to the extent of 30,000 tons.

Decline Arrested

All that can be said, therefore, is that during the last quarter of 1922 the decline was arrested and a state of comparative equilibrium temporarily established. There is, indeed, good reason to believe that the current quarter will see British shipbuilding definitely on the upgrade once more for nearly all parts of the country report a fairly steady flow of orders for new tonnage.

The capacity of British ship-building yards is considerably greater than before the war, while the total tonnage under construction is only 58 per cent of the average during the 12 months immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities, viz; 1,120,000 tons compared with 1,890,000 tons.

It is also noteworthy that for the year before the war the total tonnage of merchant vessels launched in Great Britain exceeded the combine total for the rest of the world by about 600,000 tons. Now, however, the world's total under construction exceeds the British by 100,000 tons.

Total Slightly Less

The total tonnage under construction outside Great Britain has in fact only fallen about 100,000 tons since before the war, though it is distributed differently. The United States figures, for example, have fallen from 276,000 tons to about half this figure. Germany also shows a decrease, while Austria's 60,000 tons have been transferred to Italy. Most other countries record small rises.

The British and United States shipyards have, therefore, so far borne the brunt of the slump in new construction. Whether the improvement in British figures denotes that this country is now getting a larger proportion of the orders for new tonnage or whether there is worldwide improvement in the position (despite the colossal fleet laid up in United States waters) is not yet clear, but British shipbuilding firms are certainly viewing the future less anxiously than they did six months ago.

GOLD METAL STOCKS AT A HIGH LEVEL

During 1922 the gold stock of the United States increased $276,487,064 to $3,933,475,615, Jan. 1, 1923, a new record. During December the gain was $24,858,630. The forecast at Washington that gold would soon begin to move out of the country has been followed by the withdrawal in the last few days of $1,100,000 for India and of $1,300,000 for France.

At the same time gold has been coming in and, including current production, the total promises to mount to a new record Feb. 1, unless there should be some heavy exports the next two weeks.

WHEAT ADVANCES THEN PRICES HAVE GENERAL SETBACK

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—The wheat opening here today, which varied from unchanged figures to ⅛c higher, with May $1.16¼@$1.16⅜ and July $1.11⅛@1.11¼, was followed by slight gains and then a substantial setback all around.

Corn and oats swayed with wheat. After opening unchanged to ⅜c higher, May 71⅝@71¾, the corn market reacted to well below yesterday's closing level.

Oats opened ¼c@⅜c off to ¼c up, May 43⅝@43¾. Later, all months of corn scored a little advance and then turned down grade.

Provisions were neglected but nominally steady.

LOWER PRICES FOR SOFT COAL ARE REPORTED

Domestic Consumers of Anthracite Using More Substitutes Just Now

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23—Bituminous coal operators are displaying only a mild interest in the foreign coal situation. Welsh coals advanced sharply on German and South American buying, but American coal cannot yet be delivered at Rotterdam or Hamburg in competition. However, Ruhr developments might bring a resumption of exports from America. On the other hand United States producers can now sell coal cheaper than it can be brought over from English mines and sold in New York today, the American market having eased recently.

It is a matter of surprise that one of the large railroads recently bought 100,000 tons of Welsh coal at a cost, it is asserted, at least $1 a ton higher than domestic operators would furnish a similar grade, delivered in New York. Such a contract for three-quarter screen gas coal could have been placed here, it is said, for $3.50 to $4 a net ton at mines.

Soft Coal Prices Lower

Soft coal prices have declined further, especially cheaper grades, such as Fairmont mine run, quoted $3.25 to $3.50. Pool 10 quality is quoted $4.50 to $5.25.

To the absence of aggressive buying, rather than too much gain in car supply, easing of the market is due. Operators in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and Washington are complaining of a dearth of business. Around Pittsburgh it was reported some middle west steel mills had come into the market for coking coal, raising the quotation from $2.85 to $3.25.

Railroad embargoes on some roads in New England on bituminous, except for domestic use, have interrupted the movement to that section, but it has been running well ahead of last year.

Besides accentuating the demand for anthracite, the cold weather was a hindrance to full production. Some shortage of mine labor is reported.

Demand for Anthracite

All steam sizes as well as prepared sizes of anthracite are finding a ready market. Barley is well taken up, and is used in some cases to mix with bituminous. Buckwheat is popular for supplementing domestic sizes of anthracite.

Domestic users are now at the maximum consuming season and are feeling the pinch of shortage and so are using substitutes for prepared sizes as never before. Maximum consumption for the Middle Atlantic states will continue six weeks or so and in more northern latitudes still longer. From then on, with less severe weather, supply of domestic sizes of anthracite should be better, with a lessened volume consumed.

SUGAR HIGH IN FRANCE

PARIS, Jan. 23—Sugar prices continue to rise, and are now 60 per cent higher than three months ago. It is expected that 250,000 tons will have to be imported.

MIDDLE WEST'S MONEY SITUATION DECIDEDLY EASY

"Buyers' Strike" Among Bankers Forces Rates for Commercial Paper Down

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (Special)—Money conditions have eased greatly in the last few days and they would be easier if it were not for a kind of "buyers' strike" on the part of bankers in their attitude toward tenders of commercial paper. These instruments now are taken at 4½@4¾ per cent, which is ¼ of 1 per cent lower than a while ago. There have been some transactions at 4¼ and much paper is offered at that figure, but bankers are not inclined to allow the rate to go any lower. They prefer to find other means of investing their surplus funds—in Treasury certificates or the current offerings of corporation securities.

The inflow of money from the agricultural regions is considerable. The rediscounts at the federal reserve bank are at the lowest figures in more than a year and the reserve ratio is again well above 80 per cent.

Business Expanding

Indications of business expansion are numerous, and industrial activity is increasing, but these developments have not yet reached such a stage as to absorb surplus capital. The tendency of prices is upward, and manufacturers and merchants do not raise prices when they are not selling goods. It is only fair to assume, therefore, that the need of capital will catch up with the supply in a few months, if distribution of merchandise continues at the present rate.

Building permits issued in January so far are far in excess of the total for the whole month of January, 1922, according to an announcement by the citizens' committee to enforce the Landis awards. Permits issued up to and including Jan. 18 totaled $11,438,000. Those for the entire month of January last year aggregated $7,991,550.

Housing Situation Easier

This great increase in provision of living quarters is beginning to have an effect in easing the high-rent situation. Construction work in 1922 totaled $227,000,000, and this year promises to exceed those figures. Close observers expect that by May 1, when a large part of the apartment house leases expire, there will be some modification of the present excessive rent schedules.

Building would proceed at an even more rapid rate, except for the shortage of artisans. The condition is not peculiar to Chicago, but it is believed to be general. The United States is seeking to do three times the amount of construction work that was done in 1910 with 80 per cent of the number of journeymen, so rapidly has the supply of mechanics in the building trades decreased in the last 10 years.

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR CO. GAINS

Cuban-American Sugar Company up to the middle of January had made 215,000 bags of sugar, which compares with 66,000 bags to the same date a year ago and 56,000 bags to the same date two years ago. The increased output reflects earlier starts at the two big mills—Chaparra and Delicias.

Although the concern owns six mills, 80 per cent of its production is contributed by Chaparra and Delicias. This year the company is operating Unidad, the mill which did not grind last year.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The Columbia Gas & Electric Company reports these changes in earnings for 12 months. The statement shows $10.16 a share earned for $50,000,000 capital stock in 1922. Figures follow:

	1922	Increase
Dec gross	$1,949,429	$424,925
Net aft tax	1,116,572	316,566
Tot inc	1,313,618	286,742
Sur aft chgs	835,229	277,029
12 mos gross	18,620,945	3,385,597
Net aft txs	9,072,806	1,938,532
Tot inc	10,892,073	1,102,649
Sur aft chgs	5,081,601	778,065

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DUE JAN. 1, 1950

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WHOLESALE SHOE BUYERS PLACING NUMEROUS ORDERS

Considerable Activity in the Boston Market — Prices Are Firm

The presence of about 100 wholesale shoe buyers from the west and south, a fair number representing mail order houses and large department stores, has made the Boston footwear market active lately.

In years prior to 1916 the semiannual visits of the buyers were conspicuous by a lack of broad buying but the small stocks, together with favorable prospects of a brisk demand for spring and summer footwear, has encouraged shoe buyers to place contracts for early shipment, although it is obvious that the element of conservatism is still a factor. Manufacturers, however, whose lines embrace quality, style, and prices correlative with the views of the buyers, are sold to April, and 50 per cent of the trade has yet to report.

The general situation is assuring. Prices are firm, with a strong upward trend on grades cut from vici kid and patent leather. Advances of from 5 cents to 10 cents a pair on the medium grades are reported, although advances are not as yet universal. Manufacturers having unfilled contracts for kid and patent leather are giving their clientele the benefit of December's lower price range.

Other leathers are held close to recent quotations; also shoe materials of all kinds, therefore, footwear prices are firm on all grades.

Equally optimistic are the reports coming from western and southern manufacturing points. Quality is demanded rather than low prices.

A broadening in grades and output is constantly going on, with results beyond expectations, as illustrated in the expositions at the late Chicago Shoe Fair.

The demand for footwear during 1923 promises to be large. The two chief points for buyers to watch are slow deliveries and a moderate advance on grades above referred to, although the whole market requires close attention.

Activity in Leather

The demand for sole leather is steadily increasing but the short supply of heavy weights continues to limit transactions. Union tannage is selling mainly to the sole cutters. Light weights are the features. The call for soles suitable for spring and summer footwear has thus far excelled last year's records so, with tanners well booked on the heavy weights, and a daily call for middle and light weight stock, a good business is assured. Prices hold close to last week's quotations, althoug a bit flexible.

Union offal is moving well in the Boston market but in other centers it is sluggish. Quotations are unchanged, but reports of concessions are heard.

Oak sole leather tanners are booking orders of increasing volume daily. Boston tanners report a wide demand and a much improved sentiment in all the markets. Prices are steady almost to a fraction, but changes are recorded from those of a week ago.

Some buyers call the market soft when large transactions are possible to obtain but it does not so appear in the contracts. The call for oak offal is fair. Offerings for large lots at sharp cuts from quotations are not considered because business prospects are too good for tanners to unload at a sacrifice. The month is closing on a steady if not a strong price list.

Boston side tanners say that although the demand is not normal there is considerable leather moving, and an interest is shown which is significant of future activity.

Not since the days of deflation have prices been so firm as they are, therefore, as the trading improves tanners are looking for the margin of profit which adverse circumstances kept beyond their reach.

The Chicago market reports sales improving in number and quantity, with a tendency toward the top grades. Prices are only firm, with buyers "bearish" as hides become easier.

Calf Skin Affairs

The drive at present is for colored chrome leather of quality from 20@24 cents and elk at 18@22 cents. The demand for mark and combination tannages at 16@20 cents is fairly large. As a whole, however, the side upper leather business is good and growing better.

Calf skin markets are having a steady business; the demand, however, still centers around the plumper weights. Boston tanners are booking orders to cover needs, most of which are for heavy medium grades.

Light weight stock is slow of sale, and its final disposition is more or less of a conundrum.

Chicago and Milwaukee tanners report practically the same conditions, the light skins accumulating with no immediate prospect of an outlet.

Both Boston and Chicago tanners expected the novelty finished skins would run strong this coming spring, but thus far the demand for such has been rather moderate, although the demand for Easter footwear may require large shipments on certain shades.

Prices are not any too strong. Raw skins have fallen off to about 18c. However, there has been no marked change in quotations, especially on the men's weights, the better grades of colors ranging from 60@55c., with the popular selections selling from 50@40c.

The demand for patent leather is well up to predictions. Boston and Philadelphia dealers are securing contracts for a season's run. Practically all grades find an outlet. Quotations are strong but have not changed much, although it is a market which requires scrutiny.

Glazed Leather Market

The call for top grades is good, although the lower grades get the bulk of the business. Grades costing from 35@20c are particularly active.

Bark patent leather is moving well in grades from 28@20c.

The season for shiny stock is now at its best, and a big demand is assured.

Glazed cabrettas are selling in small lots. Buyers are acting with caution. During the days of high priced kid, cabretta stood as a good substitute, but now that kid quotations are not far from normal cabrettas are having strong competition and meeting a lack of the former interest.

Prime selection of colors quoted at 45@40c, but a good quality may be had from 30@25c. Cheaper grades sell from 20@12c.

Philadelphia and Boston glazed kid tanners are busier, a few large contracts having been accepted. Local buyers are ordering each week, according to their needs.

Tanners are somewhat disconcerted over the firmness in the foreign raw skin markets. Calcutta dealers are not at all pliable. They decline offers of 44d. (about 85 cents) for skins running 40 per cent, No. 1; 30 per cent, No. 2, 20 per cent, No. 3 and 10 per cent rejects.

There is no doubt that prices for finished kid are very strong, and, although a tanner here and there may have advanced quick selling grades, they are short on the market as a whole.

Tanners, however, say that they will continue to sell at current quotations so long as their stock of raw material holds, but if they are obliged to pay more for duplicate invoices the advance must be placed on the finished skins.

In a broad way, therefore the glazed kid market is in a position which should attract buyers.

SECURITIES ON LONDON BOARD HAVE GOOD TONE

LONDON, Jan. 23—Continued heaviness in French loans, following Paris, was not reflected in the securities' markets generally on the stock exchange here today where the undertone was cheerful, although price changes were irregular.

Gilt-edged issues were quiet but firm. Repurchases of home rails brought rallies while stock scarcity resulted in hardness in the Argentines.

Dollar descriptions were steady with the New York exchange. Some of the oil shares showed more strength. Royal Dutch 31¾, Shell Transport & Reading 3 15-16, and Mexican Eagle Oil 1 13-16.

Rubbers were leaderless, and trading was restricted. Industrials received good support in spots. Hudsons Bay 7½.

Trading in Kaffirs was slow and fluctuations were mixed.

UNITED STATES MEAT EXPORTS MUCH SMALLER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The value of exports of meats from the United States in 1922 totaled $34,919,343, as compared with 150,878,243 in 1921, it was estimated today by the United States Commerce Department.

Dairy products exported in 1922 were valued at $24,905,495, compared with $44,145,749 in 1921, while exports in 1922 of grains and grain products amounted to $515,913,077, compared with $758,397,520 in 1921.

DANISH CONDENSED MILK INDUSTRY IS PICKING UP

Danish co-operative dairies are going into the condensed milk business and are beginning to supply world markets with great quantities of this article. While Denmark prior to the World War exported very little condensed milk, the last two years have witnessed exportations reaching into millions of kilograms, Assistant Trade Commissioner Sorensen, Copenhagen, informs the Department of Commerce.

In 1921, 17,000,000 kilograms of condensed milk left the Danish Kingdom, the bulk of which was taken by England. The English prefer the Danish condensed skimmed milk, while other classes of condensed milk and cream go in considerable quantities to Germany, Austria, and also England.

LEVER BROTHERS MEETING TO CHANGE CAPITALIZATION

LONDON, Jan. 23—A general meeting of Lever Bros. will be held Jan. 30 to consider resolutions for converting the 5 per cent cumulative preferred and ordinary shares into 8 per cent cumulative preferred and ordinary. The proposals do not in any way affect rights of holders of 7 per cent or 8 per cent "A" preference or the three classes of 20 per cent cumulative preference and ordinary shares.

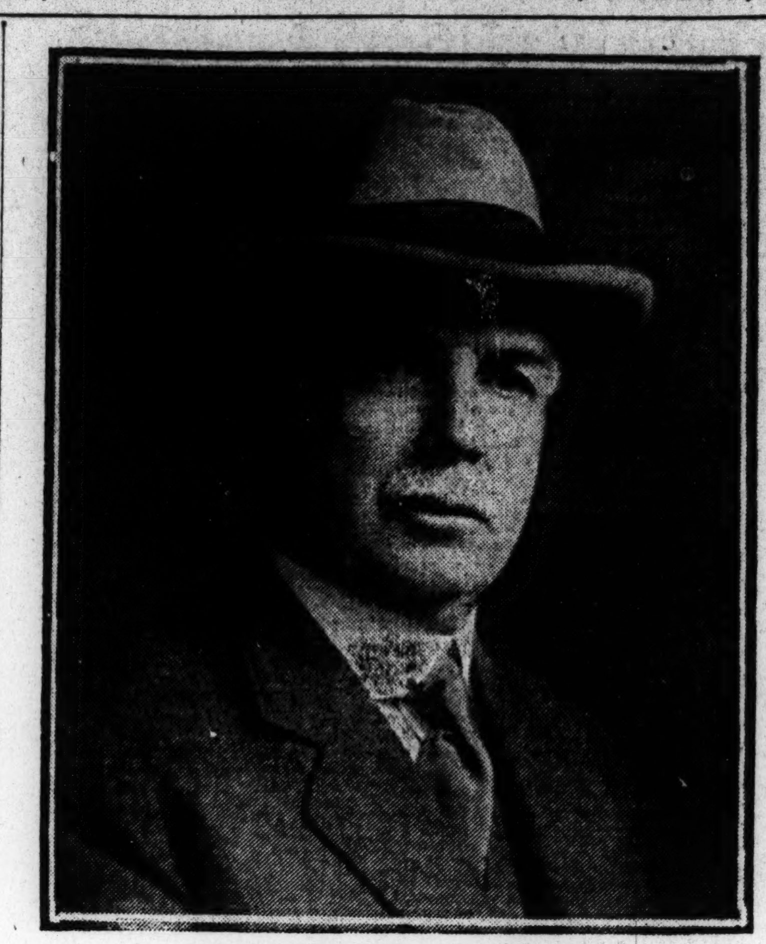
They constitute, in effect, an internal arrangement of which the principal object is to enable ordinary shareholders to confer benefits upon persons who have acquired or may acquire in the future shares in the company of the class now proposed to be converted into 8 per cent shares under provisions of company partnership trust law.

COTTON STOCKS

(Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.)

	Bid	Asked
American Linen Co.	90	95
Arkwright Mills	65	..
Barnard Mfg Co.	125	..
Border City Mfg Co.	*104	..
Bourne Mills	145	..
Chace Mills	120	..
Charlton Mills	..	*133
Cornell Mills	*170	..
Davis Mills	..	116
Davol Mills	..	130
Fall River Elec Lt Co.	132	..
Flint Mills	..	*170
Granite Mills	115	118
King Philip Mills	..	187½
Laurel Lake Mills pf.	100	..
Laurel Lake Mills com.	55	..
Lincoln Mfg Co.	105	..
Mechanics Mills	130	..
Narragansett Mills	125	..
Osborn Mills	107	..
Parker Mills com.	50	..
Pilgrim Mills com.	..	140
Pilgrim Mills pf.	105	..
Pocasset Mfg Co.	..	98
Sagamore Mfg Co.	*275	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	50
Shove Mills	..	97½
Stafford Mills	..	125
Stevens Mfg Co.	140	..
Union Cotton Mfg Co.	*160	..
Wampanoag Mills	*105	..
Weetamoe Mills	103	110

* New stock.



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John M. Campbell

ONE of eastern Ontario's industrial leaders is John M. Campbell of Kingston, who as a young man started in the flour milling business at Perth, Ont. Possessing a genius for things electrical, Mr. Campbell extended his business interests to Kingston, and established the first electrical plant there, this plant running his Kingston mills and giving Kingston a new street lighting system.

Mr. Campbell reorganized the public utilities when the city of Kingston bought out the private companies that had been supplying the people with water, gas, and electricity up to 1904. Later he became interested in the Rochester-Lockport, New York, electric road, which he managed for a while. He also had electrical interests in British Columbia. Obtaining power rights on the Rideau River, he developed the first electrical energy on that Canadian waterway, his power house being six miles east of Kingston.

His system supplied power to Gananoque and rural districts east of Kingston, besides becoming an auxiliary supply to Kingston. When the Canada Steamships, Limited, eliminated some of its services Mr. Campbell entered the steamboat field and bought several boats, operating passenger and freight routes over an area of 100 miles that had been neglected during the war. One of these routes was to the Thousand Islands and another to Cape Vincent, N. Y.

Mr. Campbell's biggest effort has been to induce the Canadian Government to make Kingston a national port and build large elevators there. With others he saw that Kingston would be the natural grain transshipping point at the foot of the Great Lakes when the new Welland Canal is completed. He brought the Government engineers and the railways to an agreement in the matter of plans for this project, and is pressing the Government to carry out the plan, the wisdom of which seems most evident at this time.

Owing to the great Canadian harvest, there has been great difficulty in keeping the elevators and harbors of Ft. William, Ont., and Montreal, Que., from being glutted as the grain is pouring in from the Canadian western provinces. Big elevators at Kingston would relieve this condition. John M. Campbell showed himself a man of vision by foreseeing this very condition several years ago and advising the Government of that time to be ready to meet it.

WAR-TIME GAIN IN EXPORT TRADE IS WELL MAINTAINED

Big Increases in First Nine Months of 1922 Compared With Pre-War Period

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Maintenance of the war-time expansion in the export trade of a number of industries in the United States was revealed in an analysis of quantity figures covering the first nine months of 1922 and the corresponding period in 1913, made public today. Gains in imports in the first nine months of 1922 compared with the corresponding period in 1921 also are analyzed, and are attributed partly to shipments in anticipation of tariff rate increases.

Quantity increases in exports cited by the department in its comparison with pre-war figures show sugar gaining 4,956 per cent, rye 1,782, rice 1178, oats 364, corn 223, oranges 60, wheat 53, wheat flour 21, barley 17, bacon 56, lard 38, gasoline and nahptha 201, gas and fuel oil 105, crude petroleum 100, lubricating oils 65, iron scrap 668, sulphur 467, zinc slabs, blacks 223, nails 31, iron and steel sheets, plates 21, iron wire 3, automobile trucks 939, passenger automobiles 140, incandescent lamps 68, internal combustion engines 58, and cotton cloth 29 per cent.

Among the import gains recorded in the nine months' period last year compared with that of the preceding year, brass increased 596 per cent in value and 819 in quantity; linseed oil, 568 and 501 per cent; pig iron, 377 and 525, and coal, 198 and 239 per cent, respectively.

Of all the imports in the period in 1922, nearly 11 per cent of the value was found to be represented by raw silk, totaling $237,000,000, with cane sugar valued at $208,000,000, comprising 9.5 per cent, second.

Declines from the first nine months of 1913 are shown in that part of 1922 in raw cotton, 13 per cent; cottonseed oil 77, cotton waste 16, wood staves 52, leather boots and shoes 50, oil cake and oil cake meal 56, hydraulic cement 66, railway ties 45, prunes 30, fertilizers 39, illuminating oil 18, steel rails 41, iron ore 39, iron pipes 40 and iron and steel rods and bars 13 per cent.

The value of fur imports in the first nine months of last year as compared with the corresponding period of 1921, increased 162 per cent, raw cotton increased 86 per cent, tin bars and blocks 140, and woven fabrics of flax, hemp and ramie 92 per cent.

Public Utility Earnings

ALABAMA POWER

December:	1922	1921
Gross	$583,624	$431,776
Expenses	339,551	229,065
Net	244,073	202,711
Gross—year	5,745,321	4,542,357
Expenses	2,994,599	2,162,472
Net	2,750,722	2,379,885

PACIFIC MILLS' PROFITS

Net profit of the Pacific Mills for the year ended Dec. 30, 1922, was $1,354,594, compared with $3,553,664 in 1921 and $5,231,584 in 1920. The 1920 profit consisted of $27,384 in the first six months and $1,327,210 in the second six months.

UNITED STATES RUBBER SUBSIDIARY INCREASES WAGES

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Jan. 23—The Woonsocket Rubber Company, footwear division of the United States Rubber Company, yesterday announced an increase of wages for employees in its local mill and that at Millville, Mass., effective Feb. 1.

The amount of the increase was not announced but it was understood it would equal the cut made in June, 1921. The number of employees affected totals 1900.

The company announced a full-time schedule with the probability of its being continued throughout the year.

CINCINNATI MARKET

Price Range for Week Ended Jan. 20

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
174	Am Laun M new	31	31	31	
647	Am Roll Mill	32	31⅝	31¾	— ¾
127	do pf	100	108¾	108¾	— ½
46	Champ Fiber pf	100	100	100	
166	Corcoran - Victor	6	6	6	+1¾
10	do pf	70	70	70	+9
30	Cooper A	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
173	Churngold	43	42	42	— ¼
5	Dixie Ter pf	104	104	104	
5	Excelsior Shoe	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
50	Fleischman new	34	33½	34	+1
62	Fren B-Bauer pf	100	99	100	+4
25	Gibson Art pf	105	104	105	+2
100	Gruen Watch	30¾	30	30	
50	do pfd	103¾	103¾	103¾	
169	Kroger G new pf	109½	108¼	108¼	— ¼
50	Lawson R pfd	100	100	100	
25	Paragon Ref	12	12	12	
867	Procter & Gam	131¼	130¼	130¾	— ½
176	do 6% pfd	109	108	108¼	—1
72	Pure Oil 6% pfd	75¾	75½	75¾	— ¼
10	do 8% pfd	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
78	U S Playing Card	90	89	89	
27	U S Ptg & Lith	53	53	53	+1
16	do 1st pfd	99	99	99	
3	do 2d pfd	70¼	70	70¼	—2¼
11	Wheatley L pfd	103	103	103	+1¾
30	Fifth-Third U U	257	256	256	—1
189	Cinti Tel	70	68	69¾	+1½
262	Cinti G & E	83	82½	82½	— ½
70	Ohio B Tel pfd	102½	102¼	102¼	
489	Cinti St Rwy	33¾	33	33½	+ ½
97	C N & C	76⅞	76½	76½	—1¼
8	do pfd	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
8	C N O & T P Ry	102	102	102	
	BONDS				
$3500	Dalton A M 8s	103	103	103	+1

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Quoted by Stone & Webster

	Bid	Ask
Abington & Rockland Cap	135	..
Baton Rouge Elec Co pf	83	..
do com	123	125
Blackstone Val Gas & El Co pf	97	..
do com (par $50)	76	78
Cape Breton Elec Co Ltd pf	60	..
do com	10	..
Colum Elec & Pow Co 1st pf	101½	..
do 2d pf	91	..
do com	94	..
Conn Lt & Pow Co 8% pf	113	115
Conn Power Co pf	94	..
East Tex Elec Co pf	81	84
do com	92	..
Ed Elec Ill Co Brock Cap	184	190
El Paso Elec Co pf	85	..
do com	124	127
Fall River Gas Works Co Cap	210	216
Gal-Houston Elec Co pf	69	72
do com	27½	..
Haverhill G L Co Cap (par $50)	85	..
Hought Co E L Co pf (par $25)	18	20
do com (par $25)	10	12
Jacksonville Trac Co pf	37	..
Lowell Elec Lt Corp Cap	185	..
Mississippi Riv Pow Co pf	80	82
do com	27	28½
North Tex Elec Co pf	78	81
do com	81	84
Nova Scotia Tram & Pow Co pf	37	..
Pub Serv Invest Co pf	83	85
do com	100	..
Puget Sound Pow & Lt Co pr	104	106
do pf	80	83
do com	53	55
Rail & Lt Secur Co pf	85	..
do com	80	..
Savan Elec & Pow Co deb	99	102
do pf	67	70
do com	12	15
Sierra Pac Elec Co pf	74	77
do com	5	7
Tampa Elec Co Cap	137	..

HOW BANKS HELP SOLVE BUSINESS MEN'S PROBLEMS

Head of Industrial Service Department of Boston Bank Describes Functions

The great expansion that has taken place in recent years in the scope of commercial banking in this country, through the establishment of business service departments by leading national banks and trust companies, was described by Alston H. Garside, manager of the industrial service department of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, in a radiophone lecture delivered last night under the auspices of Tufts College and broadcasted from Station WGI, Medford Hillside.

"The work of a bank's service department is highly varied, for it covers all phases of all lines of business," said Mr Garside. "A shoe manufacturer, finding labor conditions unsatisfactory in the town where he is located, decides to move elsewhere, and asks his bank to find a vacant factory for him. A dealer in factory supplies, having become the distributor of a new machine for use in paper mills, asks for a list of leading manufacturers who would be interested in his product, and for letters of introduction to some of them. The president of a large business house, having to deliver an address at a trade convention, requests certain statistics to embody in his speech.

"An automobile agency calls for a report on industrial conditions in various parts of New England for use in laying out its selling policy. A print cloth manufacturer, in considering whether he should buy cotton beyond his immediate requirements, asks for information about production, consumption and stocks of the staple. Such inquiries as these form the regular daily grist of a bank's service department.

"Let me tell you of four services which a Boston bank rendered to a large manufacturing concern in New England. Some time ago the treasurer of this concern had an argument with the local tax authorities over the assessed valuation of his plant. In defending his position, he found it necessary to obtain figures showing the valuations on similar properties in other mill centers. He asked the bank if it could obtain this information for him. The bank communicated with the assessors in other cities and towns, secured the data desired, and gave the manufacturer a full report on the subject.

Aids in Specific Problems

"Shortly afterward, this same mill treasurer received requests from certain of his workers for increases in wages. He felt sure that he was already paying these employees more than his competitors were, for workers of equal skill and responsibility. Again he called on the bank, asking for data which would support his contention. The bank responded by giving him a statement of the wage scales of competing plants which it had secured direct from the managers of these concerns.

"Later, the manufacturer decided to buy certain raw materials direct from producers in Europe instead of from the middleman with whom he had previously been dealing. He went to the bank a third time, asking that it put him in touch with reliable producers in England, France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland. The bank took up the matter with its own foreign correspondents, with government agencies, foreign trade papers, trade associations and chambers of commerce, and secured the names of a hundred or more foreign concerns of high business standing who wished to deal direct with manufacturers in this country.

"Still later, the manufacturer found it necessary to obtain printed records of the prices of certain commodities over a period of several months to present as evidence in a law suit. He asked the bank to give him any data that it had in its files or that it could get from other sources. The bank gave him quotations which it had compiled itself and supplemented these with the prices published by leading trade papers. This tabulation constituted an important piece of evidence in the trial of the suit and helped the manufacturer win a verdict of approximately $75,000.

Adapts Service to Needs

"Banks naturally adapt their service to the business interests of their customers. Those which are located in the principal cities on the coast where a large volume of foreign trade is handled provide special service for importers and exporters, such as translation of foreign letters and assistance in making foreign connections. Some institutions in the agricultural districts of the country give information as to scientific methods of farming and economical merchandising of crops. Some banks render only limited, specialized service, such as giving advice on cost methods and production efficiency. When the bank with which the speaker is associated organized its service department six years ago, it planned to serve simply the textile industry, but it received so many inquiries from other trades it was obliged to broaden its activities to cover business in general.

"Banking is done primarily on the basis of confidence and good will. Banks win confidence by conducting their affairs along sound, safe lines. They create good will by doing everything possible to serve their customers. It is the realization of these facts that has led the banks to extend their activities along the lines that I have described. The banks have taken on these functions in an effort to furnish something more than routine banking facilities. These new services voice the spirit of commercial banks today—a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness toward business men individually and toward trade and industry in general."

POLISH FINANCES

LONDON, Jan. 22—The Polish Minister of Finance has introduced a bill for the purpose of safeguarding the State against loss from the depreciation of the mark by imposing a fine of 10 per cent on monthly arrears in income tax.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (Special)—Additional rulings on the tariff classification of unwashed wool imported on skins have been handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers. Free entry is accorded wool under paragraph 650, tariff act of 1913, in decisions sustaining protests of J. W. Hampton Jr. & Co. of Philadelphia, and Schmoll Fils & Co., H. R. Bradt, Herwitz & Arbib and Jones & Maudin of New York. The collector's assessment of duty under the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921 is reversed.

Snails, imported in tins, are not "prepared meats" within the meaning of that term as used in the tariff act, the customs board held today in overruling a protest of Mayer & Lange filed against the collector's assessment of duty at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385 of the 1913 law. In making the claim for classification as prepared meat the importers sought to have this delicacy entered duty free.

Mica waste, which, after being imported here, is ground and used to manufacture buttons was the subject of another decision sustaining a protest of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of St. Albans, Vt. Duty was assessed at 4 cents a pound under paragraph 77, act of 1913. The board now coincludes that duty should have been levied at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 384.

Protests of the Stone & Downer Company of Boston against the collector's assessment of duty on certain cotton cloth on the ground that the yarn count as returned by the customs appraiser was excessive, are overruled by the board because the importers failed to support their contention with sufficient evidence.

DRY HOLES IN OIL FIELDS CAUSE LOSS OF MILLIONS YEARLY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Thirty million dollars a year is being wasted in the drilling of dry holes in oil fields of the country, it is stated at the Bureau of Mines. In the two years ending with 1922 a total of 5814 dry holes were drilled at an average cost of $10,000 each.

Use of a forked stick and other variations of the "divining rod" idea by oil prospectors in determining drilling locations is the cause for a considerable percentage of "dry holes," the bureau said. The largest number of dry holes have been drilled in the Texas fields.

"The tendency to drill for gusher production, which yields big returns in spite of any mechanical defects in drilling methods, has caused drillers to frequently pass over oil bearing sands of comparatively small yield, and to actually overlook rich oil zones in proven fields," said the bureau. "Other fields, it has been recently found, have been ruined by water because development methods were never carried beyond a hole in the ground state."

The bureau is urging more conservative and scientific methods in both the drilling of wells and the production of oil.

SALES AND PROFITS OF WALDORF SYSTEM AT NEW HIGH MARK

The volume of sales of Waldorf System, Inc., for 1922, was close to expectations, topping the $12,000,000 mark by $118,000 and thus running almost $2,000,000 or 20 per cent ahead of the 1921 aggregate of $10,309,000. Subject to only slight variation, final net should be in the neighborhood of $1,150,000, compared with $819,000 in 1921, while the balance for the common will be about $5.45 a share, compared with $3.70 in 1921.

Naturally this splendid showing represented the fruits of expansion, for the number of stores was increased from 88 to 103 during the year, the chief acquisition coming as far back as January with the purchase of the Clark chain in Cleveland, which added eight going units and a gross of nearly $2,000,000. The best index, however, from an operating standpoint, to the character of the expansion is in the number of meals served. These increased about 16 per cent, from 38,365,694 in 1921 to 44,684,013 last year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Mexican Government has decided to levy a 10 per cent tax on the gross earnings of railways.

The new building of the New York Cotton Exchange is expected to be completed for occupancy May 1.

The German Reichsbank has fixed the purchase price of the 20-mark gold piece for the present week at 70,000 paper marks.

The opening of the first series of Colonial wool auctions in London today will bring offerings of 160,000 bales of wool, or more than 50,000,000 pounds.

Raw wool exports through London for the United States during the last 60 days reached the record-breaking total of 13,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,500,000 pounds in the corresponding period a year ago.

The Putnam Trust Company and Greenwich National Bank, Greenwich, Conn., merge and business will be conducted by the Putnam Trust Company. Resources of the combined institution are $5,600,000.

The production of iron ore in the United States during 1922 aggregated 46,963,000 tons, an increase of 60 per cent over the preceding year; 86 per cent of the total production came from the Lake Superior district.

Bank debits for the week ended Jan. 17 totaled $10,225,000,000, an increase of $341,000,000 over the preceding week. The increase is in accordance with the customary mid-month swell of check payments in the United States.

Renewed hope is expressed by United States Treasury officials that the Government's budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, next, will practically balance. The estimated deficit has now been reduced to $250,000,000 and there is some possibility that this may be wiped out.

DUTCH PRODUCERS OF LINSEED CAKES WANT PROTECTION

Say American Manufacturers of Linseed Products May Strangle the Industry

ROTTERDAM (Special Correspondence)—American competition has brought the Dutch linseed oil industry into a tight corner. Hitherto, the Dutch oil industry has been able to maintain a predominating position at home as well as abroad, in spite of competition on the part of foreign manufacturers. Dutch manufacturers supplied Dutch markets with about 50 per cent of the demand for oil cakes, as compared with 40 per cent supplied by America.

An import duty on linseed, levied by the American Government to protect its agriculture, did not do any harm to the Dutch industry.

The duty levied on 100 gallons of oil exceeds the duty on an equal quantity of linseed by $9. On one ton of linseed, therefore, the American manufacturer already has a protection of $9; and yet on exporting his cakes, he is granted, in addition to this, a drawback of one-half of the import duty on one ton of seed, on the quantity of cakes manufactured by him out of one ton of linseed, after the 100 gallons of oil. It is manifest, that this drawback is a clear export premium.

Consequently the Dutch manufacturers find on exporting oil to America a barrier in the shape of a productive duty of $9 per 100 gallons, and, to make matters worse, they have to face a competition in oil cakes that are being exported with a drawback of $5.35 per 1490 pounds. Not only do they lose their market for oil in America, but, at no distant date the Dutch cakes will be ousted from the Dutch markets by the American product.

At first sight it would seem that Dutch agriculture will profit by cheap American cakes. However, those who know that the whole American linseed-oil and oil-cake industry is in the hands of four or five very large concerns, intimately related, will see at a glance that the American industry would not think of simply handing over the benefit of the drawback to Dutch agriculture. After several commercial manipulations, so much will be sacrificed of the drawback as is needed to snatch away the orders from the Dutch competitors, till the Dutch industry shall be doomed and Holland's cattle breeders be at the mercy of the American conquerors.

As a measure of defense, the Dutch manufacturers are asking from the Government the prohibition of oil-cake imports from America. At present, thanks to Holland's present commercial policy, America places 40 per cent of the whole oil-cake production in the Netherlands. It would be easy to intimate to the American Government that such a prohibition would be removed, as soon as America should have reestablished the equilibrium, disturbed by her tariff. The Dutch oil manufacturers are convinced that America would not be long in taking proper measures.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET PRICES ARE GENERALLY HIGHER

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—Prices in yesterday's live-stock trading were on a generally higher level, all sections showing a stronger tone than for several days.

Receipts, prices, and conditions were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; killing classes, steady to strong; spots higher or better grades beef steers and beef heifers, closing fairly active; top matured steers, $11.50; best yearlings in load lots, $10.25; three head strictly choice youngsters, $12; bulk beef steers, $8.50@9.75; stockers and feeders active, strong to 25c higher; bulk desirable feeders out of first hands, $7.25@7.75; stockers, $6.50@7.50; bulk desirable bologna bulls, $4.75@4.85; bulk good to choice light vealers to packers, $10@11; selected kind to shippers, upward to $12 and above.

Hogs—Receipts, 55,000; general market strong; closed firm to higher on butchers; bulk 140 to 190-pound average, $8.70@8.80; top, $8.85; bulk 200 to 225-pound butchers, $8.45@8.60; bulk 400 to 800-pound butchers, $8.25@8.35; weighty packing sows, mostly $7@7.25; light weight pigs, around $8.25; holdover moderate.

Sheep—Receipts 16,000; fat lambs, 15c to 25c higher; wooled kind up most; top, $16.25 to shippers and packers; bulk wooled lambs, $14.50@15.25; clipped kind, mostly $12.25@12.75; few yearling wethers, big, 25c higher; choice 82-pound yearlings, $13.50; heavier kind, around $12.50; sheep, steady to strong; heavy fat ewes, $8.50@6.50; lighter weight, up to $8; desirable aged wethers, $8.50@9; feeders, scarce, around steady.

DETROIT EDISON CO. EARNINGS LARGER

Detroit Edison Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports a surplus of $3,613,164 after depreciation and interest, equivalent to $10.48 a share on $34,454,900 stock, compared with $2,850,170, or $10.17 a share on $28,012,700 stock in 1921. Comparative figures follow:

	1922	1921
Gross earnings	$26,408,159	$23,382,898
*Net earnings	7,169,545	6,283,835
Sur ad int	3,613,164	2,850,170
Dividends	2,599,277	2,234,338
Surplus	1,013,887	615,832

*After expenses, depreciation.

BROWN CO. BONDS ALL SOLD

Hornblower & Weeks of Boston say that the issue of $2,500,000 Brown Company 6 per cent serial gold debenture bonds, series C, offered by them yesterday at prices to net 6⅛ per cent to 5½ per cent have all been sold.

College Man Seeks New Position

Can your organization use a man capable of taking on responsibility and assisting a busy sales executive? This man is qualified in this particular and is also fitted to manage an office or department and to direct sales force. Has proven record of sales and sales promotion. Where hard work, industry and initiative are needed this man can prove his worth. Seeks right opportunity rather than large salary. Can utilize his spirit of willingness and perseverance to positive advantage for you. For full credentials write D-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Classified Advertisements

Minimum Space for Classified Advertisements, Three Lines

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Raising Oranges in a Florida Beauty Spot

Leading business men and fruit growers of Florida are developing four thousand acres of Temple oranges within a few miles of the thriving City of Tampa.

This orange grove development, called Temple Terraces, has been planned and will be carried out by experts. Groves are being sold to desirable investors at reasonable prices and on liberal terms.

Your personal attention to care of property is optional, and it is not necessary unless you so prefer.

Write for free copy of booklet.

Temple Terraces, Inc.
801 Citrus Exchange Bldg.,
TAMPA, FLORIDA

REAL ESTATE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
FRANK C. FORDERER
2729 N. Front St. Philadelphia

For Oklahoma Oil Properties and Real Estate Write
J. M. BERRIMAN, Chickasha, Oklahoma

ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO—Large furnished front room, also single rooms; priv. house; Argyle "L", Broadway cars. 1136 Ainslie St. Tel. Edgewater 2556.

CHICAGO—Large sunny room, modern, adjoining bath; $4 N. S.; near church, lake and Addison "L" Sta. exp. Tel. Buckingham 1993

CHIAGO—Ideal housekeeping suite, 3 large front rooms, facing front porch; homelike, private; $65 a month. Tel. Buckingham 0177.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Attractive front room, adj. bath, home priv., for bus. woman; private family. 1318 Ogden Drive Holly. 9826.

NEW YORK CITY
112th St. at Broadway—Large room near bath, also small room with bath. Telephone Cathedral 5816.

NEW YORK CITY, 415 W. 115th St.—Elegantly furnished room with twin beds, also single room. Apt. 42. Tel. Cath. 7127. JACKSON.

NEW YORK CITY, 157 W. 11th St., Corner Seventh Ave.—Furnished rooms or apartment; convenient all transportation lines. HOFFLIN.

NEW YORK CITY—Comfortable, clean, outside single room, steam, electricity; near subway, $5. 3060 Albany Crescent. Phone Kingsbridge 3091.

NEW YORK CITY, 252 W. 74th St.—Beautiful sunny immaculate rooms, one flight; handsomely furnished; modern home; references.

NEW YORK CITY—Two good rooms, lavatory between, single or together; refined, select. ABBOTT, 411 West End Ave., Schuyler 7044.

NEW YORK CITY, 423 W. 118th St.—Homelike outside single room in private family. Telephone Cathedral 4625. Apt. 51.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ST. GEORGE, S. I. N. Y. CITY—Charming all-year residence, facing bay; 30 min. Wall St.; delightful commuting; 50 comfy warm outside rooms, lovely furnished; excellent home table; select clientele; parlors; real home atmosphere; 15 years one management; weekly with meals, $20 up single; $32 up double; booklet. EVELYN LODGE, 71 Central Ave.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

DETROIT
First floor, 6-room apartment; fine residential street; near car and bus line. 2156 Cadillac Ave. Hickory 5597.

NEW YORK CITY, February 10th—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; centrally located; convenient transportation; southern exposure; $400 per month; less for longer period; seen by appointment. Box C-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

OFFICES TO LET

LOS ANGELES—Three sunny connecting rooms in new building opposite car barns, in growing district. 2327 W. 54th St.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED
First Class Salesman
Who is thoroughly familiar with
High Grade Cutlery
Must be capable of successfully managing a cutlery department.
J. B. HUNTER CO.
60 Summer St., Boston.

WANTED—An experienced and energetic wall paper salesman. Address Box 255, Sacramento, Cal.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MUSICAL SALESWOMEN
Phonograph dealers need plain saleswomen in record department. We are about to inaugurate training courses for free instruction in grafonola and record selling. Apply by letter stating whether you could attend day or evening classes, selling experience you have had and your knowledge of music. COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, 1000 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN
Corporation of high financial standing has an attractive proposition for sales representatives selling high grade pure silk hosiery to men and women; sells on sight; guaranteed to customers; excellent commissions and protected territory. STYLA SILK HOSIERY CO., Agency Dept., New Haven, Conn.

CANADA—Live agent required by a British firm manufacturing webbing, tapes and bindings for all trades; canvas, coco matting, jute stair carpets, etc. Communicate direct, giving prospects, terms of business and full information to E. H. PRICE & HOLMES, SMITH, Ltd., Arundel Street Mills, Chester Road, Manchester, England.

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesman Representative
Manufacturer of electrical equipment wants a thoroughly reliable representative for Boston and nearby; selling organization already established will be considered; factory representative now in Boston for interviews; references required; in writing give full details and telephone number. Box J-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

MANUSCRIPT TYPIST

AUTHORS' MANUSCRIPTS NEATLY AND ACCURATELY TYPED; Rates Furnished.
Authors' Typing & Revising Agency
2212 2nd Ave., H. P., Richmond, Va.

Business Opportunities

An advertisement under this heading, in the Classified Columns of The Christian Science Monitor, puts you in touch with business people all over the world. Classified Advertisements for the Monitor are received at the following offices:

Boston, 107 Falmouth Street, Tel. Back Bay 4330
New York, 21 East 40th Street, Tel. Murray Hill 0777
Cleveland, 512 Bulkley Building, Tel. Cherry 2099
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Building, Tel. Wabash 7182
Kansas City, 502-A Commerce Building, Tel. Delaware 272
San Francisco, 200 Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg., Tel. Sutter 7240
Los Angeles, 629 Van Nuys Building, Tel. 15831
Seattle, 763 Empire Building, Tel. Main 3904
London, 2 Adelphi Terrace, Tel. Gerrard 5422

Also by Local Advertising Representatives of The Christian Science Monitor in many cities of the United States and other countries. Rate 20 cents a line.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HAVE had eight years' experience as assistant to superintendent of construction, having office supervision and general charge of all field work on tipples, coal handling plants, shaft sinking, etc.; also some experience estimating and erecting building steel. Address ADVERTISER, 375 Lehigh Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, 8 years' experience with one of largest fire insurance companies, desires to advance himself. Box A-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

EXECUTIVE young man, capable directing office force, wishes opening with progressive concern offering good opportunity. Box A-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

ACCOUNTANT with 9 years' experience, 3 in public practice, desires position in Chicago. T-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION as assistant to steward or in charge of dining room; references given. Box H-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPABLE young woman desires position; trust and responsibility; secretar'l train. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AN ENGLISH company is open to cooperate with American manufacturers of pure and art silk stockings for placing on English market. Apply Box 6094, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SLENDERFORM BRASSIERES—Pink, white satin and mercerized, sizes 32-34, price $1.35; black satin to order, price $2.50. Apt. 47, 611 West 111th St., New York City.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Furniture of 5-room apt., incl. sewing machine, vacuum cleaner. Call evenings after 5, Suite 8, 19 Norway St., Boston.

TEACHERS

VOCAL & PIANO INSTRUCTION
CARRIE S. HIRSCH
Riverside 0085 24 W. 90th St.
NEW YORK CITY

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

ESTABLISHED business man in Pittsburgh is in position to represent 1 or more outside manufacturers in Pittsburgh territory. P. O. Box 1053, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

HOME for those desiring rest and quiet; experienced attention.
MISS BORMAN, 2640 Cook St., Victoria, B. C. Phone 2149

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL ELECTION WILL BE HELD IN FEBRUARY

L. A. Taschereau's Government to Go Before People for First Time—Conservative Opposition Is Weak

QUEBEC, Que., Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—With the dissolution of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec which was announced by the Premier, L. A. Taschereau, there has opened what promises to be the liveliest contest held in this Province since the access to power of Sir Lomer Gouin in 1905 and the complete demoralization of the Provincial Conservative Party. Nominations are scheduled for Jan. 29 and polling day is Feb. 5.

This is the first time that Mr. Taschereau has gone before the people, his administration being in reality a continuation of that of Sir Lomer Gouin, who resigned office at the end of the first session subsequent to his return to power for the fifth consecutive time in 1919 and turned over the premiership to Mr. Taschereau, his Attorney-General, who did not find it necessary to obtain a fresh mandate from the electors.

For various reasons the Conservative Opposition has been virtually non-existent for many years, its representation in a Legislature of some 80 members varying between four and 18. During that time Arthur Sauvé, the leader of the Opposition remnant, has maintained a patient and courageous fight which during the past year or two has begun to attract the attention of the public, the more so as the Liberal administration has suffered from the disintegrating forces that inevitably assert themselves after a quarter century of uninterrupted power. In the last Parliament, Mr. Sauvé had only four supporters but a party convention was held at Montreal last spring at which a new organization was created.

There are no new issues of any importance to be decided by the public nor any marked difference in policies between the two parties and the real question is as to whether the people are tired of the present régime or not. This is the first opportunity for a popular pronouncement upon the government's liquor law, but although the Conservatives are vigorously opposing a state monopoly they are not advocating prohibition. In the main, the latter are trusting to criticisms to turn the tide against the Liberal Party rather than to any constructive program of legislation.

While not altogether an unheard of thing, a mid-winter election is decidedly unusual and has been brought on by the Government in the face of a protest by Mr. Sauvé to the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. The severity of the temperature renders the holding of meetings and the polling of votes difficult, particularly in rural districts, and liable to be attended by casualties. Thousands of voters are in lumber camps in the woods at this season and will therefore be disfranchised.

In addition the electoral lists, which have been revised since 1919, are not yet in effect, and many others will lose their votes in consequence. Taking all these things into consideration it can safely be predicted that the vote will be a light one and the Government's action is not a sign of undue self-confidence when its present overwhelming strength is considered. The Premier vindicates the course of his administration on the grounds that the Opposition has been clamoring for an appeal to the people for some time past and that it is desired to obtain approval of some new highways legislation enacted at the session just prorogued before the season of construction sets in. As the constitutional life of the Legislature does not expire until June, 1924, it would have been easy to have deferred the elections until April or May.

The Liberals have on their side an elaborate machine or organization trained by long years of experience and the support of the financial interests to whom the governing party has always been careful to cater. The Conservatives will be helped by certain discontents and desire for change on the part of the people but have little financial backing and a largely inexperienced organization. There will be contests in all, or nearly all of the constituencies, which now number 85, owing to the growth of the population and the opening up of new districts, and not a few will be three-cornered as an abnormal Liberal strength has created local rivalries.

Material gains are looked for by the Conservatives and there are hopes of a turn-over in public opinion but the Government remains confident of its ability to obtain a renewed mandate and the chief interest is to see how many seats it will lose—if any rather than whether it will meet with defeat. Forecasts are various and there is a possibility of Mr. Sauvé capturing 25 or 30 constituencies though it is more probable that he will find himself with from 10 to 15 followers when the count is all in.

MAINE COMPANIES ALLOWED TO EMPLOY CANADIAN WOODSMEN

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 23 (Special)—A decision has just been given by the Secretary of Labor, through the Commissioner-General of Education, which will permit lumber companies in Maine to employ 2000 woodsmen in Canada and the Maritime Provinces for the work in the woods. This decision is the result of several visits to Washington by James C. Gulnac, president of the Maine State Chamber of Commerce.

There is a great scarcity of skilled labor in the woods this winter and, unless woodsmen can be obtained, the loss of spruce will be heavy. The immigration officials in Montreal who have charge of the Canadian district have given consent to having agents of the lumber companies canvass their territory for workmen and, under the ruling, they will be permitted to advance the traveling expenses to these men so that their services will be immediately available.

The Great Northern Paper Company will operate extensively on the western branch of the Penobscot and around Chesuncook Lake, particularly in one township which is said to have the largest amount of spruce of any one township of the State, where it is reported that more than 90 per cent of the trees are affected by the spruce bud worm and, unless they are cut this winter, will be a total loss.

States and Cities

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertising, Five Lines.

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Washington

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937 and 939 F St., N. W.
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For LADIES' and MISSES' SUITS
DRESSES, COATS, WAISTS AND MILLINERY
Exclusive Styles Moderately Priced

THE LOTUS LANTERN
Tea House and Gift Shop
738 Seventeenth Street
The Tea House with the open fire.
We serve Luncheon 12 to 3
Afternoon Tea 3 to 6
English Muffins Crumpets Waffles
A few worthwhile gifts to take home

THE HANOR $5 HAT SHOP
EXTRAORDINARY VALUES
SMART, STYLISH MILLINERY
718 14th St., N. W. — Bond Building

"AEOLIAN-VOCALION"
The phonograph that has made a musical instrument out of the talking machine.
Washington Representative
O. J. DEMOLL & CO.
12th and G Sts., WASHINGTON, D. C.

If you are particular about your meat we want your trade.
E. T. GOODMAN
The reliable butcher. 2 phones. Arcade Market

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. R. McCALL
Successor to A. O. Hutterly, 1403 H St., N. W.
High grade watches and clocks repaired.
Reasonable Prices

THE MODE
for the correct things in MEN'S WEAR
Eleventh and F Streets

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Rooms for visitors, near station, Capitol, Library; running water in rooms; electricity.
MRS. L. L. KENDIG, 120 C St., N. W.

GEO. H. COOKE
Florist
Connecticut Avenue and L Street

M. L. BRASHEARS
427 K. St., N. W. Main 3538
Reliable Used Cars—Expert Repairing

Advertisements by States and Cities

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertising, Five Lines

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City

JOHN SYKES AND SONS
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
300 North Florida Ave. Phone 4450

Atlantic City (Continued)

De Lysse
PEARLS : : DIAMONDS
DISTINCTIVE JEWELRY
1639½ Boardwalk Phone 36-64

"The Old Reliable"
Risley's Laundry
Atlantic City Phone 474

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
Business Properties and Apartment Houses a Specialty
THE ASSOCIATED REALTORS CO.
Phone 8886 3 So. North Carolina Ave.

WATSON R. LEWIS & SONS
FANCY POULTRY, BUTTER AND EGGS
916 Atlantic Ave.
Specialties: Deer Creek Butter, White Hennery Eggs.

Mattresses Renovated Upholstering
ATLANTIC CITY CARPET CLEANING WORKS
"Oldest and Most Reliable"
Phone Marine 1727-W JOHN SCHOPPY
1822 Baltic Avenue

THE WHEELER
European plan winter months.
Boardwalk at Massachusetts Avenue

THE MISSES ALTSCHUL
Guests Accommodated
Phone 7565-R 122 So. Bartram Ave., Chelsea

PLUMBING HEATING
GEORGE WHITSON
Phone 2845 3422 Atlantic Avenue

MME. SOPHIA
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
705 Boardwalk, St. Charles Hotel Block

HARRY T. ESHBACH
Interior Decorator
906 Atlantic Ave. Phone 2947-W.

East Orange

PAINTING—PAPERHANGING
DANIEL E. VINES
53 S. 20th Street Orange 4083-J

Orange

WALLMAN & COMPANY
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
CARPENTER-REPAIR WORK
400 S. Jefferson St.
Orange 5875

Paterson

PATERSON WELDING CO.
WELDING AND BRAZING
of all kinds of Auto and Machinery Parts
ALUMINUM A SPECIALTY
Scored Cylinders Repaired and Machine Work
202 Paterson Street
Phone Lambert 4679. Res. Phone Verona 5886-R.

LOCKWOOD BROS. CO.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, LINOLEUMS, DINNER WARE
290 Main Street

For Stout Women
Suits, Coats and Dresses
One of Each Style
Models of Graceful Line
TURPAN & CO., INC.
122 Market Street, Second Floor

James Turpan
Clothier and Cleaner
122 MARKET ST., PATERSON, N. J.

INSURANCE REAL ESTATE
R. WILLIAMS BORDEN & CO.
Room 223, Romaine Building
Phone Lambert 1836-W

West Orange

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 High Street Tel. Orange 6304

NEW YORK

Brooklyn

SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY
Learn to make your own hats and dresses.
Classes Tuesday 2-4-7-9; Thursday 2-4.
75c per lesson. Private lessons by appointment.
Lafayette 4496-J MRS. ELLIOTT O. BOLLING

Elmira

JOHN BALLY & SON
Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware
Established in 1875

Far Rockaway

Thornell's Employment Agency
1922 Cornaga Avenue
Branch Office, Central Ave., Cedarhurst
Tel: Far Rock. 2554 and 3196

S. CHAMBERLAIN GOWNS
Mott. Ave., Opp. Post Office. F. R. 0348

FOR FRESH FLOWERS
BERGMAN
CENTRAL AVE. Tel. Far Rock. 643

The Geo. Adams Lumber Co.
MILL WORK AND BUILDING MATERIAL
Remsen Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 274

A. H. BROWER
The Shoe Store of the Rockaways
254 Central Ave. Tel. 845 Far Rock.

ALICE DUFRESNE
STATIONERY GIFTS
1048 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway

NEW YORK

Far Rockaway (Continued)

BROWER
THE JEWELER
Merchandise and Repairs That Are Right
Opposite Columbia Theatre. Tel. Far Rock. 9330

WATKIN W. JONES, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance Agency
1919 Mott Avenue Tel. Far Rock. 17

Beermann's Market, Inc.
High Grade Meats, Poultry and Provisions
1932 Cornaga Ave., Bet. Central and Broadway
Tel. Far Rockaway 837

COURTESY FOR ALL
COURTEOUS REGARD FOR THE WANTS OF EVERY CUSTOMER IS THE RULE HERE.
Bank of the Manhattan Company

D. NACHT
UPHOLSTERER AND DECORATOR
Central Ave. Phone: Far Rockaway 3054

Lawrence, L. I.

Telephone Far Rockaway 1343
WISE
Exclusive Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker
FURRIER
High Class Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
Lennox Building Central Avenue
LAWRENCE, L. I.

LAWRENCE — CEDARHURST PRESS
FINE JOB PRINTING
Tel. F. R. 2111. Bayview Ave., Lawrence

Woodmere, L. I.

KATZ BROS., PROPS.
Tailors and Furriers for Men and Women.
Irving Pl., nr. Broadway. Tel. Woodmere 3286.

Fort Edward

FRED A. DAVIS
Insurer and Realtor
Crane Building FORT EDWARD, N. Y.

New York City

"ROLLINS"
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
at reasonable prices. Special designs submitted to anyone at any time without obligations.
REPAIRING AND ALTERATIONS
Suite 1029, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

HAIRDRESSING MANICURING SHAMPOOING
UP TO DATE SHOPPE
Fannette Shoppe
17 West 42nd Street, New York City
Telephone Longacre 8292

Watson & Co.
Est. 1837
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
12 Maiden Lane Cortland 2359

ARTHUR H. COHEN
Insurance
For every need
10 E. 43rd St. Tel. Vanderbilt 3569

Richmond Hill

HENRY BAHRENBURG
Rich. Hill 4330-4331
8219 Jamaica Avenue near Jefferson Avenue
Choice Meats

Schenectady

THE SCHENECTADY CLOTHING CO.
313-315 State Street
Sam Ashley, Pres. Sam Jr., Treas
SELLS
Kuppenheimer Clothes

Telephone 807 E. U. TROUT
OLDFIELD—HOWE—FIRESTONE
THE QUALITY TIRE SHOP
QUALITY AND PRICE
205 Erie Boulevard SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Buy Your Rubbers at the
Alling Rubber Company
Dealers in Sporting Goods and Automobile Tires and Supplies.
254 STATE STREET

H. S. BARNEY COMPANY
"Where Everybody Shops"
ONE OF SCHENECTADY'S GREATEST STORES
Wearing Apparel, Dry Goods, and Home Needs

GOODMAN'S BAKERY
162 Jay Street
Pastry and Delicatessen

Walter S. Wood Coal Co.
COAL AND WOOD
Phone 2598. Down Town Office—2 Lorraine Block

RINDFLEISCH
CLEANER AND DYE
116 Jay St., Schenectady. Phone connection.

Syracuse

Given's Majestic
Everywoman's store for coats, suits, furs and dresses at popular prices
331 South Salina Street

THE WILSON CO.
WAIST SPECIALISTS
DRESSES SKIRTS
366 South Salina St.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Utica

STEIN-BLOCH
Smart Clothes for Men
WILLARD & McNALLY
123 Genesee Street Utica 4787

White Plains

THE LONDON SHOP
Millinery Furs Sold
Hats to Order and Remodeled
129 Main Street Tel. 3378

SPRING STREET MARKET
FRED J. PELDA, Prop.
8 Spring Street
Prompt Delivery Telephone 340

NEW YORK

White Plains (Continued)

MARGUERITE
DESIGNERS—DRESSMAKERS
REBUILDERS OF GOWNS
193 Main Street

Yonkers

The Darling Gift Shop and Tea Room
SOUTHERN COOKING
311 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg

"Say It With Flowers"
THE BOUQUET SHOP
313 Walnut Street

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
ARTHUR L. HALL
701-3 Telegraph Building
Office Telephone Bell 724 Dial 2470 Residence Bell 5411-R

CUSTOM MADE FOOTWEAR for MEN AND WOMEN
HERBERT PARTHEMORE
228 N. Third St.

VIRGINIA

Norfolk

CITY BANK & TRUST CO.
159 GRANBY STREET
NORFOLK, VA.
Solicit Accounts
"Christmas Savings Club Now Started" for 1923. You will be glad to receive a check just before Christmas.

THE APEX ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTING CO.
322 E. Freemason St. Tel. Dial 27029
The Rotarex Electric Ironer The Apex Suction Cleaner
The Rotarex Electric Washer

THE MALVERN SHOP
Glove and Hosiery House
Gloves for driving, street and dress.
Imported English Sports Hose.
153 Atlantic Street

ENGLISH OVERCOATS
The famous BURBERRY'S and other noted LONDON-made great coats, ulsters, overcoats, top coats and rain coats.
C. C. JONES & CO.
109 Plume St. NORFOLK, VA.
Finest Custom Tailoring

Willis-Smith-Crall Co. Inc.
Norfolk's Representative Furniture House
Handling quality merchandise at, unquestionably, the Lowest Prices.
TAZEWELL AND DUKE STS.

ANDREW'S BAKERY
Quality considered first in all of our goods. We make cakes, bread, pies, pastries, crullers, buns and other good things.
823 W. 12th St. PHONE 25059 187 W. Charlotte St. PHONE 21909

NORFOLK TRUNK FACTORY, INC.
Trunks, Leather Goods and Umbrellas
149 Granby Street

GEORGE W. THOMAS
FINE SHOES
Monticello Hotel Norfolk, Va.

RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY
HOWARD'S, Inc.
200 Main Street

GALE-FORD COMPANY
Incorporated
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.

HORN'S ICE CREAM
IT'S QUALITY
On Sale at Dealers
Where Quality Counts!

S. J. THOMAS & CO., INC.
Fitting Footwear
Cor. Granby and Tazewill Sts.
Shoe satisfaction since 1865.

FLORIST
WILLIAM J. NEWTON
308 Granby St. Phones: Store 24548
Residence 34568, 22786, 32890
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery

Richmond

T. Cohen Co.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
Department store that has served the people of Richmond and Virginia for 65 years.

W. H. Jenks ELECTRICAL WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
619-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 838

HILLCREST LUNCHEON
505 E. Grace Mad. 6878
Moderate prices, 40c and 65c

SANDERS—THE CLEANER
DYEING, CLEANING AND PRESSING
119 East Main. Mad. 3138-W

VIRGINIA

Richmond (Continued)

Home in RICHMOND, VA., of Kuppenheimer Clothes
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
CLOTHES, FIXINGS AND SHOES FOR MEN
Also Sole Agents for
Tweed-O-Wool SUITS and COATS
Ladies' Sport Department

KAUFMANN'S
READY-TO-WEAR
for Women and Children Exclusively. Specialty Shop Service Spells Sure Satisfaction.

WANTED
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor to make the
VIRGINIA TRUST CO.
Executor in their wills.
This plan is considered by many men to be safest and most economical.
INTERVIEWS INVITED
821 E. Main Richmond, Va.

Old Holland Market
1325 W. Main Ran. 2710
Smithfield Hams
Fresh Meats, Poultry and Fish
Fruits and Fancy Vegetables

Entrusted to Our Care and Nourished by Our Compound Interest Your Dollars Grow.
WEST END BANK
1300 W. MAIN STREET
BRANCH—LOMBARDY near BROAD

SELECT A REFINED
GIFT
FROM
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
SILVERWARE—JEWELRY—NOVELTIES
2nd at Broad Street

FUEL OF ALL KINDS
Samuel H. Cottrell & Sons
Our Standard—"Best Quality Only"
1103 W. Marshall Street Phone Mad. 177.

Le Printemps
15 W. Grace Mad. 6467
Dainty Underwear, Corsets, Hosiery.

C. B. Fitzwilson H. F. Ryder
Ryder Dry Cleaning Co.
CLEANING, DYEING and PRESSING
421 S. Harrison St. Phone Ran. 450

BROAD STREET BANK
Sixth and Broad
YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED
"It's the Savings that Count"

ABRAMS' LUNCH ROOM
9 E. Grace Street Ran. 4296
DAINTY LUNCH 50c (11:30 to 2:30)
Fancy Cakes Ice Cream Ices

SHEFF'S SYRUP
22 N. Allen Ave. Tel. Blvd. 308

TURNER MILLINERY COMPANY
221 N. FIRST STREET Phone Ran. 706-J

ECLIPSE LAUNDRY
1519-W Main
Blv'd 3340

Furnace Repairing J. H. DELANEY
PLUMBING 201 N. SYCAMORE
Br'd 2054-J

FRANK MOSMILLER, FLORIST
115 E. MAIN STREET
RICHMOND'S RELIABLE FLORIST

UNION ELECTRIC CO.
7th and Franklin Phone Mad. 5909
Wiring—Repair Work—Motors, Lamps, etc.

FLORIST—J. L. RATCLIFFE
209 WEST BROAD STREET
Phone Ran. 3771

Roanoke

Mrs. Cook's Cafeteria
HOME COOKING
9 Church Avenue E.,
ROANOKE, VA.

COLONIAL NATIONAL BANK
Roanoke, Va.
4% PAID ON SAVINGS COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
NOW AT
418 SO. JEFFERSON ST.
BOXLEY BUILDING

HANCOCK DRY GOODS CO.
Corner Campbell and First
"In the Heart of the Shopping District"
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Smart apparel for women and children, silks, dress goods and kindred lines.

WERTZ, FLORIST, INC.
10 Kirk Ave. West
Phones 2743—337
"Say it with Flowers"

Classified Advertisements in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR bring results.
Rate 20 cents a line.

Classified Advertisements—Europe

Minimum Space for Classified Advertisements, Three Lines

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

Kensington 470 (Town Dept.)
Kensington 6202 (Country Dept.)

Telegrams: "Appraisal, Knights-London"

Stuart Hepburn & Co.

Country Houses and Estates.

AUCTIONEERS
ESTATE AGENTS, SURVEYORS
39-41 Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge, S. W. 3.
SPECIALISTS IN FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED HOUSES & FLATS
In Knightsbridge and Vicinity

AUCTIONS:—Periodical SALES of PROPERTY & EFFECTS.
SURVEYS:—In TOWN & COUNTRY at MODERATE FEES.
VALUATIONS:—In TOWN & COUNTRY By Qualified Staff.
INSURANCES:—IN TOWN & COUNTRY for all Purposes.

Messrs COLLINS & COLLINS

LAND and ESTATE AGENTS
AUCTIONEERS and SURVEYORS
37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W. 1
TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 2260 & 2261

THE HOUSE BUREAU
M. A. RYAN
Houses—Flats—Offices
251 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3
Phone Kensington 2747

FOR SALE

WARWICKSHIRE
FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.
Easy reach of Rugby, Leamington Spa, and Warwick. Railway Station 1½ miles. Situated at HILL by Leamington-Hastings, well-built residence containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; facilities for two extra bedrooms; grounds of 4¼ acres, including gardens, orchard, greenhouse, position for tennis court, outbuildings, stabling, intensive poultry house, pig styes, etc.; drainage septic tank principle. Apply MRS. PRICE-HUGHES, Hill, near Rugby. Full particulars and photographs on request.

PATENT FOR SALE
Owner of British Patent 167718 relating to Collapsible Trouser Stretchers desires to dispose. R. N. CHARLTON, 21 Arboretum St., Derby, England.

TO LET

TO LET, unfurnished, yearly tenancy only, charming 8-roomed house, electric light, central heating, gas cooker; garage; half-acre garden; rent £150; Cotswold country. Apply Box 8255, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NEWLY decorated bed-sitting-room: gas fire, own meter; electric light & bath; breakfast and attendance; close to Sloane Square. Box 8090, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W. C. 2, London.

COUNTRY cottage to be let furn., Banbury dist., 1 sitting, 3 bedrooms, good kitchen; outside sanitation; no children. COLLINS, Ascott, Whichford, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcs.

PRACTITIONERS' OFFICES TO LET in Sloane Square; specific hours. Box 7625, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London, W. C. 2.

FURNISHED apartments to let in Wells, Somerset. Box 8326, The Christian Science Monitor 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Town and Country Property Wanted

FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED PREMISES—Please send full particulars to THE HOUSE BUREAU, 251 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3. Phone Kensington 2747.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENT required for infants' wear, fancy aprons, etc., by old established MANUFACTURERS; good connection amongst the better retailers essential, in the West and Northeast of England districts. Apply THE THWAITS MANUFACTURING CO., 17 New Union Street, London, E. C. 2.

POST WANTED

SHIPPING—Young Englishman, recently in charge large shipping agency, is open for immediate engagement; experience gained in England, Russia and Straits Settlements; thorough knowledge freight and passenger booking, handling of cargo, etc. Box 8242, 21, St. Annes Road E., St. Annes-on-Sea.

GENTLEMAN (Scottish birth) requires partnership or position of trust in a ladies' outfitting store (or wholesale); at present a buying manager; 15 years' experience; capital $4000; full investigation welcomed; California or New Zealand preferred. Box 6267, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY GARDENER seeks post; experienced in growing vines, peaches, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, carnations and chrysanthemums under glass, also general stock and vegetables. Box 8285, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY seeks home as companion-help or housekeeper; no rough work; small salary; London. Box 8325, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY seeks post as companion to lady or child, abroad or home; very capable and fond of children. RUDDERFORTH, 142 Blomfield Terrace, London, W. 2.

EXPERIENCED teacher gives English lessons to pupils of all nationalities; also children for all subjects. "G," 5 Lawn Road, London, N. W. 3.

YOUNG woman (38) seeks post as companion-help, to share work of small home; domesticated. E. COBBOLD, Woolpit, Suffolk.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SMALL PRIVATE HOTEL
Five min. from Earls Court & Gloucester Road stations and busses; inclusive terms from 3 guineas; double & single rooms furnished as bed-sitting-rooms; good public rooms; very warm house. Miss St. Clair, 17, Courtfield Gardens, London. Tel. Western 3953.

LADY receives paying guests in her charming home, Kensington, facing private gardens; every comfort, good cooking, liberal table, constant hot water, telephone; from 3½ gs. Box 8280, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

A TEMPORARY home for quiet study, also for those needing care and attention. Apply by letter or phone to MISS ARMSTRONG, 62, Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W. 11. Park 3140.

NORFOLK HOUSE
30, Bedford Place, London—Large, pleasant rooms, good food, constant hot water, centr. heat. Tel. Museum 3514.

HOME for those desiring rest and quiet; experienced attention. 16 Elmfield Road, Bromley, Kent. Phone 858 Bromley.

KENSINGTON—Small private hotel, beautifully furnished; individual attention; from 2½ Gns. 136, Lexham Gardens. Western 6225.

HIGH CLASS Boarding House. Excellent cuisine. 29, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. Phone: 4205 Park.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES wanted in London and Provinces to sell hosiery, knitted goods, etc., direct to public; business connection not essential if reasonable possibilities of establishing; applicants able to reserve room for display on certain days will be specially considered; salary and commission if whole time devoted, otherwise commission only. Box 6094, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HELP WANTED

DOMESTIC help required for small, easily-run house in Tonbridge, Kent; all duties, including plain cooking; 2 in family. Box 8304, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TEACHERS

JOHN ADAMS, TENOR
of Leeds Festival, Bach Choir, Royal Albert Hall, Queens Hall, etc., concerts.
Lessons in VOICE PRODUCTION, SINGING and SPEECH SOUNDS.
65, Howards Lane, Putney, S. W. 15.
Phone Putney 487.

Singer and Teacher
MADAME MARIANNE GOLDIE
Covent Garden
Genuine "Il Bel Canto" method.
Studio: 14, Hanover St., London, W.
Letters only, 37 Southwold Mansions, London, W. 9.

SINGING LESSONS BY ESTHER WILLOUGHBY
(Pupil of Mme. Blanche Marchesi)
at 55, Great Ormond St., W. C. 1, and The School of Music, Redhill, Surrey.

LADY TEACHER (training & experience), accepts daily engagements; forms small classes for children in the home; individual attention; usual school subjects, French, German, etc.; German lessons for adults. MISS WINSLOE, 6, Philbeach Gardens, Earl's Court, London.

DR. YORKE TROTTER'S RHYTHMIC METHOD OF MUSICAL TRAINING
Pianoforte Classes Private Lessons
Miss Eva Elmslie visits pupils
Box 7827, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR the benefit of those desiring to speak and read audibly and distinctly at COMMITTEE and OTHER MEETINGS, classes are being held at 44, Hogarth Road, Earls Court, S. W. 5. AMY FISHER.

MISS JANET ANDREWS, 5 Unwin Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, London, W. 14, gives lessons in operatic, miming and ballroom dancing. Pupil of Madame Judith Espinosa. Holds certificate of the Operatic Association. For terms apply to above address.

MISS BETTY GRUNDY
Pupil of SEVCIK of Prague
Gives lessons in violin playing at Crane's Studios, Hanover Street, Liverpool. For terms apply ORCHARD DENE, Rainhill, Lancashire.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING
Priv. lessons given by exp. lady secretary in the evening. Box 8299, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND—Theoretical individual instruction a speciality; terms on application. A. M. PLUMMER, 2, Westbury Ter., London, W. 2.

PRIVATE classes in the British Museum. Apply to Miss Sara Patteson, 274, King's Road, London, S. W. 3.

HORTICULTURE

EXPERIENCED Horticulturist gives advice on inside, outside plants, fruits, lawns; alterations. W. FLETCHER, F.R.H.S., North Beacon, Sevenoaks, Kent.

WANTED

WANTED—Small unfurnished flat or house, in or near London. MRS. MATURIN, 31 Courtfield Gardens, London, S. W. 5.

DRESSMAKING

VISITING dressmaker, experienced all branches, well recommended; also at home. MISS BOYCE, 44, Chaucer Road, Herne Hill, S. E. 24.

EDWIN SCRYMGEOUR PREDICTS SPEEDY PROHIBITION IN BRITAIN

"The Man Who Beat Churchill" Believes Temperance Cause Will Sweep Country in Five Years

LONDON, Jan. 1 (By The Associated Press)—Great Britain's one Prohibitionist Member of Parliament, Edwin Scrymgeour, now universally known as "the man who beat Churchill," predicts that in the next general election, assuming it will be five years hence, the cause which he represents will sweep the country.

Being asked on what basis he predicted a dry victory in the next general election he answered: "Well, in the first place, since my election I have received every day a stack of letters that high"—and he measured with his hands held up to his waist—"congratulating me on my victory. The writers of virtually all these letters say they are going to bring pressure to bear on the members from their several constituencies to support the bill I intend to introduce. If that does not work, the people of this country at the next election, taking a lesson from Dundee, are going to nominate avowed prohibitionists, and my prediction is that there will be enough elected to force a prohibition bill through Parliament.

"The people of this country are learning that it is no good supporting temperance candidates on the promise to do anything to stop, or even regulate, the liquor traffic. We do not want temperance; it never amounts to anything. What we want is absolute eradication, and no other program will satisfy us.

"We may not be able to pass a bill through this House, but we're going to make a start. One of the first things I intend to do is to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that, regardless of the rightness or wrongness of prohibition, we are antagonizing a friendly country, the United States, by countenancing the shipping of vast quantities of liquor to the Bahamas and other British islands off the Atlantic coast, which we know is intended for smuggling into America. It is ridiculous to imagine that the amount of liquor now going to these places is only sufficient for British inhabitants. The recent correspondance between Mr. Hughes and Sir Auckland Geddes clearly indicates that we must be careful not, even tacitly, to interfere with the enforcement of the laws of a friendly country.

"When Mr. Johnson came here there was a storm of protest against his alleged interference with the affairs of this country. Well, the same argument should hold true in our attitude toward the enforcement of prohibition in the United States. Of course, however, we prohibitionists know Mr. Johnson did not interfere with the affairs of this country. He merely came, at our invitation, to tell us what had been done in the United States and to let us draw our own conclusions. It has been alleged that the Anti-Saloon League has been helping us in the cause of prohibition. Of course that is not true. The Anti-Saloon League has not given us one penny, and we don't expect any material support from any American organization. We are quite able to do the thing ourselves, although certainly we shall welcome moral support from whatever source."

"ON-TO-LONDON IS "AD" CLUB SLOGAN

LONDON, Jan. 23—All the allied countries have been invited to send delegates to the 1924 Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World to be held in London if the present plans of the American and British committees mature. F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson, chairman of the American "On-to-London" committee who has been in London for the last two months conferring with the publishers and advertising men of Great Britain, sails for home on Jan. 27 on the SS. Mauretania, arriving in New York Feb. 3. He will be accompanied by Sir Charles Higham, who is chairman of the British "On-to-London" committee.

The arrangements for 1924 Advertisers Convention to be held in London will be decided definitely at the annual convention to be held at Atlantic City in June of this year. The Thirty Club of London of which Mr. John Cheshire is president will send a big delegation to Atlantic City to present a very definite statement showng the arrangements that have already been made by the British committee; the measure of the promises of support received, the steps taken to secure suitable accommodation, both for the convention and for the entertainment of visitors, an estimate of the cost of travel and so on.

The convention probably will be held on the grounds of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, a short bus ride from the city of London. Sir Charles Higham has expressed the opinion that the exhibition committee should be glad to accommodate the advertising convention in view of the magnificent advertisement which the British Empire would derive from the visit of 2000 Americans and other oversea visitors, all of them men of importance and many of them potential buyers of British goods.

Countries and Cities

Minimum Space for "Countries and Cities" Advertisements, Five Lines

CANADA

Calgary

Calgary—the Commercial Centre of Alberta
THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1883
A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada.
Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.

BINNINGS LIMITED
CALGARY CANADA
EXCLUSIVE STYLES in Women's Suits, Dresses and Wraps

Phoenix Press Co.
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS
CATALOGS, BOOKLETS ETC ETC
Phone—M4527 TAYLOR & SONS
CALGARY

Imperial Mercantile Agency (Bonded)
COLLECTION SPECIALISTS
300 N. W. Travellers Bldg., Calgary, Alberta. Phone M 6819

Birthday Anniversary and Wedding Gifts
DIER SPARLING, LTD.
JEWELERS
808 1st Street West CALGARY
Phone M 4043
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING

GEO. E. HUNTER
Real Estate, Fire and Auto Insurance.
225a 8th Ave. West. Phone M 4199.

Fine Fur Coats, Scarfs, Capes and Chokers
We also remodel, reline and store furs
KRAFT THE FURRIER
1211 First St. West Est. 1908

FRANK MOSSOP
For Satisfaction in Groceries. Two Stores.
Phone M-1883 Cor. 13 Ave., and 5 St. E
Phone M-2954 Cor. 14 Ave., and 3 St. E.

Advertisements by Countries and Cities

Minimum Space for "Countries and Cities" Advertisements, Five Lines

CANADA

Edmonton

THE **Edmonton Journal**
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.
EDMONTON JOURNAL LTD.
Edmonton, Alberta. Canada.

Hamilton

IN THE FAMOUS NIAGARA PENINSULA
The Spectator
ESTABLISHED 1846
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada, has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.
For 77 years the Spectator has been a leading daily newspaper in this territory.

St. James Tea Rooms
54½ James St. N. (Upstairs)
Tel. Regent 7054

D. B. BACON
Grocer (Delivery)
Brittannia and Tolton Ave. Garfield 3958-J.

EVERETT M. SMITH
THE SMITH CRAFT PRINT SHOPPE.
Printers of the Good Things that come in little packages.
69 Lorne Avenue. Phone Garfield 1023-W.

H. C. GUMMO
Building Contractor
447 Aberdeen Avenue. Regent 874.

JOHN CONNON & CO., LTD.
Florists
69 King E. Member of F. T. D.

Hunter & Strome Electric Co.
128 QUEEN STREET, SOUTH.
Regent 4255-W.

Montreal

SOUTHAM PRESS
LIMITED
AT 128 BLEURY ST.
Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

Ottawa

In the Capital of Canada
The Citizen
which was established in 1844, is considered an effective advertising medium. Rates on application.
"The Citizen aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

Fine Shoes and Hosiery
Gales & Co.
Union Bank Bldg., Sparks St.
C. ROY TEETZEL, Mgr.

Fine Period Furniture
Exact Reproductions
STEWART & COMPANY
Rideau Street

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street

MRS. M. J. FERRIS STEWART
Burrows' Course of Music
STUDIO: 127 BELL STREET

WEAR MASSON'S SHOES

RODGER & FYFFE
591 Bank Street
HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES
Tel. 2326-2327 Car.

SUTHERLAND & PARKINS
129 SPARKS ST.
HIGH-CLASS CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Saskatoon

WALTER J. WESTON
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
Commercial Audits, Investigations
Income Tax Procedure
Central Chambers
SASKATOON, SASK.

Tearooms - - - Homemade Candies
"FAREWELL'S"
Send a box of our chocolates to your friends.
111 Second Ave., SASKATOON, SASK.

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
R. H. Milliken
Canada Bldg., Saskatoon, Sask.

VALLANCE FUEL CO.
Opposite Hudson's Bay, Second Ave.
Phone 2229
COAL AND WOOD

GEO. C. PALMER
L. R. A. M., L. I. S. M., L. T. S. C.
Piano, Theory Harmony, Counterpoint.
Pupils prepared for any examination.

Toronto

ERNEST C. FETZER
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC
601 Kent Bldg., TORONTO
Adel. 4442

MISS D. WAINWRIGHT
Public Stenographer
1710 Royal Bank Building

SYDNEY ADGEY
Real Estate and Insurance
North Toronto and Danforth Properties.
1991 Yonge St. Phone Beach 4707-W

CANADA

Toronto
(Continued)

SOUTHAM PRESS
LIMITED
19 Duncan Street
TORONTO
Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian field and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

Producers of PLEASANT MONDAYS
SEMI-FINISHED
TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY Co. Ltd.
Toronto, Ont. Phone Park 5280

Hosiery, Corsets, Underwear, Gloves in pleasing variety. POPULAR PRICES. Our service, store, goods and values make shopping a pleasure. Visit us.
Woolnough Corsetiers
896 Yonge Street, Toronto

CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR ADVERTISING
NORRIS-PATTERSON
LIMITED
ADVERTISING AGENCY
TORONTO
"IT'S ALL IN THE SERVICE"

Mrs. Allan Smith
Importer of
LADIES' HATS
744½ YONGE STREET
North 3244 Toronto

SEND YOUR BUNDLES TO
LANGLEY'S LIMITED
CLEANERS AND DYERS
New Plant—Modern Methods
249 Spadina Road Hill 8000

WOMAN'S BAKERY
A. H. LEAKE, Proprietor
CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS
430 College St., C. 1401. 279 College St., C. 3057

Why not ring in your order to the
PURITAN LAUNDRY, Limited
COLLEGE 814

Vancouver, B. C.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.
VANCOUVER
General Department Store Service

The Clarke & Stuart Co., Ltd.
Commercial Stationers
Printers, Bookbinders
School Supplies
550 Seymour Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE INGLEDEW SHOE CO.
QUALITY FOOTWEAR
666 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.

O. B. ALLAN
"The House of Diamonds"
Specialists in Men's and Women's Wrist Watches
Every popular design. With or without luminous dials. Reasonably priced. Guaranteed.
480-486 GRANVILLE STREET, Corner PENDER

J. W. Taylor & Co.
THE LADIES' STORE
564 Granville St. Vancouver, B. C.

MARPOLE COAL CO., Ltd.
COAL
WELLINGTON COMOX
1001 Main Street Seymour 210

Cuthbertson & Co Ltd.
High-Class Men's Furnishings
Sole Agents "Jaeger Pure Wool"
619 Hastings St., W., and 648 Granville St.

PERMANENT DYE WORKS
Limited
"THE CLEANERS"
H. L. JAMES, Manager
Phone Bay. 1669 1656 Fourth Ave., W.

Welch's CANDY SHOP
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

TIMBER MINES
WM. GRAY
502-3 Dominion Building, Vancouver, B. C.

ST. FRANCIS HOTEL CAFE
First Class Meals
Prices Very Moderate
Seymour St., opp. Spencer's Vancouver, B. C.

Artistic Designs in Furniture, Drapery and Upholstery at
D. A. SMITH'S
968 Granville Street Sey. 7809

CLUBB & STEWART, LTD.
Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing and Furnishings
315 Hastings Street, West VANCOUVER

MISS M. E. FERRIS
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
417 Rogers Building

EVANS—COLEMAN—EVANS
COAL MERCHANTS
Phone Seymour 2988

CAMERA and ARTS LTD.
R. P. DUNNE, Mgr.
Let us do your developing and printing.
610 Granville Street VANCOUVER

FRED L. TOWNLEY
ROBT. M. MATHESON
ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS
325 Homer Street Vancouver, B. C.

H. A. C. BAKERY
HIGH CLASS CAKES AND PASTRIES
762 Granville St.. Next to Orpheum Café

See MRS. CORBETT for Quality, Service, Value in HOUSE DRESSES
245 Broadway, W. Vancouver, B. C.

WISTARIA
Cafe, Confectionery
Popular Prices. Corner Opp. Post Office.

GRANDVIEW MUSIC HOUSE
VICTOR RECORDS
High 1069 1733 Commercial, Vancouver, B. C.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.
(Continued)

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED
Exclusive Costumiers and Milliners
575 Granville St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

Victoria, B. C.

McKeehnie Construction Co., Ltd.
Building Contractors—Repairs Solicited
DAVID LEEMING, Manager
304 Pemberton Bldg. Phone 748

CONSULTING MECHANICAL ENGINEER
Designing special machinery of all kinds. Office 1416 Ford Bldg., Detroit. Phone Cad. 1416. Res. Gar. 2886-W.

DAVID LEEMING
Real Estate Fire Insurance
304 Pemberton Bldg. Phone 748

Winnipeg

The Tribune
Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space.
"The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

WHITE & MANAHAN, Ltd.
CLOTHING, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, HATS AND CAPS
480 Main Street

PURPLE PARROT TEA-ROOM
MRS. ARTHUR ATKINSON
281 Smith Street
Open 12 Noon to 8 P. M.

CARTER'S ART STUDIO
Studio Hours: 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
11 Kennedy Street Phone A. 4789

THE BLOSSOM SHOP
"Say it with flowers"
317 Fort Street. Phones A2938; Night A976

SEND THE FAMILY WASHING TO
NEW METHOD WASHING CO.
CLEAN AND CAREFUL
Phones N 6398—N 6397

THE HOME OF GOOD FUEL
ARTHUR FUEL CO.
110 McPhillips St. Phone A 6924

EDNA MUNRO ROBB
THE ART OF SINGING.
Studio, Music and Arts Building
Residence: Royal Alexandra Hotel.

WALLACE & AKINS, LIMITED
General Contractors and Builders
833 Somerset Block

JORDAN & OVER
ARCHITECTS
47 C. P. R. Office Bldg., Main St. & Portage Ave.

HARDY & BUCHANAN
FAMILY GROCERS
112 Osborne Street
Branch: Cor. Stafford and Grosvenor

ENGLAND

Bath

P. BROWNING
Grocer, Greengrocer, & Dairyman.
13 Snow Hill, Bath

Birmingham

FOR INSURANCE
Apply to
G. BAZELEY SMITH
6 and 7, Colonnade Passage
New Street, Birmingham
Specially attractive rates for motor cars

A unique Conjuring Entertainment.
DAN KEENE, M.B.M.S.
in "Merry Magical Moments"
suitable for all occasions.
60, Abbey St., Hockley, Birmingham.

Blackpool

Lawn & Howarth
Church & House Furnishers
160 Church St. Blackpool

H. J. DREW
BUTCHER
3, Bolton Street, South Shore.
Only best English Meat sold.
Noted for Home-cured Irish Hams and Bacon.
New Laid Eggs.

MISS G. NUTTALL
26 Warbreck Hill Rd., Blackpool
MILLINERY
Own materials made up.

HARRY B. BENN
THE STOCKING KING
St. Johns Market, Blackpool
Value always

APARTMENTS
Near sea and golf links.
NEWTON, "Lydgate," 65 Warbreck Drive, North Shore, Blackpool.

Bolton

SCHOLES & SCHOLES
LADIES & GENTS TAILORS
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING
Nelson Square
BOLTON

H. G. ERBER
LADIES TAILOR & MANUFACTURING FURRIER
26 Howell Croft, Deansgate
BOLTON

Bournemouth

F. WILKINS LTD.
Bakers, cooks and confectioners. 192, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Branches: 47, Commercial Rd.; 77, Southbourne Grove.
SPECIALITY: BATH BUNS

ENGLAND

Bournemouth
(Continued)

A. C. MEADER
Watchmaker, Jeweller
AND
Dealer in Antiques
Christchurch Road, Boscombe, E.
BOURNEMOUTH

GLENROY HALL
PRIVATE HOTEL, BOURNEMOUTH
Situated on the West Cliff, 5 minutes from Pier, Winter Gardens, Shops, and places of amusement; close to golf links; hard tennis court.

CRAG HALL, Private Hotel. WEST CLIFF. Beautiful situation, good public rooms, over 40 bedrooms, elec. lighting, separate tables, good bath; terms from 3 guineas weekly, or 12/6 per day; illustrated tariff; nearest stn. Bournemouth W. Terms "Cragged." Tel. No. 269. Bournemouth. Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Hine, Props.

BOURNEMOUTH
Board and Residence, "Clarendon Mansions." Private Hotel, near West Station. Moderate Terms. Comfortable and under personal supervision of Proprietress.

JOLLIFFE, FLINT & CROSS
House and Estate Agents
Arcade Chambers, Bournemouth
Tel. 36 and 199 All Lists free

Bradford

A. R. SANDERSON
For fine shoes of every description
BECTIVE, CRESCENT, KELTIC, RAYNE AND HANAN'S AMERICAN
49, Darley Street, Bradford
Telephone 5491

MME. NEAL LTD.
DARLEY ST., BRADFORD
Tel. 4621—4622
DEPTS.
Court Dressmakers — Juvenile Outfitters
Court Furriers — Blouses, Sports
Court Millinery — Shirts
Court Tailors — Fancy Depts.
Tearoom and Restaurant
Music, Dancing, Popular Prices.

EVELYN HARDY
28a, Manningham Lane, BRADFORD
Exclusive Millinery & French Jumpers.

Brighton

MRS. ERWIN'S REGISTRY OFFICE
for SERVANTS and APARTMENT AGENCY
Only high class maids and good apartments recommended.
26, Spring Street, Brighton

TAILOR—Estd. 1850
H. F. LIGHT
128, Western Road, Hove

HIGHCLERE
Private Hotel 58 and 60 Brunswick Place Hove. Tel. 2993 Hove. The MISSES CRABBE.

Bromley, Kent

Decorations House Repairs Window Cleaning
E. A. VICKERS & SON, Ltd.
Builders & Contractors
34, Heathfield Road Works, 34 Saxon Road
Plumbing & Sanitary Engineers
Telephone: Bromley 1264

MRS. FRY'S HIGH CLASS REGISTRY OFFICE
Excellent vacancies always on books.
56, East Street.

The London Road Dye Works
DYERS, CLEANERS and FURRIERS
93, London Road

Ironmonger—J. Morton Crouch
For General House Repairs
25 Widmore Road & 41 Masons Hill

Derby

F. E. BROOKES
THE BABINGTON REGISTRY
72a, St. Peters Street, DERBY
Ladies' Agency for Governesses, Housekeepers, Men & Women Servants, etc.

Eastbourne

ELLESMERE
PRIVATE HOTEL
WILMINGTON SQUARE
One minute from sea and overlooking Devonshire Park.
SEPARATE TABLES.
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Terms from 3 Guineas weekly.
Phone 1463.
Proprietor: S. Stevens.

Gateshead-on-Tyne

AUDAS
STATIONER AND FANCY GOODS
Post Office, 52, Coatsworth Road.
Gateshead, Co. Durham.

Harrogate

CHOCOLAT-UNIQUE
Opposite Royal Hall Grounds
The House noted for Choice CHOCOLATES and for the ORIGINAL
Harrogate Cream CARAMEL Toffee

TOPHAM BROS., LTD.
Specialists in
INTERIOR DECORATION
PAINTERS, ELECTRICIANS, JOINERS, ETC.
26 Oxford St. Phone 11.

EDWARD STANDING LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS
Tel. Nos. 1041, 1042. Harrogate.
Café. Station Square.
Branch Stores. 20 West Park. Tel. No. 90

The Valley Gardens Boarding House
41, Valley Drive, Harrogate. Tel.: 1393
Separate tables. Electric light.
Proprietress: Mrs. Shaw.

THE CELEBRATED LAMBSKIN FOOTWEAR
As Supplied to H. M. Queen Alexandra
Ladies' Slippers 21/- Children's Slippers 12/6
Gents' Slippers 23/6 Lambskin Soles 2/- per pr.
In White, Light and Dark Natural Skins.
SHARP, Starbeck Hall, Harrogate.

WOODS
KNARESBRO' LINEN WAREHOUSE
PRINCES STREET

R. ACKRILL, LTD.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
HARROGATE

S. APPLEBY
BOOTMAKER
3, STATION BRIDGE

Heywood

FOOD STORES & CAFé
14, Market Place, Heywood, Lancs.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS and CONFECTIONERS
All kinds of Dried and Bottled Fruits.
Home Made Jams and Sweets.

High Wycombe

JAMES BARLOW
The Practical Tailor
108, OXFORD ROAD
High Wycombe

ADVERTISEMENTS BY COUNTRIES AND CITIES

Minimum Space for "Countries and Cities" Advertisements, Five Lines

ENGLAND

Isle of Wight—Ventnor

VENTNOR—ISLE-OF-WIGHT
6 DEVONSHIRE TERRACE
PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED. Private house. Pleasant position. MRS. C. P. BIGGS and MISS CLAYTON BEADLE.

Kingston-on-Thames

Yvonne MILLINERY "New Modes for Season."
18 High Street, Kingston-on-Thames

Leeds

JAMES HARGREAVES & SONS (LEEDS) LTD.
BEST HOUSE COAL
Depots Horsforth, Tel. No. 99; Headingley, Tel. No. 252. Registered Office The Calls, Leeds, Telephone No. 20756

MOTOR SERVICE
Automobile Engineer & Agent
FRANCIS E. COX
Alfred Street (Behind Grand Restaurant) BOAR LANE, LEEDS.
Tel.: 25119. Wire "Rudex."
AGENT FOR HUDSON, DAIMLER, WOLSELEY, STANDARD, ESSEX, B. S. A., HODGSON, MORRIS
Expert Service for all makes of Cars.

J. HAWMACK LIMITED.
GLASS, CHINA AND CUTLERY
SHOWROOMS
8 & 10 NEW BRIGGATE LEEDS

THE HEADINGLEY LAUNDRY
BENNETT ROAD, HEADINGLEY
Noted for Colour, Finish and Regular Deliveries.
Tel. No. H'dley, 310

E. BARROWS & SON
19, Commercial Street, Leeds.
High Class Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear
AGENTS FOR FOOTFORM, BECTIVE and NORVIC BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. LUCAS & CO.
Manufacturing Furriers
Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
GOOD VALUE ASSURED
Telephone No. 27287

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
GRAMOPHONES
From £6.15.0.
Also Records of Five Special Hymns
J. W. SYKES
22, Albion Place, Briggate, Leeds

WALTER BARKER
FAMILY GROCER
The Stores for Discriminating Buyers
Hyde Park Corner. 225 Roundhay Road. 57 Great George St. Street Lane, Roundhay. 19 Roundhay Road. Harrogate Rd. Chapel't'n.
LEEDS

MUTUAL SHOE COMPANY
Hyde Park Corner
High Class
LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR
Agents for BECTIVE and MASCOT.

SPINK & SIMPSON
Reg. Plumbers, Electric Lighting and Heating Contractors
Tel. 22775 (Day or Night)
20 HEADINGLEY LANE, LEEDS

GEO. A. JENNINGS, LTD.
37 Briggate, Leeds Phone 26112
PRINTERS & STATIONERS

E. OGDEN
High Class TAILORING, DRESSMAKING, BLOUSES & JUMPERS.
3 Norwood Place HEADINGLEY, LEEDS

CARTER & FRANKLAND PAINTERS & DECORATORS
Hyde Park, Leeds
Tel. 25180 Leeds

Leytonstone

J. CATLEY & SON
Motor Garage, Overhauls and Repairs
Selby Road, Leytonstone, E. 11.
Telephone: Maryland 1979.
Night Telephone: Wanstead 18.

Liverpool

HERBERT HUGHES & Co.
House Furnishers and Upholsterers
557, Smithdown Road, Liverpool
Personal attention to enquiries.
Estimates and Orders.
TELEPHONE: WAVERTREE 189

ROBERTS BROTHERS
29 Churchill Street, Liverpool
PLUMBERS, DECORATORS & ESTATE AGENTS
Property economically managed.
Telephone 3662 Royal

F. F. HUDSON
Hand Bags, Dressing Cases, etc.
Repair work a specialty.
15 Ranelagh Street, Liverpool
The Book Bag

HOLGATE'S
IRONMONGERS
NEW PREMISES
Eberle Street and Leather Lane, off Dale Street

EDITH HIBBARD
MILLINERY, GOWNS, BLOUSES and LINGERIE
25 Bassett Street, Liverpool

E. and B. PARRY
Blouses, Millinery, Jumpers, etc.
Leamington House
Tuebrook LIVERPOOL
Telephone No. 509 Old Swan

ENGLAND

Liverpool (Continued)

DAVIES
"THE GOLDEN HAND"
79, Church Street, Liverpool
SHIRTMAKERS and HOSIERS TO GENTLEMEN

The Castle Press
(J. E. DITCHFIELD)
PRINTERS & STATIONERS
61 LORD ST. LIVERPOOL

THIERRY
6 Bold Street - LIVERPOOL
Established 1839
Court and Military Bootmakers

FORWARDING AGENT
Cartage, Warehousing, Clerical Service, Messengers Supplied. IRENE CARR-OWEN, 16, Liberty Buildings, School Lane, Liverpool. Royal 3353.

London

GET YOUR COAL from W. J. EARLEY.
135 WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD, W.2.
RIGHT IN QUALITY. RIGHT IN PRICE. DELIVERED AT THE RIGHT TIME. Phone: PARK 3700
Order from Earley TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

McAFEE'S
38, Dover Street, W. 1.
and at
169, Sloane Street, S. W. 1.

McAFEE'S
Well Known Golf Shoes
(Reg. Design No. 628149)
All sizes, both Ladies' and Gentlemen's, in Stock.

PEARSALL'S
HIGH-GRADE COAL
The pleasure of your custom would be greatly appreciated. Distributing depots and branch offices in all parts of London.
PEARSALL Ltd.
Head Offices: Estab. 1896
125 Westbourne Park Road, W. 2
'Phone: Park 4000
Truck loads to country stations a special feature. Enquiries solicited.

PETER JONES, LTD.
FORMERLY J. R. CUTHBERTSON
BUILDERS, DECORATORS
SANITATION EXPERTS
ELECTRICIANS
1686 VICTORIA · 31 SYMONS ST.
SLOANE SQUARE S.W.

THE
Richmond Lavender Laundry
(The London Laundry Co., Ltd.)
OPEN AIR DRYING
Dyeing and Cleaning a Specialty
165 Hammersmith Road, W. 6.
Also at Paradise Road, Richmond, Surrey
Telephone: Hammersmith 1345

Photographs
CLAUDE HARRIS LTD.
122 Regent St., W. 1
Phone Regent 8435
CAMERA STUDIES IN COLOUR AND MONOTONE

SALISBURY QUALITY LADIES TAILOR
EXCELLENT VALUE
59 GREAT PORTLAND ST. W.1.

THE
CHALE WEAVING HOUSE
283, FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 10.
MISS WINIFRED E. JACOBS and MISS MARY WILLSON weave on their hand looms silk and woollen scarves; dress and furnishing materials to order; original designs and colour schemes.

THE HAT BOX
FOR HATS & JUMPERS
47 Buckingham Gate, S. W. 1
Phone Victoria 2360

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
A good selection of Toilet requisites.
W. LANGBRIDGE
1, Gloucester Terrace, South Kensington, S.W.7
Tel. Kensington 4683

CINDERELLA
Tea Room and Restaurant
2 SLOANE SQUARE
Open on Sundays
Everything Homemade

PANDORA 146 High Street
RESTAURANT, Kensington, W. 8
LUNCHEONS & TEAS
HOME MADE CAKES, ETC.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. except Sundays. Rooms to let for entertainments, etc.

UPHOLSTERING H. P. SPLATT
13 High Rd., Kilburn
10 YEARS WITH WARING & GILLOW
Reupholstering a specialty; loose covers, blinds, French polishing, mattresses remade, cabinet repairs, carpets beaten and relaid.

THE SLOANE BOOK SHOP
All current good literature stocked
Tel. Victoria 3387
2, Symons St.
SLOANE SQUARE

High Class Stationery and Fancy Goods
RELIEF STAMPING & ENGRAVING
GEO. HOSBURN
54 & 56, Church Street, Kensington.
Lending Library 2d. per volume.

ANTIQUES
Are you collecting? We supply. State your wants to
MILLANE
74 Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, London.

TOM HILL Trunks, Bags, Etc. Repairs a Specialty
Trunks taken in exchange. Umbrellas recovered and repaired.
44 Sloane Square Phone Vic. 5869 Estab. 1870

UPHOLSTERERS
Furniture Repairs Loose Covers
HARRIS & NOAKES
Phone Western 2737
44 & 46 Earls Court Rd., W. 8

MARSHALL & BROWN—UPHOLSTERERS
Loose Covers, Curtains, Eider-Downs re-covered. Furniture Repairs and French Polishing.
Orders promptly executed.
19, Barlby Road, London, W. 10.

ENGLAND

London (Continued)

Gothorp Court Dressmaker
Exclusive Creations
GOWNS REMODELLED
HATS
82, Gloucester Rd., S. W. 7.
(Near Gloucester Rd. Station)
Phone Western 2062

DISTINCTIVE DECORATIONS
LIGHTING HEATING SANITATION
STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS
DAKIN THE CRESCENT PUTNEY HILL, S. W. 15 TEL. PUTNEY, 5

MARY RHODES
Milliner
9 Harewood Place, Hanover Square, W.
HATS from two guineas.

FURNITURE of INTEREST
JOHN TUCKER & SON
27, 29, 31, 33, EARLS COURT ROAD
KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, W.8
EXCHANGE: PURCHASE: RESTORATION
TEL. 1999 WESTERN

ARCHITECTURAL DECORATOR
Fibrous Plaster, Modelling, wood and Stone Carving, Joinering. Reproduction of Period Work a speciality.
F. W. CLIFFORD, Tudor Works
Dorset Place, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S. W. 1

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS and Breeches Makers
23 Bucklersbury
Three doors from the Mansion House—Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4
RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
Phone: Bank 8030

VICTORY FLOWER SHOP
Douglas Hope
Specialists in all Floral Decorations
12, Piccadilly Arcade, S. W. 1
Telephone Regent 2169

ECONOMY IN DRESS
Don't buy new but send your Gloves, Blouses, Gowns and Costumes to be Dry Cleaned like new to
J. FAREY & CO.
67 South Molton Street, London W.
Telephone 5348 Mayfair

Eve Chapeaux.
10A, HANOVER SQUARE, W. 1.
Telephone: Mayfair 4776.

ODETTE & WELLS
GOWNS & COSTUMES
Court Dressmakers. Milliners.
82, Baker Street, W. 1

SILK LAMP SHADES & CUSHIONS
Made & recovered
MADAME FELSTEAD SMITH
Court Lampshade Designer,
Studio, 47, Marloes Road, Kensington, W. 8.

Building, Alterations and Repairs
E. J. PROTHEROE & SONS
41 Andover Place Kilburn, N. W. 6
Phone MAIDA VALE 2146
Carpentry, Joinery, Plumbing, Sanitary Work, Decorations, Repairs of every description.

THE CALCUTTA LUNCHEON & TEA ROOMS
9 WOODSTOCK STREET
OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.1.
Opposite Marshall & Snelgrove

Home grown produce direct to consumer. Vegetables, Cut Flowers, Bedding Plants, supplied in hampers.
Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, now coming into flower, ready for bowls or as cut flowers. MAJOR R. H. FOWLER
The Priory, West Molesey, Surrey.
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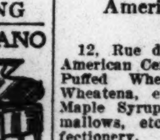

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Prague, a City of Caricature

Prague, Dec. 29
Special Correspondence

CITIZENS of Prague, perhaps because they are Slavs and have a way of turning their weaknesses inside out for our comradely inspection in the manner made familiar by the Russians—caricature themselves as energetically as they do others. The toymakers work in the grotesque to such an extent that the Prague shops are full of dolls, hideous but fascinating, made of queer blocks strung together in strange ways. The playmakers do it to such an extent that, at this moment, two New York theaters are full every night of people come to see Prague plays strung together in strange ways by the Brothers Capek, while a London theater has just put "From the Life of Insects" into rehearsal.

Dr. Hilar, director of drama at the Prague National Theater, and one of the most brilliant play-producers in Europe has adopted the grotesque to such an extreme extent that, borrowing the materials of the toy-makers and play-makers about him and reinforcing these with his own peculiar dexterity, he has just produced a spectacle of caricature. It is called "Prevrat" and its scenes as they pass before one, are like the successive sketches of some master cartoonist.

The Editor's Province

Of course there is usually an editor to give the cartoonist his idea. The brothers Capek have done that twice for Dr. Hilar, and he produced "R. U. R." and "From the Life of Insects" for them, and some Tzech critics will tell you that it was the producer who made these plays so splendid. This time the idea has come from a dramatist named Stanislav Lom, of no great fame, and perhaps of no great ability (though, certainly, as cool and pitiless in his self mockery as the rest of the Pragers), but whose play is the peg on which Dr. Hilar has hung one of his bags of producing tricks.

"Prevrat" means, literally, "The Upheaval," and that means, less literally but more felicitously, the bloodless revolution of October, 1918, from which emerged the Republic of Tzechoslovakia. The play is concerned with local politics not to be understood by many foreigners. But the plain part of the tale, as told in its pictures goes something as follows:

In the beginning there is chaos. A great voice thunders out warnings, and through the thunderings come troops of little children, older children, girls, boys, men, women. So the dream of a perfect Republic of Tzechoslovakia is born, but at the same time are born the imperfect instruments that are to make it. This is the prologue. Then begins the drama. First we are in a crimson room with gold walls through which we see the silhouettes of dancing couples outside while inside men and women talk about the news that war is coming. Then we are in the market-place and war is declared, and some groups march and sing, while others moan and speak darkly, and a young man named Adam speaks fiercely.

Scenes of Revolt

Then we are in a street four years later. Three mutilés lean against each other and talk. Starving women storm a baker's shop. Political prisoners pass under guard. Word is whispered that Adam has done something magnificent. The whisper grows, becomes a shout, and "Prevrat" is accomplished, the Austrian eagle is thrown down, and the scene ends in a hysteria of shouts, sobs, laughter, weeping, less laughter, and finally just lessening sobs.

So we are in the market place again. Many people pass with offerings for Adam. Then they come rattling petitions in his face until he flees, the petitioners leave, and the stage is left to a chorus of beggars who dance grotesquely, picking at the pavement like scavengers, and saluting whichever emblem is raised for their homage, be it the Austrian eagle with two heads the Tzechoslovakian lion with two tails. They are still dancing when the political parties begin to gather from the ends of the earth and keep gathering until everything ends in a free-for-all scramble. Adams stands to one side forgotten, and the Ancient (played by Karel Jicinsky who is the Tramp in "From the Life of Insects") and an old Mother with an ash-colored face (played by Madame Hubnerova, the Lady Beetle on other nights) who have been watching it all, speak prayerfully.

No, it does not seem to be much of a play. But turn its scenes into satires, and its characters into caricatures, and you have a very fine example indeed of imaginative play-production. Consider the dance of the beggars. It is done with all the grotesquerie that Dr. Hilar handles so well—marionette movements, exaggerated gestures, strict rhythm, absurd costumes, artificial voices, and the use of masks to elongate the face. The use of masks, by the way, is his specialty. His actors are almost always masked, sometimes only from the forehead up, but usually from above the mouth so that the nose and cheeks are false. But when he does leave the whole face bare for some particular reason, he will cover the ears, neck, and head with something like a skull cap, as he did with the army of ants.

From his actresses he usually gets the emphasis he wants by painting the face curiously, or topping it with a red or green wig. For emphasis he must exaggerate one way or another, the particular imaginative mood that he wants to produce, and everything and everyone must be manipulated accordingly. The result is that a production, such as "Prevrat," where caricature is the manner demanded, things are so exaggerated that if an officer has a curved moustache, it must curve until it hits his eyebrows. If a long-nosed hawker looks like a goat, he must wear a goatee from his nose. If young Communists wear red ties, they must also wear red vests and red socks. And so on and so on, for these are only a few of the queer people who, strung together in strange ways, pass laughing at themselves through the pageantry of "Prevrat."

Appropriate Acting

But this virtuoso producer has other bags of tricks besides caricature. That scene of hysteria, for example, would alone prove him a master at assembling men and women on a stage and making them work in his way. As for "From the Life of Insects" (still the most popular play in Prague), that alone proves his versatility, for there you have the fantasy of the butterfly scene, the intensity of the army of ants (a study in suppression and concentration in the style of Leopold Jessner, whom he admires greatly), the tenderness of the scene of the moths dancing over the lit floor, and the quiet simplicity of the epilogue.

However these things are being done in New York or will be done in London, in Prague they succeed each other like a strip of strange colors whereon each color is wonderful, beautiful, different, and itself sufficient for a day's delight. Moreover, in each scene the acting is so directed that it accords with the style of decoration, costuming, and producing.

The Revivals of Old Plays

By J. T. GREIN
Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Jan. 9

WE WERE talking about revivals in general and about Sir Arthur Pinero's "Sweet Lavender" in particular. The general consensus was that it was not only extremely well done, that Holman Clark could easily bear comparison with Edward Terry, that Isobel Elsom was the ideal Miss Gilfillian, as picturesque as Maud Millett, a much superior comédienne, that we never had a Mr. Bream like Henry Caine, and that generally the thing was eminently worth doing.

Then we had a surprise. A well-known foreign critic rose and said, "I disagree. I don't see the use of reviving a play so full of convention, so treacly of sentiment, so old-fashioned, in build, trend of thought, naïveté of incident. It is pretty to look at, but that is all. I was not amused and certainly not interested."

Swiftly, one of us exclaimed, with Dr. Phenyl: "For the defense! Clement, my boy, you are wrong, and wrong you are because you are not English; and bless you, you are too young to appreciate the England of the eighties with which we, the old brigade, are familiar—that England of the simple hearts, of the bemothering mothers, of the decorum that forbade a girl to roam about unchaperoned, and rendered her driving alone in a hansom a deed branding her with the opprobrium "Fast"—that England of good manners and decorous clothes (often ugly), of flat-heeled women! Boots and the powder-puff (to say nothing of rouge and lip-salve) left to chorus girls, who in those days were a brand apart.

"And don't you see," went on the pleader, "that such revivals have a threefold value? They reconstruct a period; they show us the evolution of a dramatist—there is a gulf between the Pinero of 'Sweet Lavender' and 'Mid-Channel.' They recall to memory how we lived, loved and thought in an age which lies not half-a-century behind, yet seems apart from our modern culture—I use the hateful word because it comprises a world of meaning. To me a performance of 'Sweet Lavender' is like an afternoon spent in a museum—I am away from the everyday world, I see a life as it was, and I come away musing about old times, what was good in them and what was bad.

"And then there is another thing which endears these revivals to me, whether you talk of 'Sweet Lavender,' of 'The Beggar's Opera' or of 'Polly.' They kindle the spirit of romance. They make us cheerful in a childlike way—a goodly gift that. They may even elicit a little tear, if you are emotional by nature, and a little indescribable something that creeps over you if you are ever so hardened by the battle of life. At heart, you know, we are all accessible to the commotions of human nature; there are gentle upheavals and little sorrows that make us all feel kin—the very blasé always excepted, and to be pitied, for to be blasé means to have finished with all the joys of living.

"In these days when every hour seems to increase the difficulties of existence, and the world appears to grow harder and harder; when manners deteriorate and altruism is endangered by the fight for self-preservation, it is like an oasis to spent a few hours in a period when admittedly the horizon was much narrower, and convention supreme; yet on the whole, bourgeois life in its hum-drum was happier because home was sweet home homeliness, a quality which today, what with jazzing and the rest of the daily whirl, is largely regarded as a sign of old fogeyism.

"Don't believe," concluded the defender, "that I am a laudator of that which was a detractor of progress. I know all about yesterday, its prison-system, its housing horrors, its cruel poor-laws, its thousand and one flaws born of ingrained conservatism. But I also know that for all that, England in the eighties was happier than England in 1923—had we but known it. Besides, I want to remain as young as I can, hence my love of romance, hence my desire to dwell in the marble halls of memories. Believe me, there is more tonic in one ounce of 'Lavender' than there is in a hundredweight of realism, which teaches us nothing except the doleful axiom, that the world is but a vale of tears."

A new costume character sketch, "Five Imaginary Folk Songs" was included in Ruth Draper's program on Friday at the Broadhurst Theater, New York. In it she gave her impression of a Slovak lullaby, a Norwegian polka, a Cossack lament, a Corsican love song and an Arabian beggar's chant. In addition there were six other sketches.

The London Players Appearing in Paris

Paris, Dec. 29
Special Correspondence

LIKE M. Lugné Poë, M. Jacques Hébertot is a theater-manager who is eager to discover foreign masterpieces and foreign artists. He brought to the Champs-Elysées the Swedish Ballets, the Jewish Theater of Vilna, Pitoëff, Tullio Seraphin and Ermete Zacconi. As soon as he heard of the London Players he went to London and brought them back to the Comédie des Champs-Elysées.

Edward Stirling as Romeo

The London Players company arrived in Paris preceded by fame. It is only two years old and was founded by two young actors: Mr. Edward Stirling (who played last year at the Odéon by the side of Mr. James K. Hackett) and Mr. Henry Oscar. The company comprises three distinctive troops: one for comedy, one for drama, and a third for Shakespearean plays. It is the third which visited Paris. The London Players stayed three weeks during which time they produced "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The formula of the London Players is "décors of lights," that is to say that no stage-setting is needed. It can be replaced by lighting effects. This allows for a rapid presentation. Multiple tableaux can be realized without any interruption, only one entr'acte, being allowed during the course of the evening. All round the stage are colored draperies. Each scene is played among draperies of a certain hue. The play of lights on these hangings is to give the wanted effect. For the London Players the atmosphere is created by color. Gold and silver hangings may suggest a palace while brown and green are sufficient to evoke a forest.

"The Merchant of Venice" was given among yellow and bright blue draperies with a touch of red in some scenes; while the colored lights were in turn red, blue or green. That does not go without much monotony and this succession of vague visions plunges the audience in a sort of drowsy quietude which even the beauties of the masterpiece do not always shake. For three hours the eye does not meet a line, a profile, or a surface on which it can rest. It would seem that the London Players have expected both too much from the evocative power of their hangings and from the imaginative power of the public. They have carried synthetic simplicity rather too far. And their taste is not always of the best.

The London Players did not come to Paris with the intention of giving a lesson to the French. But they wanted to show their faith and ideas, Like Jacques Copeau they thought that too much attention was devoted to the scenery to the detriment of the text and that a reaction was called for. They grouped themselves round that idea—that the text is essential. That is all very well. But it meant that if they entirely did away with the décors so as to concentrate the attention of the spectator on the play itself, they must live the drama so acutely that indeed stage-setting is not missed.

Apart from Mr. Stirling, who was a good Shylock, there was nothing striking in the acting. These young comedians recited their text with much conscientiousness, but acted with an amateurish gaucherie not quite worthy of the great Will. It is said that the costumes of Mr. Stirling and Mr. Oscar came from the wardrobe of Sir Henry Irving, and that the stick of Shylock was the same stick which Sir Henry used. All these details are touching, but would one have remembered them so well had he been deeply interested and moved by the representation of the London Players?

But one cannot be too critical of young actors animated with such faith. Like Jacques Copeau, they have felt the need to exist first and to improve afterward. Their intentions are noble. Their aims are right. They want time to elaborate them and find the right note. It is an effort that deserves encouragement.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—"Laughing Lena," will be the name of the musical comedy in which Fannie Brice will be starred by Florenz Ziegfeld Jr. Gene Buck and Ring Lardner are the authors.

The cast of "Peer Gynt," which the Theater Guild will revive on Feb. 5 at the Garrick, is rehearsing in various theaters of the city. Rehearsals will shortly begin with Lee Simonson's scenery on the Garrick stage. Although all but the title rôle, which is in the hands of Joseph Schildkraut, are small parts, the Theatre Guild has engaged players of standing and experience throughout. Among the guest players new to the guild are Louise Closser Hale, Selena Royle, Francene Wouters, Lillebil Ibsen, Charles Halton, E. J. Robinson, Elsie Bartlett and Stanley Wood. Old-timers at the Garrick include Helen Westley, Stanley Howlett, William Franklin, Albert Carroll, Philip Leigh and Helen Sheridan.

The Dramatic Year in London

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Jan. 2

LONDON'S dramatic year which has just closed has not brought forth any outstanding successes or monumental discoveries. Long runs have been few and far between. With the solitary exception of "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure" and "The Beggar's Opera," no piece being played at this moment was in existence last January.

Current London attractions with runs are "The Lady of the Rose," "Decameron Nights," and "Loyalties," dating respectively from February, March and April, 1922. The only others that have, so far, established themselves at all firmly would appear to be "Dear Brutus," "The Dover Road," and "Tons of Money." There are, however, several comparatively recent productions that promise to remain in the bill for some time to come. Among such may be noted "The Cat and the Canary" and "Secrets." Against these have to be reckoned a considerable number of dismal failures, and ambitious productions which it would be only kind to refrain from mentioning specifically. There have been "runs," indeed, of three nights and a dozen which have not scored three weeks. Finally, grand opera has been ousted by revue from its long-established home at Covent Garden.

With the exception of Sir James Barrie, the dramatists of the Old Guard have proved disappointing during 1922. Thus, Henry Arthur Jones has put forth nothing; Sir Arthur Pinero has merely been represented by a short-lived effort in "The Enchanted Cottage" and a couple of revivals of his earlier work; R. C. Carton was not seen at anything near his best in "Other People's Worries"; Bernard Shaw produced no novelty; and, finally, Arnold Bennett signally failed to score with his "Body and Soul," and Somerset Maugham has certainly not added to his reputation. Alfred Sutro, on the other hand, has written two plays, "The Laughing Lady" and "The Great Well," each of which promises well; and another dramatist who has drawn his bow twice (and each time with success) is James Bernard Fagan, who is responsible for "The Wheel" and "Treasure Island."

The year added no conspicuously effulgent stars to the London stage. On the whole, the actresses have outshone the actors. Miss Sybil Thorndike, in grim tragedy; Miss Gladys Cooper, in Mrs. Patrick Campbell's old part of Paula Tanqueray; and Miss Fay Compton and Miss Edith Evans have each done remarkably good work and consolidated their histrionic positions.

Where 1923 is concerned, managerial hopes are centered on the likelihood of a substantial fall in the cost of living. If this materializes, the spending power of the public which supports the theater will be proportionately increased. It is a big "if," yet that optimism fills managerial offices is evidenced by the fact that the construction of three new theaters in London is planned this year, and several popular actors and actresses have decided to embark shortly upon management.

New Theater in Florence

FLORENCE, ITALY, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—A large new theater, the Savoia, has just been opened in Florence, built upon the site once occupied by the fifteenth century palace known as the Strozzino. The architect is a Roman, Marcello Piacentini, who has already, by works in Rome, the building of the Corso Cinema, and the restored Quirinal Theater, proved his capacity, and his knowledge of the recent developments in theater architecture. The new theater follows, in its exterior features, the sober and severe style of the old palace which formerly occupied this ground, and of which one remaining façade has been incorporated into the new building.

The auditorum measures 40 meters from the curtain to the back of the gallery, and affords accommodation for 1500 spectators. The prevailing tints are white and gray, in stone and plaster, with copper fittings, and cushions and carpets of a warm yellow. The curtain is of red silk with yellow disks, specially woven in Florence, and above the proscenium arch are three painted and gilded statues, of more than life-size, by the sculptor Antonio Maraini. They represent the Actress first studying her mask; then, aided by cupids, adjusting the mask upon her face; and third removing the mask when the performance is at an end.

The cupola of the building can be opened, by means of an electric mechanism, and, on warm nights, should add a beautiful effect upon clear starlit evenings. The one regret is that this fine new building should have been opened as a picture palace instead of a regular theater, since Florence already possesses so many cinemas.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

JORDAN HALL
TOMORROW EVE., AT 8:15
Pianoforte Recital By
Mieczyslaw Munz
Box Office 'Phone B. B. 4320. W. H. Luce, Mgr.
(Knabe Piano)

NEW YORK

Mischa Levitzki
Phenomenal Pianist
CARNEGIE HALL
Jan. 24, at 8:15
Management DANIEL MAYER
Aeolian Hall, New York

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

SHUBERT BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO OPERA
TONIGHT at 8 TOSCA
With MARY GARDEN, Giulio Crimi, Georges Baklanoff, Desire Defrere. Cond., Ettore Panizza
MAT. TOMORROW at 2
CAVALLERIA & PAGLIACCI—Rosa Raisa, Irene Pavloska, Forest Lamont—Claudio Muzio, Charles Marshall, Giacomo Rimini—Cond., Pietro Cimini. Eve., Rigoletto; Thurs., Love of Three Kings; Fri., Walkure; Sat. Mat., La Boheme—Eve., Trovatore. Second Week—Mon., Love of Three Kings; Tues., Parsifal; Wed. Mat., Snow Maiden—Eve., Tosca; Thurs., Walkure; Fri., Butterfly; Sat. Mat., Carmen—Eve., Jewels of the Madonna.
Prices—(No tax)—Box seats $10. Orch. $6, Orch. Circle $6 and $5. First Bal. $6, $5, $4, $3, $2.50, $1.50; Second Balcony. $1.50. At Box Office and Little Bldg. Ticket Office.

ST. JAMES Let's Go Eve. 8:15 Mat. 2:15 Except Mon., Thur.
Downtown—Filene's—Shepard's—Jordan's
BOSTON STOCK COMPANY
"THE BAD MAN"
Holbrook Blinn's Smashing Drama

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

PARK TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15 SUNDAYS 3 & 8:15 MATS. 50¢ to $1 EVES. 50¢ to $1.50
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in ROBIN HOOD

TREMONT THEATRE Eves. at 8:00 Last 2 Weeks
POP. MAT. TOM'W Best Seats $2
"Funniest Musical Hit in Years"
MOLLY DARLING
With Jack Donahue and Original Globe Theatre, N. Y., Cast

HOLLIS Evenings at 8:10 $2 Mat. Tom'w
POP. MAT. TOM'W Best Seats $2
JOHN GOLDEN Presents
The Play That Broke the World's Record
LIGHTNIN
Staged by WINCHELL SMITH
SEATS ALWAYS 2 WEEKS AHEAD.

COLONIAL Evenings at 8:10 $2 Mat. Tom'w
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Charles Dillingham's Musical Comedy
"THE BUNCH and JUDY"
with FRED and ADELE ASTAIRE, JOHNNY DOOLEY, RAY DOOLEY and GRACE HAYES

Eves. at 8:10 Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 2:10
COPLEY THEATRE
Tel. Back Bay 0701
Seats Down Town Filene's, Jordan's and Shepard Stores
Henry Jewett PRESENTS A. A. Milne's Brilliant Comedy
THE TRUTH ABOUT BLAYD'S
First Time in Boston

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

SHUBERT MAJESTIC Tel. Beach 4520 Seats Also at Little Bldg. at Box Office Prices
EVES. at 8 MATS. DAILY at 2
SHUBERT VAUDEVILLE
HERMAN TIMBERG
And His "FROLICS OF 1922"
Stars of Musical Comedy & Vaudeville Herman Timberg (Himself), Nat Nazarro & Co., Buck & Bubbles, Hattie—Darling & Timberg—Sammy, Else & Paulsen Revue. Eddie Heffernan Ray King

SHUBERT PLYMOUTH Tel. Beach 4520. Seats Also at Little Bldg. at Box Office Prices.
Nights 8:15 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
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POP. $1.50 MAT. THUR.
Jules Hurtig and Messrs. Shubert present
"Just Married"
Vivian Martin Lynne Overman

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"Bat" Mat. Tomorrow, 50c to $2
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"The Amusement Centre of Boston"
Week of Jan. 22 at 2 and 8. Tel. Beach 1724
Popular Vaudevillians CLARK & BERGMAN
Miniature Prima Donna YVETTE RUGEL
Bob Anderson's Polo Pony, Ingalese
Billy Sharp & Co., Rockwell & Fox
Kellam & O'Dare, Beige & Gupee
Composer of "Buddies" B. C. HILLIAM

SELWYN Eves. 8:15 Wed. & Sat. 2:15 Phone Beach 193
Limited Engagement
PAULINE FREDERICK (IN PERSON)
IN A GRIPPING DRAMATIC PLAY
The GUILTY ONE

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WILLIAM HODGE
in "FOR ALL OF US"
STUDEBAKER—NOW
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
Good main floor seats Monday to Friday at box office. $2.00.

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John Golden, Producer of "Lightnin'" Presents
THANK—U
A NEW COMEDY—ALL LAUGHS
Original cast—staged by Winchell Smith

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SAM H. HARRIS Presents
WALLACE EDDINGER and MARY NASH
in "Captain Applejack"
Staged by Sam Forrest

SELWYN THEATRE
BARNEY BERNARD and ALEXANDER CARR in
a new comedy
"PARTNERS AGAIN"
By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

Powers Theatre Beginning JAN. 22 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
STEWART & FRENCH Present
"The TORCH-BEARERS"
GEORGE KELLY'S BRILLIANT COMEDY
ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST
Including Mary Boland, Alison Skipworth, Helen Lowell, Arthur Shaw and others.

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"Biggest success of season."—Examiner.
GEORGE M. COHAN'S International Comedy Sensation
"SO THIS IS LONDON!"
The Play of a Thousand Laughs

NEWARK, N. J.

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Week of Jan. 22
Broad St. THEATRE

PHILADELPHIA

FORREST LAST WEEKS
ED. WYNN
THE PERFECT FOOL
MUSICAL HIS NEW LAUGHING RIOT
Final Performances Sat., Feb. 3

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

NATIONAL Thea., 41 St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
WINTHROP AMES Presents
A Play of Shakespeare's Youth WILL SHAKESPEARE
By CLEMENCE DANE
Author of "A Bill of Divorcement"
Otto-Kruger with Katherine Cornell
Winifred Lenihan Haidee Wright
John L. Shine Alan Birmingham

F. RAY COMSTOCK & MORRIS GEST Present
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CENTURY ROOF THEATRE 12th Month
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MUSICAL COMEDY SENSATION
SALLY, IRENE and MARY
with EDDIE DOWLING and a great cast

AMBASSADOR 49th, W. of Bwy. Eves. 8:25 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
International Musical Success
The LADY in ERMINE
WITH Wilda Bennett and Walter Woolf
"Has rare musical charm."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

The Theatre Guild presents
R U R
FRAZEE 42nd, W. of B'way Eves. 8:30
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday

BELMONT 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THE NEW COMEDY BY THE AUTHOR OF "LILIOM"
"PASSIONS for MEN" With O. P. HEGGIE
"A comedy of indescribable freshness."—John Corbin, Times.

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Fourth Annual Production

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Good Seats at Box Office—Buy in Advance
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
A NEW COMEDY—WITH MUSIC
The CLINGING VINE
with PEGGY WOOD

ALAN DALE and HEYWOOD BROUN Implore you to see
Klaw Thea., W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE LAST WARNING
The Melodramatic Hit with WILLIAM COURTLEIGH

BETTER TIMES AT THE HIPPODROME NOW
DAILY MATINEES-2:15-NIGHTS-8:15

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
JOHN BARRYMORE in "HAMLET"
"Barrymore is superb."—Telegram.
SAM H. HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:10

PRINCESS 39 St., E. of B'way. Fitzroy 0579 Eve. 8:45 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:45
Brock Pemberton's Production of Pirandello's
"6 Characters in Search of An Author"

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

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THE FOOL
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BEN-AMI in JOHANNES KREISLER
A Superb Spectacle
41 Marvelous Scenes
"The Selwyns have done a fine thing which can only be understood and appreciated by seeing it. They deserve congratulations."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.
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RIVOLI B'WAY 49 ST.
MARION DAVIES
in "WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER"

F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest Present
The Moscow Art Theatre
THIS WEEK Tchekhoff's "The Three Sisters"
Jolson's 59th St. Theatre at 7th Ave.
Eves. at 8. Matinees Fri. and Sat. at 2.

VANDERBILT 48th St., E. of B'way. Bryant 0134.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Glory
"The Big Sister of Irene"

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GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS
In the New American Song and Dance Show
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HUDSON W. 44 St. Eves. at 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
GEO. M. COHAN Presents
THE HIT OF THE TOWN
"So This Is London!"
"A HOWLING SUCCESS."—Eve. Post.

JOHN GOLDEN Presents
7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat., 2:30

FULTON Thea., W. 46 St. Eves. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
MARGARET LAWRENCE
In the New York Success "SECRETS"
"Genuine acting ability of the highest order."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Eves. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
BILLIE BURKE
in BOOTH TARKINGTON'S
"ROSE BRIAR"

CORT THEA., W. 48 St. EVES. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15
MERTON OF THE MOVIES
WITH GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH.
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Anne Nichols's Laughing Success
Abie's Irish Rose

THE HOME FORUM

Shakespeare on the Stage

IS THERE any pleasure the theater affords comparable to seeing over again a fine old play which one has seen many times before? There is a pleasure of novelty and a pleasure of familiarity, of course; but of the two the latter is much the richer. And it is really too bad that nowadays so many people seem to have forgotten this fact, and are completely enamored of the new.

To those of us who know the complex and intimate pleasure of seeing a Shakespeare play over and over, it is amusing but also a little sad to discover how many people do not know it; how many, when asked whether they are going to see "Hamlet" or "Macbeth," will reply, "Oh, no. I've seen it," just as they would if asked whether they are going to see a certain moving picture. It may be that the moving picture is partly to blame for this point of view, since it leads our young people to suppose that there is nothing in a play but a story. Knowing the story of "Macbeth" or "Hamlet," they think they know all; the novelty is gone. And yet a friend who saw that amusing trifle, "The Dover Road," in London and in Boston told me the other day that he enjoyed it immensely more the second than the first time, because "he saw so much more in it."

Now I know "Macbeth" almost by heart. I saw Modjeska in it three times, Sothern once, and the Benson players once, besides other productions, professional and amateur, of less consequence. Year after year I have read it over and over, studying every note and all the Appendixes in the Variorum edition, and all the accounts in Winter, Archer, Walkley, Shaw, Symons, of how the older actors presented it; and this as a labor of love, for from boyhood it has seemed to me the finest play ever written. And the other night, seeing Mr. Walter Hampden in it, watching and listening once more, I had a gratification in it so personal, so intimate, that I felt almost as if it were being given for me alone. I felt that this was my play, one into which I could enter, could live through, by dint of long and loving study and absorption. And this is, I think, the richest pleasure the theater can afford.

"Macbeth" consists of various elements. When we have seen and read a play many times, we gradually build up a conception of character, scene, reading, and pantomime which is a mosaic of past impressions, and when we see it once more, we compare this conception with the new one before us, down to the smallest details. When Macbeth says, "If we should fail?" we wait to hear what intonation Lady Macbeth will give to her "We fail;" because we know that there are at least three possible readings of the two words, and all sanctioned by illustrious precedent. When Mr. Hampden begins the famous soliloquy, which is usually printed:

"If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly: if the," etc.,

speaking the lines as follows:

"If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well.
It were done quickly, if the," etc.,

we feel that we should like to argue the point with him. And so with a score or a hundred other details of interpretation. Every fine Shakespearean actor is of necessity a Shakespearean scholar; and Mr. Furness was quite right when he deplored the paucity of notes on the actual readings of Garrick, Kemble, Kean, Booth, and Irving.

In larger matters, our pleasure is even keener. I had never seen the little Scene iii of Act III (the Escape of Fleance) given before, because it is usually cut; and it was very interesting to behold it at last, and to see with what simple means Mr. Hampden had produced a powerful effect, as of an eery forest at dead of night. It was all done by means of hangings, upon which was thrown a slate-gray light, but one seemed to be looking at the edge of a forest primeval. It was one more impression to store away.

The arrangement of the stage in scenes more familiar is a source of equal pleasure. In the Banquet scene for instance, Mr. Sothern placed the table up-stage, clear across the back, and the Ghost of Banquo was all too visible as he stole in from the wings to his chair. Mr. Hampden places the table well down-stage at the right, and the ghost is left entirely to the imagination, as he should be. These matters, which to the casual and uninformed spectator are merely accepted without comment, are recognized by the initiated as the fruit of long study working on a rich tradition and as the outcome of studious experiment and weighing of alternatives.

When we rise from these questions of material detail to the larger questions of the interpretation of character, we enter a delightful world of æsthetic appeal. Take Lear's Fool, for instance. When this touching character, after being banished from the stage for over a century was reinstated about a hundred years ago, Macready wrote in his diary his conviction that no man could succeed in the part of this "beautiful-faced boy," and he ended by giving it to a woman, Miss Horton. His conception of the part held for fifty years, until Richard Grant White declared that the Fool was certainly a man well on in years; and Mr. Furness agreed that he was "not a boy, but a man—one of the shrewdest and tenderest of men, whom long life had made shrewd, and whom afflictions had made tender." There is much to be said for both opinions; but in no plays except those of Shakespeare and perhaps of Molière can such divergencies of opinion arise. Nor is the case of the Fool in the least peculiar. Charlotte Cushman's and Modjeska's Lady Macbeth, Salvini's and Irving's Shylock, show as wide a latitude of interpretation.

We who love Shakespeare on the stage seem to be at present a diminishing minority, but we surely do not lack sound arguments for our preference.

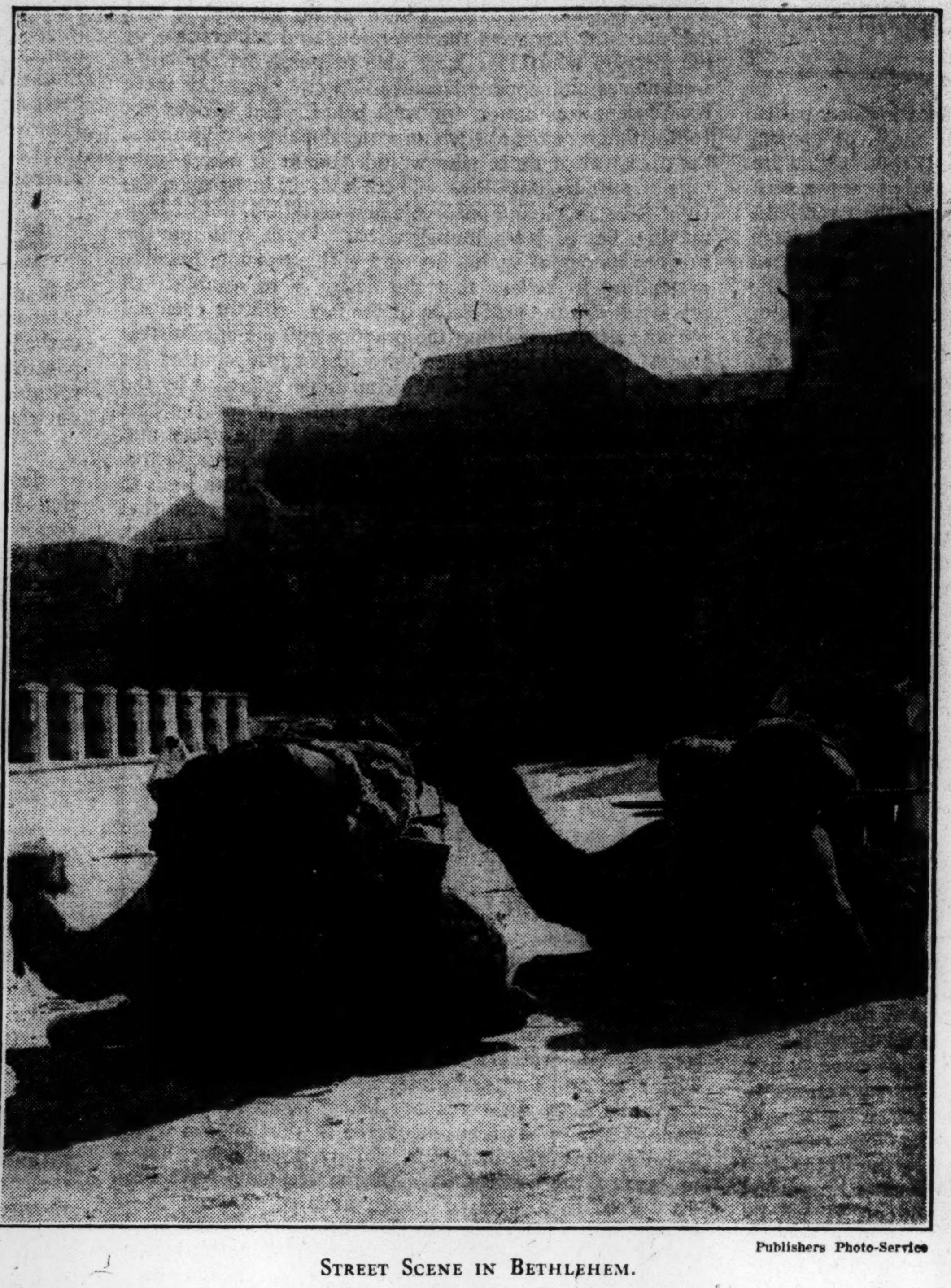
R. M. G.

The City

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here too the night is sweet and still,
The sky is high, and stars are lit,
Here too the dawn comes rosy red.
And all the neighborhood of cocks
Their early, cheery trumpets call.
The mockingbird a lofty note
Flings out, and by-and-by,
The linnets and the leaves
Will stir the eucalyptus tree
To lovely, twittering melodies.

MARGARET TROILI CAMPBELL.



Publishers Photo-Service

STREET SCENE IN BETHLEHEM.

A train of camels silhouetted against the sky and slowly moving along some distant ridge of hills, is usually the first sight that gives the traveller in Palestine the full sense of being in the East. The camel belongs to no age and every time. He comes into Biblical history with Abram, the great sheik, father of all the Israelites; and from that time to this, is part and parcel of the Palestine scene. In the era of the country's greatest prosperity, multitudes of camels thronged the roads, laden with building stone or grain or merchandise, just as they may be seen today. Bethlehem was often their stopping place; and then as now, after climbing the hill to the city, they doubtless sank to rest in the street with the same sphinx-like patience.

Bethlehem, the House of Bread, is a city so ancient that neither records nor traditions exist to attest its origin. But the Bethlehem of today presents practically the same outward appearance it has held for centuries. Always, as now, the hills upon which the city is built, were terraced for orchards of olives and other fruits; the plains beneath were fields of grain and rich pastures for flocks. In the city itself were fewer buildings, but they were of the same irregular stone and plaster type. From the summit of the hills, the valley declines toward the Dead Sea and beyond the sea rise the purple hills of Moab. Almost one hears the echo of those memorable words of Ruth, the Moabite woman, "Whither thou goest I will go," for it was on those quiet fields below Bethlehem that the idyl of the Book of Ruth was enacted.

Winter in an English Garden

The crocuses are up, they have burst their sheaths even, green blades are showing; in another fortnight we shall find a tinge of orange; the purple fellows come out later, they are still tightly fastened up. Anything else? Yes, tulips are peeping. How exciting it is! And narcissus, too! Daffodils? No, not yet. Forsythia though is all ready to sprout, and Ribes are showing their red buds; they will cheer us first of all the shrubs. No, how forgetful of me; here are actually wee bits of color on sweet Daphne mezereum, and if you bend low you can catch her delicious scent. I saw her sisters last year on the top of an Italian mountain, in full bloom mid snow and ice, scenting the air.

Over there Lonicera Standishii has a tiny fragrant blossom before she has wholly lost last summer's leaves! There are violas, too, a little windtorn, their sweet faces powdered with some of mother earth, but struggling valiantly; also polyanthus, a faint whisper of glories to come. Here is a purple anemone with long stalk, and buds, and beside the kitchen door, nestling in a crevice of the wall, a whole tiny bush of mauve aubretia fully out, facing the north, too, brave darlings! Jasmine nudifolium adorns the wall; what should we do without her?

A little sprig of wallflower and one dear violet completes our store. Sweet flowers, I will leave you to gladden our eyes in the garden, and pluck me a bunch of green—lavender, and rosemary, and southernwood. They will give out their aromatic perfume. Add to them the delicate green of Pottisporum, in remembrance of far-away Australia.

Geissler to Sivert

Look at you Sellanraa people: every day you gaze at some blue mountains. They are not figments of the imagination, they are old mountains sunk deep in the past; and you have them for companions. You live here with heaven and earth and are one with them, you are one with all the broad and deeply-rooted things. You do not need a sword in your hands: you meet life bareheaded and barehanded in the midst of a great friendliness. Look, there is nature, it belongs to you and to your people! Men and nature are not bombarding each other, they agree. They are not competing or running a race, they go together. In the midst of this you Sellanraa people exist. The mountains, the woods, the moors, the meadows, the heavens, and the stars—oh, nothing of this is poor and grudging, it is without measure. Listen to me, Sivert, be content!—Knut Hamsun, in "Growth of the Soil."

Yellow

Yellow with birdfoot-trefoil are the grass-glades;
Yellow with cinquefoil of the dew-gray leaf;
Yellow with stonecrop; the moss-mounds are yellow;
Blue-necked the wheat sways, yellowing to the sheaf.
Green-yellow bursts from the copse the laughing yaffle;
Sharp as a sickle is the edge of shade and shine:
Earth in her heart laughs looking at the heavens,
Thinking of the harvest: I look and think of mine.

—GEORGE MEREDITH.

Rejoicing in Color

Sitting out today in a great piazza, enjoying the clear blue sky and brilliant sunshine after a long period of dull grey days and drenching rain, I amused myself by remarking all the gay color notes, permanent or passing, which enlivened the scene, and stood out against the quieter background of cream or buff house-fronts and wide paved square.

There were the orange and scarlet trams, running briskly to and fro like gay toys; and the motor 'buses, red and white. Some crimson, blue and green carriages stood on the public stand to one side, and one or two of the horses had on scarlet blankets. A bright yellow motor ran across the square, and several hotel omnibuses, orange, green and blue. The outside sun-shutters of some of the surrounding houses were emerald green, and the ranks of chairs outside the opposite cafés were some green, some light blue, and some a warm yellow-brown. On all sides, being a festival day, the national flags, red, white and green, tossed and glowed in the strong light. Under the colonnade to the side a flower stall was piled with chrysanthemums; bronze and saffron and maroon, and with red and yellow dahlias and other brilliant autumn flowers, and many of the passers-by carried sheaves and bunches of the same.

A country woman wearing a violet shawl went by carrying a basket of tomatoes: out in the middle of the square a girl in crimson stood talking to a friend who wore an orange jersey: a small child ran by in rose red, and another, in emerald green cap, jersey and gaiters, like a young brussels-sprout, trotted along with his rosy face turned up happily to the crimson air balloon which floated from the string he held in one chubby hand.

When we go from the city to the country it is the same—color everywhere: golden cornfields; fields of buttercups and scarlet poppies; woods blue with wild hyacinths; moors and heaths clothed with the purple and gold of heather and gorse; and orchards of apple and peach and almond; pink in the springtime; meadows emerald green; autumn woods that blaze with scarlet and orange and bronze. Wherever we see color let us be glad of it, rejoice in it.

Nothing Too Good to Be True

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OFTEN, with the announcement of good news, it is exclaimed half incredulously, "Oh, that is too good to be true!" Or, on the other hand, if it be news of seeming misfortune or disaster, it is declared with great certainty, "That is just what I expected!" Now, why this general tendency to look upon the negative side of things, to expect more of evil than of good? To be sure, if we are expecting good results from wrongdoing, expecting a happy home while we are selfish and domineering, good business returns while indulging in greed and avarice, health and harmony while hating our brother,—then, indeed, our expectations of good are doomed to disappointment, and our anticipations of happiness will exceed our realization. If looking to materiality for good, it is not surprising that we become incredulous and skeptical, since we are looking for good where it does not exist..

On the other hand, if we are singing in our hearts the words of the psalmist, "My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him," then our expectancy of good is based upon divine, invariable Principle, which works only to bless; and our hopes, being spiritualized, will not be disappointed. Through Christian Science, we learn that God, good, is all; and so, all that can ever really come to pass must be good and true. Looking to God for all good, and waiting expectantly upon the unfoldment of righteousness, wisdom, and love, while conforming obediently to divine law, we can intelligently, and with absolute certainty, anticipate the fulfillment of good in our lives.

As we gain an understanding of the Science of spiritual goodness and the operation of its law, through the study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we learn the power of righteousness, the might of moral forces, and how to make these forces available and practical in our lives. Based upon this understanding, our hopes do not partake of the false optimism which blindly believes that "all things are for the best," but rather are they founded upon the demonstrable law of Truth. This knowledge of the power of divine good makes impossible any superstitious belief in chance, luck, or fatality; for we see that in the Science of being there are no laws of ill fortune or misfortune, because God is the only lawmaker. So, we are freed from the fearful forebodings accompanying ignorance of the power of goodness, and are able to give a reason for the hope that is in us.

In applying the spiritual law of good to our human experiences, we do not outline how good shall unfold. Indeed, good often comes about in ways we may least expect, in far greater and more abundant manifestation than the so-called human mind may plan for. It is through self-surrender, obedience, and humility that the law of good becomes active in our lives, unfolding infinite possibilities for good which neither human belief nor circumstance can hinder or reverse. Thus, when business, domestic, or world problems confront us, however severe or vital they may seem to be, we do not need to stand hopeless and helpless, in doubt and despair; but, instead, in the very darkest moments, our expectancy of good can be bright and confident, if we will but follow the admonition given in Science and Health (p. 261): "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." Then, as in the midnight hour we await with quiet assurance the rising of the sun, so shall we in the night of discouragement and fear await with calm conviction the coming of better things, knowing that God, good, is all there really is.

With greater expectancy in the power of God, good, we will the sooner be healed of sickness, fear, and sin; it will become more natural to expect health than disease, to expect protection instead of disaster, prosperity rather than lack or loss, and harmony in ever increasing degree. We will also look beyond the seeming woes of mortal existence, the tragedies of crime, and the devastations of war, and see them as only great upheavals,—the belief in evil being stirred up to its destruction, and thereby making way for a closer approach to what is good and true. So shall we help to bring about a brighter and happier outlook for the whole human race, because our thought will be uplifted to perceive the inevitable fulfillment of the law of Truth. Is not this confidence in good in accord with all the rich promises of the Bible? Verily, "no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly."

Reaching out beyond material things and human affairs for our good,—out into the realm of divine Mind, where those things are discovered which "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard,"—is there any real good too great to hope for, anything too lovely to be brought into manifestation? Infinite goodness everywhere—think of it! A universe of divine Love, teeming with perfect spiritual ideas, filled with peace, power, and bliss, radiant with spiritual riches and blessings! Ponder it well, and you will reverently thank God and declare, "Surely, there is nothing too good to be true!"

Rien N'Est Trop Bon Pour Etre Vrai

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

SOUVENT, en annonçant une bonne nouvelle, on s'écrie, à moitié sceptique: "Oh! c'est trop bon pour être vrai!" D'autre part, si ce sont les nouvelles d'un soi-disant malheur ou désastre, on déclare avec une grande assurance: "C'est justement ce à quoi je m'attendais!" Or, pourquoi cette tendance générale de voir le côté négatif des choses, de s'attendre plutôt au mal qu'au bien? Assurément, si nous comptons sur de bons résultats comme conséquence de mauvaises actions, sur un intérieur paisible alors que nous sommes égoïstes et autoritaires, sur la prospérité de nos affaires alors que nous nous livrons à la cupidité et à l'avarice, sur la santé et l'harmonie alors que nous haïssons notre frère,—il est évident que nos expectatives du bien aboutiront à la déception, et que nos avant-goûts de la félicité dépasseront ce que nous pourrons en réaliser. Si nous cherchons le bien dans la matérialité, il n'est pas surprenant que nous devenions incrédules et sceptiques, puisque nous nous attendons à trouver le bien là où il n'existe pas.

D'autre part, si, dans nos cœurs, nous chantons les paroles du psalmiste: "C'est sur Dieu seul que mon âme se repose en paix, Car mon espoir est en lui," alors, notre attente du bien sera basée sur le divin Principe invariable, qui n'agit que pour bénir: et nos espérances, étant spiritualisées, ne rencontreront pas de déceptions. La Science Chrétienne nous apprend que Dieu, le bien, est tout; aussi ne peut-il réellement se passer autre chose que ce qui est bon et vrai. Si nous nous adressons à Dieu pour tout bien, et si nous attendons avec confiance le déroulement de la justice, de la sagesse et de l'amour, tout en nous conformant avec obéissance à la loi divine, nous pourrons avec intelligence et avec une certitude absolue, espérer l'accomplissement du bien dans nos vies.

A mesure que par l'étude du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures," par Mary Baker Eddy, nous acquérons une compréhension de la Science de la bonté spirituelle et de l'opération de sa loi, nous comprenons le pouvoir de la justice, la puissance des forces morales, et nous voyons comment il est possible de rendre ces forces utiles et pratiques dans nos vies. Nos espérances, étant établies sur cette compréhension, ne participent pas du faux optimisme qui croit aveuglément que "toutes choses vont pour le mieux;" elles se fondent au contraire sur la loi démontrable de la Vérité. Cette connaissance du pouvoir du bien divin annule la possibilité de toute croyance superstitieuse soit au hasard, à la chance ou à la fatalité; car nous voyons que, dans la Science de l'être, il n'y a pas de loi de mauvaise fortune ou d'infortune, parce que Dieu est le seul législateur. De sorte que nous sommes affranchis des effrayants pronostics qui accompagnent l'ignorance du pouvoir de la bonté, et que nous pouvons donner une raison de l'espérance qui est en nous.

En appliquant la loi spirituelle du bien à nos expériences humaines, nous ne déterminons pas la façon dont le bien devra se dérouler. En vérité, le bien arrive souvent sous des formes auxquelles on oserait le moins s'attendre, comme manifestation beaucoup plus importante et bien plus abondante que le soi-disant entendement humain ne pourrait l'imaginer. C'est grâce au renoncement à soi-même, à l'obéissance et à l'humilité que la loi du bien agit dans nos vies, qu'elle déroule les possibilités infinies du bien, que ni la croyance humaine ni les circonstances ne sauraient empêcher ni renverser. Ainsi, lorsque nous avons à faire face aux problèmes commerciaux, domestiques ou mondiaux, quelque difficiles ou importants qu'ils puissent paraître, nous n'avons pas besoin de nous sentir découragés ni impuissants, d'être dans le doute et le désespoir: au contraire dans les moments les plus sombres, notre attente du bien peut être réjouissante et confiante, pour peu que nous suivions l'exhortation que nous donne Science et Santé (p. 261): "Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées." Puis, de même qu'à l'heure de minuit, nous attendons avec une paisible assurance le lever du soleil, de même, dans la nuit du découragement et de la crainte, nous attendrons avec une conviction calme la venue de meilleures choses, sachant que Dieu, le bien, est tout ce qu'il y a en réalité.

Plus nos espérances au pouvoir de Dieu, le bien, seront grandes, plus nous serons guéris promptement de la maladie, de la crainte et du péché; il semblera plus naturel de s'attendre à la santé qu'à la maladie, de s'attendre à la protection qu'au désastre, à la prospérité qu'au manque ou qu'à la perte, et à l'harmonie dans une mesure toujours croissante. Nous porterons aussi nos regards au delà des soi-disant maux de l'existence mortelle, des tragédies du crime et des dévastations de la guerre, et nous ne les verrons que comme de grands bouleversements,—la croyance au mal étant soulevée jusqu'à sa destruction, et ouvrant ainsi le chemin qui nous rapproche de ce qui est bon et vrai. Nous aiderons de la sorte à amener une perspective plus riante et plus heureuse pour toute la race humaine, parce que notre pensée sera élevée de façon à percevoir l'accomplissement inévitable de la loi de la Vérité. Cette confiance dans le bien n'est-elle pas conforme à toutes les riches promesses de la Bible? En vérité, "il ne refuse aucun bien à ceux qui marchent dans l'intégrité."

En cherchant notre bien au delà des choses matérielles et des affaires humaines,—dans le royaume de l'Entendement divin, où l'on découvre ces choses que "l'œil n'a point vues, que l'oreille n'a pas entendues,"—y a-t-il quelque bien réel trop grand pour qu'on espère l'avoir, quelque chose de trop beau, de trop charmant pour que cela se manifeste? Partout le bien infini—pensez donc! Un univers d'Amour divin, rempli d'idées spirituelles parfaites, plein de paix, de pouvoir et de bonheur, rayonnant de richesses et de bienfaits spirituels! Réfléchissez-y bien, et vous remercierez Dieu respectueusement et vous direz: "Assurément, il n'y a rien qui soit trop bon pour être vrai!"

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With

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1923

EDITORIALS

Senator Borah's Protest

THE perils which inevitably result from the lack of a well-defined policy in foreign affairs are given exemplification in Senator Borah's protest against the action of the French in taking over by force control of the Ruhr Valley. Animated by a notable devotion to humanity as a whole and by an earnest desire to avert any further calamities consequent upon the World War, the Senator has been led into a position which he will find it difficult to defend. For his attack is upon the French alone. But France, whether acting wisely or unwisely, is at least acting in absolute accordance with the rights conferred upon her by the Versailles Treaty. Even if she were violating the provisions of that treaty, it would ill beseem the United States, which refused to ratify that instrument, to protest against its violation.

But as a matter of fact there is no violation, for France has acted in accordance with the findings of a majority of the Reparations Commission, and is attempting to collect by force the debt for which Germany has formally been adjudged responsible. In that there is neither illegality nor injustice.

To berate France now, in view of the American record, seems equally unwise and unjust, when it is kept in mind that the present situation results very largely from the failure of the United States to accept two agreements, which France had been led to believe would be ratified, namely, the Anglo-American agreement of guaranty to France against aggression, and American participation in the League of Nations. Perhaps had the American Congress agreed to President Wilson's representations in these matters the present situation would not have arisen. Perhaps the quarrels and antagonisms of Europe are such that even the participation of the American Republic in the effort at reconstruction would have been unavailing. But as long as that Nation did not participate, as long as it has done not one single thing except to stand aloof during the whole period of baffling efforts at reconstruction, and proffer advice, which was mainly based upon a desire to see matters settled to American profit, it ill beseems spokesmen of the United States to condemn a nation which has proceeded in an orderly manner to enforce its rights under the treaty.

Whether those rights are capable of enforcement in this way is a very different question. It is entirely possible that the last state of Europe, owing to this action of France, may be worse than the first. But it is as unjust to condemn unreservedly the French for their action in the Ruhr as it would be to denounce bitterly the Germans for their inability to meet the full measure of reparations exacted by the negotiators at Versailles, in a moment of passion, resentment, and revenge.

Labor Answers Mr. Gompers

As WAS expected, a responsible spokesman for Labor has challenged the assumed right of Mr. Samuel Gompers to align, or attempt to align, the unionized workingmen of the United States in the campaign ostensibly for the return of light wines and beer, but actually, as it appears, for the restoration of the saloon. It will be remembered that Mr. Gompers issued his statement to the effect that American wage earners would support the modification of the prohibition enforcement code just after he had met, in Cincinnati, with a delegation representing the brewery workers. Naturally he might have gained a distorted and mistaken view of the matter which inclined him to regard the noisy demands of the brewery workers as the insistent protests of millions of American workingmen who were not present and who seem not to have been represented.

In an interview given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Chicago recently, Mr. James W. Kline, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers of America, made it quite plain that neither he nor those for whom he speaks are bound by the assertions of Mr. Gompers. He insists that among American workingmen there is a growing sentiment in favor of prohibition and law enforcement, and that there is no desire that the saloon be restored. He declares the conviction that the proposed legislation permitting the manufacture and sale of wines and beer would lead unavoidably to the reopening of places for its sale and consumption. This he declares the working people for whom he speaks do not desire.

Mr. Kline indicates a familiarity with the tactics of the president of the American Federation of Labor. He says Mr. Gompers is a known "wet," and that his activities in opposition to the enactment of the original enforcement code prompted him to appeal directly to all labor unions to exert their influence to prevent its passage. This opposition could not be marshaled, Mr. Kline says, and he expresses the conviction that the sentiment among members of the labor unions is stronger now than ever before in favor of prohibition.

Thus challenged, would it not be wise and prudent, if Mr. Gompers desires to speak for the whole body of union labor in the United States, for him to ascertain, by methods which he has so often employed, the consensus of sentiment, to be expressed through a referendum? No doubt Mr. Gompers was able to speak conclusively of the sentiment of the brewery workers. But he could represent their wishes no more correctly than Mr. Kline represents those of the international union of which he is executive head. The result of such a referendum would be intensely interesting just at this time. It might answer a perplexing question. Has Mr. Gompers the courage to put the matter to the test?

Hanihara and His Opportunity

THE day is far past when it was taken properly for granted that an ambassador should be as disingenuous officially as he was charming personally. It is no longer good form for the accredited representative of one capital at another to qualify by erecting barriers to that other's onward march. On the contrary, it is his present business to clear roads of the litter of yesterday's diplomatic ineptitudes. More than this, a usual test of his true capacity has come to be his ability for locating new paths, leading to ever-bettered relations. He must, of course, stand firmly for the rights of his people if those rights are brought into question, but he must, equally of course, seek to further all mutual interests. In short, the twentieth-century ambassador is exactly what Walter Hines Page half-jokingly describes in one of his splendid letters as "after all, you see, a kind of sublimated missionary of the general good," and he could scarce do better than take as his motto that sentence in Emerson's journals: "To heal old wounds is fine and necessary, but we more need men who will prevent new wounds being inflicted."

This is written not merely as apropos the Tokyo announcement that Masano Hanihara is to follow Kijuro Shidehara as Japan's Ambassador at Washington, but especially in the expectation that the newcomer will prove quite the sort of diplomatist whom the preceding paragraph has proposed. He is a fine type of the progressively minded Japanese of modern view. Possessed naturally of the courtesy which one invariably associates with the cultured Oriental, he has, too, a very Occidental practicability, and also, aside from and well beyond these gifts, an international idealism which should be a universal habit of thought and goal of action.

When the Hara Ministry was formed, Count Uchida, holding the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, called him to serve as his Vice-Minister, in which post he found himself practically in full charge of important international dealings, and showed consistent support for the "friendly agreement" plan. When the Arms Conference was held at Washington he was of the Nipponese delegation. His present appointment is indorsed, without an exception, by the press of the island kingdom and is popularly approved as well, which counts for much, since he leaves home not only the spokesman for a government but also the interpreter of one great people to another.

It is a large opportunity which opens as the new man assumes old duties. American-Japanese relations had for some time been surely if slowly improving even before Mr. Harding's Administration issued its invitations to the now historic conference regarding Far Eastern matters, which gathering removed more than one cause of misunderstanding. The policy pursued by the Kato Cabinet through the past eight months has further broadened this peaceful prospect, till today's outlook is wholly encouraging. The facts remain, however, that dealings between the two mighty states facing each other across the Pacific are of not less than world interest, while, in the second place, the fact that their national aims and tendencies are in many ways quite the same calls for all the nicer handling. Mr. Hanihara is that not usual Asiatic who, remaining entirely loyal to his own land, yet is able fully to appreciate the other side of a possible debate, than which nothing could better insure sounder international relations. Not only does he avow an abiding desire to build up a fuller understanding between Japan and "the States," but his experience has been such as to add habitual tact to a naturally fair viewpoint. There seems, then, no slight reason to look on Masano Hanihara as the right man for an important work.

An American Law Institute

IN THE latter part of February there will be held in Washington a conference of judges, lawyers and deans of law schools in the United States, to consider and propose such changes in the national and state laws and the rules of practice and procedure as will tend to eliminate existing defects. The decision to call such a conference was reached a few days ago at a meeting in New York attended by representative lawyers from many parts of the country. At the meeting there was organized what is to be known as an American law institute. It is the declaration of the members comprising this new organization which so courageously points out alleged defects in the present system of administering and executing the law, and it is upon the invitation of the members that the forthcoming conference in Washington will be held.

Now it is important that due consideration should be given to the fact that the observations of the lawyers in their New York meeting offer no crumb of comfort to the agitators who denounce all law and all forms of established government. The troubles complained of are not traceable to fundamental weaknesses in the law, it is declared, but to ambiguities and complexities which the construction and application of rules of law and practice have made unavoidable. There has been complaint of the law's delays, of the expense and uncertainties of litigation, of alleged miscarriages of justice, and of the ability of the wealthy to oppress the poor through ingenious processes which judges and courts permit.

The inquest is an interesting one, viewed from the standpoint of the layman. It has often been insisted that the correction of these claimed abuses must be the result of reforms worked out and demanded by those entirely disassociated with the legal profession. Now comes the declared determination to bring about the necessary changes by action of those within who are wise enough and courageous enough to recognize not only the need, but the necessity, of prompt reforms.

One may quite reasonably be inclined to the conclusion that there is going on, at least in the United States, a peaceful revolution within many, if not all, the institutions and agencies, social, industrial, and economic, which have been built up, fostered, and protected by the laws and established usages. The theory of self-regulation is being imposed quite generally. It is a far cry from baseball or motion pictures to the dignified tribunals presided over by judges and court officials, yet the tendency seems to be to apply to all of these somewhat the same processes of introspection and regulation. Surely if it be true that our faults are known to no one so well as to ourselves, the correction of these faults should become easy as they are singled out and analyzed.

The popular belief has been that the confusions and delays of the law were the inventions and subterfuges of the lawyers who alone were able to point out the law's weaknesses and apparent contradictions. Possibly there is sufficient foundation for such belief. But it does not follow that a resort to such unprofessional practices meets the approval of those who would disdain to take advantage of pure technicalities. These lawyers insist upon the right to establish and enforce a new standard, not of law-making, but of law-administration. Those who may be inclined to regard such a demand with suspicion, possibly pretending to believe that the desire is to establish an aristocracy in the profession of the law, with the eventual purpose of monopolizing the practice and the administration of the law in the courts, should not lose sight of the fact that such monopolies are charitably regarded by the American people. The popular demand is for the best possible product, in the theater, in art, in the press, and everywhere where excellence can be regarded as a factor. The standards which the American Law Institute seeks to elevate concern a vital social agency. It is important that any reconstructive work should assure and safeguard, and not threaten, the sanctity and efficiency of the American court system.

Preserving Precious Documents

ONE of the lessons which has been learned by Egyptologists from heart-rending experiences in the past is that the greatest care must be taken of the treasures unearthed in their excavations, as otherwise they are liable to crumble to pieces in their hands. Because of this fact extraordinary precautions are being taken with the treasures recently discovered in the tomb of Tutankhamen in Luxor, the services of experts from England, America and Egypt having been enlisted to treat each of the precious and brittle objects according to its need and nature. Some, for example, are to be sprayed with solutions of paraffin wax in benzine, others will be reinforced with transparent cements, while others will be given mechanical supports with wires and sheets of glass.

While such measures are being taken in Luxor, a state of affairs has been uncovered in Washington which is little short of calamitous. Many documents, that is to say, of the earliest days of the Republic have been discovered in a state of decay, uncared for and to all intents and purposes lost to the Nation. Only last week, for instance, the original message of President Monroe, embodying the Monroe Doctrine, was found in a pile of documents hidden away in the subterranean passages of the Senate cellar. At the same time was unearthed the original draft of the bill establishing the judiciary of the United States. And both of these documents were in such condition that they were almost beyond recognition, the Monroe message actually crumbling to pieces in the hands of the clerk who had found it.

And there they lie, hidden in the cellar of the Capitol of the United States, or thrown carelessly in the attic of the Senate, many positively priceless documents recording the early legislative progress of the Nation, and including the messages of all the presidents, from Washington to Harding, the treaties of the Nation, historical evidence and records of immensely important business. A national archives building has long been needed in Washington, and, although it may be too late to preserve all of the records of the past, there is still an abundance of material which should be preserved for the future.

The Moscow Art Theatre

THE cordial reception and generous support that is being extended to The Moscow Art Theatre Company, now playing in New York, is a matter for deep satisfaction to all concerned, and in this case those concerned are all who live in the world of art and letters. There is a far greater significance in the trip of this famous modern theatrical company, from its home in Russia to the United States, than appears on the surface. Art in any form is not bound by geographical lines and knows no politics. Dramatic art voices a universal language that is far above the actual spoken word; a language that draws human beings into closer sympathy. The dramatic human cry is instantly recognized by a fellow human, even though the actual words may not be understood.

As the genial Nikita Balieff and his companions of the "Chauve Souris" have done much to make Americans understand and admire Russians in a lighter vein, so will the distinguished Constantin Stanislavsky and his associates of The Moscow Art Theatre leave in the United States a deep impression of the Russian dramatic artist engaged in his most important work. The visit of these two companies will be recalled for many years to come as important steps—steps scarcely discernible now—in the new diplomacy, the diplomacy of the future, the diplomacy in which sympathy and understanding will replace regiments of soldiers.

Governments will do well to hearken to Harry Lauder's oft repeated line: "I would rather build friendships than battleships." Exchange tours from country to country of great orchestras and other art expressions sponsored and financed by their governments will do more to establish good will among men than fleets of battleships. Morris Gest deserves and will receive all honor for his courage in putting through this stupendous and heroic activity. It has been what may be called an act of pure devotion to art.

Editorial Notes

IN THE midst of the turmoil of thought which would make it appear that Russia is a doomed country, it is refreshing to find a man who sees things in a different light, and has the courage to say that a bright future is dawning for that Nation out of the clouds of the past. Such a one is James Putnam Goodrich, one-time Governor of Indiana, and more recently purchasing agent for the United States Relief Commission in Russia, who in an address on "Russia" before the students of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., declared that the Russian Soviet Government is retreating rapidly from its radical socialistic basis. He continued:

> A new Russia is being born with a spirit of Russian nationalism—out of which will come a Nation that will become a friend of the American people in the future as America has been a friend of Russia in the past.

When it is recognized that the selfishness which seems rampant in the consciousness of mankind today must be curbed before true harmony can be restored to any one part of the body politic, it will be appreciated that the solution of the Russian problem is far more a world-wide one than surface appearances indicate.

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IT IS becoming increasingly recognized in New York that E. C. Yellowley, Acting Federal Prohibition Director for that State, intends to exercise his authority purposefully, effectively, and fearlessly. It was no surprise, therefore, recently to find that he had issued a statement calling attention to a phase of the enforcement situation which many have chosen to forget. This is what his statement said in part:

> It devolves upon the landlords and owners . . . to make diligent inquiry from time to time to ask if their tenants are violating the Federal Prohibition Act. Nearly three hundred injunctions have been obtained . . . and many more are contemplated. . . . Upon granting a final injunction the court may order that the building shall not be occupied or used for one year thereafter.
>
> In other words, the court may direct that a padlock be placed upon a building and kept there for one year.

If owners, therefore, do not adopt such precautions as are advised, they are likely to find themselves locked out of their own premises, and they will have no one but themselves to blame.

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ANYONE still clinging to the old theory of the solidity of matter must have received a shock if he was attending the recent lecture of John Mills, an engineer of Wyoming, N. J., before the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Mr. Mills was specific in his description of the nature of the molecule, which he declared had been analyzed with sufficient accuracy to enable investigators to know its approximate size and composition. Every molecule is, of course, formed of two atoms, which are themselves composed of vast numbers of electrons. Imagination falters before the estimate of the incredible speed and infinitesimal size of these latter, some two billion billion traveling through the filament of a sixty-candlepower electric light bulb every second. The actual number matters not at all, however; the important point is that natural science has established the fact that matter is not a substance in the commonly understood meaning of that term, but that it is essentially volatile.

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JANUARY 26 marks the one hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, the poet of Scotland. The varied vicissitudes which he experienced are known to lovers of poetry all over the world. His genius was misunderstood. Not for many years was he recognized as he deserved. And there was some deep philosophy in his writings, as witness the following:

> But pleasures are like poppies spread:
> You seize the flower, its bloom is shed;
> Or like the snow falls in the river
> A moment white—then melts forever.

And then that plea for kindliness and a more loving sense of justice:

> Then gently scan your brother man,
> Still gentler sister woman;
> Tho' they may gang a-kennin' wrang,
> To step aside is human.
>
> At the balance let's be mute,
> We never can adjust it.
> What's done we partly may compute,
> But know not what's resisted.

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ALTHOUGH the existence of the colossal columned tombs of Tinian, an island of the Marianne group, north of Guam, in the Pacific Ocean, has been known ever since 1746, when Lord George Anson, an English naval officer, described them, no effort was ever made accurately to measure, excavate and photograph them until a few months ago. The pillars are monoliths of hard island rock fifteen feet high, five feet four inches square at the base and weighing over thirty tons, being surmounted by a hemispherical top-piece weighing more than seven tons. The pillars are arranged in two parallel rows, five in a row, and study of these sites indicates that they were monumental religious structures. Something of the significance of the size of the blocks may be gained by realizing that the Tinian stones are heavier by five tons than the largest of any of the single blocks used in the Egyptian pyramids.

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INVESTIGATIONS are now being conducted at the Yale Psycho-Clinic into the mental developments of babies. For instance: Does the baby grasp a small red cube with one hand or both hands? Does he oppose the thumb in the grasping? Does he put the cube to the mouth? And so on ad infinitum. "Vanity of vanities, saith the Preacher, vanity of vanities; all is vanity."

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ANENT Masano Hanihara, the new Ambassador from Japan to Washington, from whom much is expected at this time, it is significant that his given name means, "just and straight." If he is true to his name he will assuredly obtain an enduring hold upon the affections and esteem of the people among whom he is to live.